



# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

## Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

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Fiscal Year 2014



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

PERSONNEL AND  
READINESS

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

APR 29 2015

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Section 1631 of 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 of the Senate and House of Representatives an annual report on the sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces during the preceding year, including reports from each of the Military Departments.

The enclosed "Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military" presents statistics and analysis of reports of sexual assault during FY 2014 and discusses policy and program improvements to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program of the Department of Defense (DoD). The numerical data and statistics contained in this report are drawn from metrics identified in the Department's evaluation plan, which fulfills additional reporting requirements outlined in the NDAA's for FY 2011, 2012, and 2013.

This report documents considerable progress to address sexual assault in the military. While there are positive indicators, more must be done to eliminate the crimes that constitute sexual assault and implement enduring culture change. In FY 2015, the DoD will continue to work together with the Services to incorporate best practices and reforms that improve our ability to address the crime.

Thank you for your commitment to our Service members. I am sending a similar letter, with the Department's report, to the Chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brad Carson".

Brad Carson  
Acting

Enclosures:  
As stated

cc:  
The Honorable Jack Reed  
Ranking Member



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

PERSONNEL AND  
READINESS

APR 29 2015

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

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Brad Carson  
Acting

Enclosures:  
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 United States Armed Forces.<sup>1</sup> The Department of Defense worked aggressively during fiscal year 2014 to sustain and enhance its prevention and response system, through both programmatic initiatives and policy changes to combat sexual assault. The Department of Defense has many options in place to help victims<sup>2</sup> recover, address their safety, document the alleged crime, and understand their legal options.

Federal law requires the Department to provide Congress with an annual report on sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. This report satisfies the requirement, which is in section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383).<sup>3,4</sup> The report presents the Department's programmatic activities and policy enhancements and also provides an analysis of reports of sexual assault made during fiscal year 2014 (October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014). Included with this report are supplementary reports from the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and a report submitted by RAND Corporation for the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*.<sup>5</sup>

## REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

In December 2013, the President of the United States directed the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on the Department's progress in addressing the issue of sexual assault, to include a review of the military justice system, by December 2014. As delivered to the White House on December 4, 2014, and shared with Congress, the *Report to the President of the United States on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response* encompassed the key programmatic initiatives and policy enhancements

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Defense Directive 6495.01 defines sexual assault as intentional sexual contact characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. The crime of sexual assault includes a broad category of sexual offenses consisting of the following specific Uniform Code of Military Justice offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy (forced oral or anal sex), or attempts to commit these offenses.

<sup>2</sup> The use of the terms "victim" or "survivor" as they appear in this report are not intended to presume the commission of a crime or the guilt or innocence of any individual.

<sup>3</sup> The report also satisfies the following additional statutory reporting requirements: section 542 of Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291); section 575 of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239); section 567 of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84); and section 596 of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163).

<sup>4</sup> The Department's SAPR program is governed by Department of Defense Directive 6495.01, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program," and Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures."

<sup>5</sup> Of 477,513 Department of Defense Active Duty Service members invited to take the survey, 145,300 participated (about 30%). The respondents included 34% of the women sampled and about 28% of the men sampled.

undertaken by the Department in fiscal years 2012 through 2014, with accompanying rationale, as well as synopses and evidence of progress.

The report also contained information from the new *Survivor Experience Survey*<sup>6</sup> and a military focus group effort on sexual assault prevention and response, both fielded by the Defense Manpower Data Center; top-line results of the *RAND Military Workplace Study*; and provisional statistical data on the Department's fiscal year 2014 reports of sexual assault. Provisional metrics and non-metrics developed by the Department, and approved by the White House, were also provided to assess strengths and opportunities for improvement in the Department's sexual assault prevention and response program. In order to avoid duplication of effort and reporting, this report – the *Fiscal Year 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military* – is intended to provide Congress with an update to the information included in the *Report to the President*, as well as other information required by law.

### ***Data Validation Efforts for Fiscal Year 2014 Annual Report***

In the *Report to the President*, the Department provided provisional statistical data on sexual assault for fiscal year 2014. These data were deemed provisional because there was insufficient time to thoroughly and completely collect and validate the thousands of reports and case dispositions received in fiscal year 2014.

In this report, the Department provides final statistical data. Comprehensive data validation efforts by the Department, in the intervening time between the two reports account for small differences between the provisional statistical data and the final data presented here.

### **FISCAL YEAR 2014 DATA FINDINGS**

From fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2013, there was an unprecedented 53% increase in victim reports of sexual assault. In fiscal year 2014, the high level of reporting seen in fiscal year 2013 was sustained with 6,131 reports<sup>7</sup> of sexual assault<sup>8</sup> (see Figure 1, below). This figure represents an increase of 11% over fiscal year 2013 numbers. In

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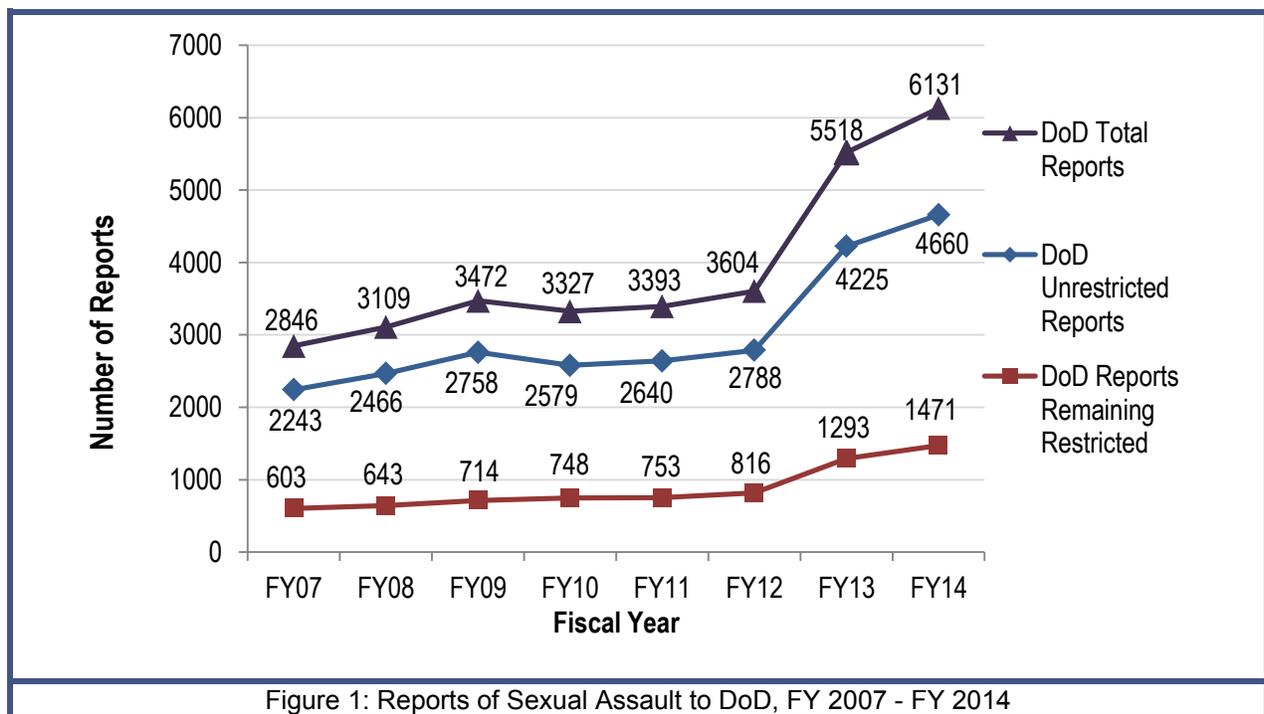
<sup>6</sup> The *Survivor Experience Survey* is an on-going survey of sexual assault survivors who volunteer to provide feedback on their experiences with the sexual assault response system. Data described in this report refer to a sample of 151 survivors who participated in the survey from June 4 to September 22, 2014. The results of the *Survivor Experience Survey* may not be representative of all survivors in the force.

<sup>7</sup> Each report consists of an official report documented by a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and/or Military Criminal Investigative Organization of an allegation of adult sexual assault that falls under Uniform Code of Military Justice articles defining rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, nonconsensual sodomy, and attempts of these crimes.

<sup>8</sup> Sexual assault is an underreported crime. This means the number of sexual assaults estimated to occur each year vastly outnumbers reports made to DoD authorities. While sexual assault remains underreported, the Department views increased reporting of the crime as beneficial for victims. Reporting allows victims to engage restorative care and services. In addition, it allows the Department to hold offenders appropriately accountable.

fiscal year 2014, victims made 4,660 Unrestricted Reports<sup>9</sup> and 1,840 initial Restricted Reports<sup>10</sup> of sexual assault. At the close of fiscal year 2014, 1,471 reports remained Restricted. Over time, the percentage of victims who convert their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports has remained relatively stable with an average of 15%. However, in fiscal year 2014, the conversion rate increased to 20%.

Overall, surveys of sexual assault victims suggest that those who reported their sexual assault were satisfied with their decision. According to the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*, approximately 72% of Service member victims who indicated that they reported their sexual assault said they would make the same decision if they had to do it over again. Furthermore, according to the *Survivor Experience Survey*, 73% of Service member victims who participated in the survey indicated that, based on their overall experience of reporting, they would recommend that others report.



<sup>9</sup> An Unrestricted Report of sexual assault is a report that is provided to command and/or law enforcement for investigation.

<sup>10</sup> Restricted Reporting allows victims to confidentially access medical care and advocacy services without triggering an investigation. Victims may convert their Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report at any time and participate in the military justice process.

According to the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*, the percentage of active duty women who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year declined from an estimated 6.1% in 2012 to an estimated 4.3% in 2014, a statistically significant decrease.<sup>11</sup> For active duty men, the estimated prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact trended downwards from 1.2% in 2012 to 0.9% in 2014.<sup>12, 13, 14</sup> Based on these prevalence rates, an estimated 18,900 Service members experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2014, down from the 26,000 Service member victims estimated in 2012.<sup>15</sup>

### *Assessment of Progress*

Out of the 6,131 reports of sexual assault in FY 2014, there were 4,768 Service Member *victims* who made a report for an incident that occurred during military Service<sup>16</sup>, a 16% increase from FY 2013. As reflected in Figure 2, 25%, or about 1 in 4 of the estimated 18,900 Service member victims who experienced unwanted sexual contact made a Restricted or Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred during military service. In fiscal year 2012, 11%, or about 1 in 10 of the estimated Service members who experienced the crime reported it. The estimated 25% reporting rate in fiscal year 2014 is the highest ever recorded for the Military Services. In other words, in fiscal year 2014, the estimated gap between reporting and prevalence among Service

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<sup>11</sup> RAND Corporation used scientific weighting to estimate prevalence rates that were representative of the entire active duty population. Full methodological details and results are included in Annex 1.

<sup>12</sup> RAND Corporation administered two versions of the prevalence survey; the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey* form used questions from past surveys to allow for historical comparison and the *RAND Military Workplace Study* form used questions more closely aligned with legal language. Unwanted sexual contact is the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey* term for the range of sexual crimes between adults. Unwanted Sexual Contact involves intentional sexual contact that was against a person's will or occurred when the person did not or could not consent. The term describes completed and attempted oral, anal, and vaginal penetration with any body part or object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body. "Sexual assault," instead of unwanted sexual contact, is used when referring to the *RAND Military Workplace Study* form because that version of the survey more closely aligns with legal language. Past-year prevalence rates described in this report are primarily drawn from the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey* form.

<sup>13</sup> The decrease in prevalence for active duty men from 2012 to 2014 was not statistically significant.

<sup>14</sup> The *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* is conducted every two years by the Department, as required by 10 United States Code Section 481. In 2013, the Secretary directed that the 2014 *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* be conducted by an agency external to the Department. Therefore, RAND Corporation conducted the survey to determine the 2014 unwanted sexual contact prevalence rate.

<sup>15</sup> As with all victim surveys, RAND classifies service members as experiencing sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination based on their memories of the event as expressed in their survey responses. It is likely that a full review of all evidence would reveal that some respondents whom RAND classifies as not having experienced sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination based on their survey responses actually did have one of these experiences. Similarly, some whom RAND classifies as having experienced a crime or violation may have experienced an event that would not meet the minimum DoD criteria. A principal focus of RAND's survey development was to minimize both of these types of errors, but they cannot be completely eliminated in a self-report survey.

<sup>16</sup> Although 5,284 Service member victims made sexual assault reports in FY 2014, 516 of them made a report for events that occurred prior to their entry into military service. This leaves 4,768 victims who made a report for an incident that occurred during military service.

members decreased to its narrowest point since the Department began tracking these data. When Service members who experienced sexual assault come forward to make a report, the Department can provide victims with support and hold offenders appropriately accountable.

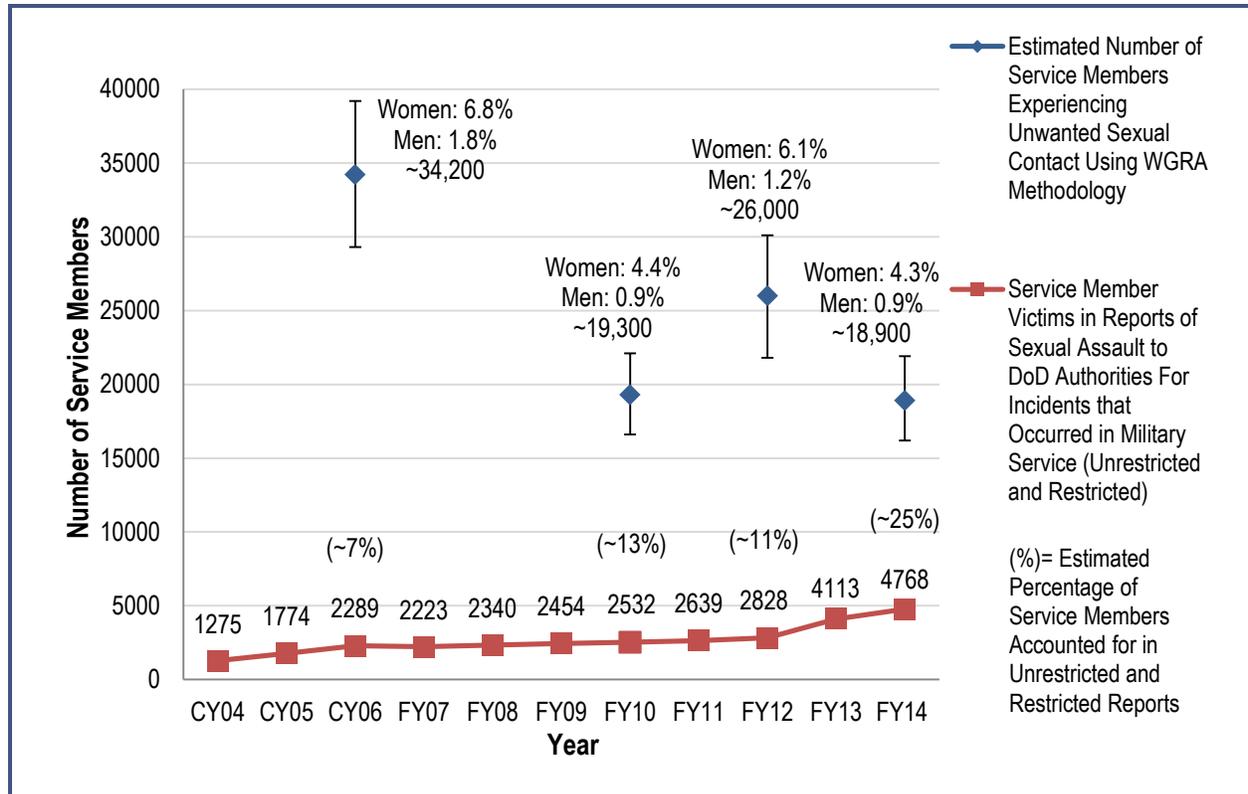


Figure 2: Estimated Number of Service Members Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Based on Past-Year Prevalence Rates versus Number of Service Member Victims in Reports of Sexual Assault for Incidents Occurring During Military Service, CY 2004 – FY 2014<sup>17</sup>

### Efforts to Assess and Address Retaliation

Following the President’s request in 2013 for a report on sexual assault, the Department selected a number of metrics to measure progress in sexual assault prevention and response, including a metric to assess “perceived retaliation.”<sup>18</sup> Historically, the Department has asked about retaliation on surveys to better assess victim well-being

<sup>17</sup> This graph depicts the estimated number of Service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year (based on the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* estimated prevalence rates), versus the number of Service member victims in actual reports of sexual assault made to the Department in the years indicated. Note that although 5,284 Service members were victims and/or subjects in sexual assault reports in fiscal year 2014, 516 of them made a report for events that occurred prior to their entry into military service.

<sup>18</sup> It should be noted that the survey data collected provides broad perceptions of retaliation that do not necessarily align with actionable offenses that meet the elements of proof required for a charge of retaliation under military law.

and to understand the stressors victims experience following a report of sexual assault. The Department of Defense collects this information in order to better adjust support programs and tailor services and training to match victims' needs. The White House-approved metric will enhance the Department's ability to measure progress in this area.

In order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of retaliation perceived by victims, the Department sought multiple sources of data:

- *Command Climate Perspective (Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey)*
  - The *Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey* included six items to assess command climate indicators of retaliation against victims who choose to report sexual assault. Overall, Service members who completed the *Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey* in 2014 perceived the potential for retaliation from their command and unit members to be low (i.e., they perceived a favorable climate associated with reporting).
- *The 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*
  - Of the 4.3% of women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the past year and who reported the matter to a military authority or organization, 62% perceived some form of professional or social retaliation, administrative action, and/or punishment associated with their report (53% social retaliation, 35% adverse administrative action, 32% professional retaliation, and 11% punishment for infraction<sup>19</sup>). However, because the data do not provide for the circumstances regarding administrative action or actions, which victims perceive as professional retaliation, we are unable to draw any conclusions regarding these numbers. Data for men were not reportable due to the small number of male respondents in this category.

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<sup>19</sup> On the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*, RAND provided the following as examples of professional retaliation: loss of privileges, denied promotion/training, and transferred to less favorable job. RAND provided the following as examples of social retaliation: being ignored by coworkers and being blamed for the situation. Examples of adverse administrative actions on the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study* included being placed on medical hold, placed on a legal hold, and transferred to a different assignment. On the survey, RAND provided the following as examples of infractions for which victims were cited: underage drinking or fraternization. Adverse administrative actions and punishment for infractions are not included under the category of "professional retaliation" because these actions are not necessarily retaliatory. They could occur after a sexual assault report to address victim safety and health concerns or to address collateral misconduct under military law. However, if these actions are taken with the intention of penalizing a victim for reporting a sexual assault, they could be considered professional retaliation.

- The *2014 Survivor Experience Survey*
  - In the *Survivor Experience Survey*, a similar pattern was observed concerning retaliation, with 59% of respondents perceiving social retaliation and 40% of respondents perceiving professional retaliation.

In order to better assess the experience of retaliation and identify potential points for intervention, the Department plans to conduct a systematic review of retaliation allegations made to the Service commands and Inspectors General. In addition, the Department will revise its survey questions to better align with Department policy and law addressing reprisal and ostracism. Finally, the Department will follow up on installation case management group execution of inquiring about allegations of retaliation during monthly meetings.<sup>20</sup> These attempts to better define the scope of the problem and capture the efforts taken to address this unacceptable behavior will inform Department-wide efforts to prevent retaliation associated with reporting sexual assault.

### **NDAAs Requirement Implementation**

The last three National Defense Authorization Acts focused significantly on sexual assault prevention and response issues with 71 sections of law containing more than 100 unique requirements, to include 16 congressional reporting requirements. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 includes 33 sections of law, representing more than 50 individual provisions within those 33 National Defense Authorization Act sections. It contains the most sweeping reform to the Uniform Code of Military Justice since 1968, with 16 military justice provisions.

Implementation of the fiscal year 2014 provisions is ongoing, and many have already been implemented. The issuance of policy documents, including Change 2 to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Instruction, updates to Military Personnel Policy,<sup>21</sup> and revisions of two Inspector General policy documents,<sup>22</sup> incorporate the remaining provisions.

### **Programmatic and Policy Updates Implemented in Fiscal Year 2014**

From fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2014, the Secretary of Defense directed 41 initiatives that fundamentally reformed how the military prevents, responds to, and

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<sup>20</sup> This was required by the Secretary of Defense in his memorandum that was published in December 2014. The memo can be found here: [http://www.sapr.mil/public/docs/reports/FY14\\_POTUS/FY14\\_DoD\\_Report\\_to\\_POTUS\\_SecDef\\_Initiatives.pdf](http://www.sapr.mil/public/docs/reports/FY14_POTUS/FY14_DoD_Report_to_POTUS_SecDef_Initiatives.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> Department of Defense Instruction 1304.33, "Protecting Against Inappropriate Relations During Recruiting and Entry Level Training," January 28, 2015.

<sup>22</sup> Section 1732 (2) In-progress. The Inspector General is developing uniform policy regarding case determinations.

adjudicates sexual assault.<sup>23</sup> Throughout the year, the Department worked diligently to comply with these initiatives. By the end of the fiscal year, 6 initiatives remained in progress. Many of the Secretary of Defense initiatives have been codified in National Defense Authorization Acts.

The Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office organizes and reports the Department's progress in the sexual assault prevention and response program using the five lines of effort from the *Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan*, revised and published in April 2013 and updated in January 2015. The five lines of effort are aligned across the Military Services and the National Guard Bureau, providing a coordinated approach to sexual assault prevention and response. During fiscal year 2014, the Department implemented several programmatic and policy enhancements to meet the objectives of the lines of effort:

- **Prevention:** In fiscal year 2014, the Department continued its focus on prevention through the *2014-2016 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*. The new strategy provides a roadmap for the delivery of consistent and effective prevention initiatives through empirically based promising practices. It considers the complex interplay between individual, relationship, community, and societal factors and allows the Department to address those factors that put people at risk for experiencing or perpetrating violence. While there is no single "silver bullet" solution, this innovative prevention strategy allows for new promising practices to be incorporated, assessed, and adapted accordingly.
- **Investigation:** The objective of the Investigation Line of Effort is to achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault. In order to reach this objective, the Department established the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability, which became fully operational in January 2014. This initiative is not a specific person or team but a capability available globally throughout the Department to investigate and prosecute adult sexual assault offenses. The personnel who are part of the capability receive specialized training for their roles, which enhances the Department's ability to produce timely and accurate investigative results.
- **Accountability:** Holding offenders<sup>24</sup> appropriately accountable is the objective of the Accountability Line of Effort, and victim participation in the military justice process is key to holding offenders appropriately accountable. As a means to

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<sup>23</sup> At the time of publishing this report, a total of 50 initiatives were directed by the Secretary of Defense. Thirty-five of the 50 have been completed, 4 are awaiting the Secretary's review, and 11 are in progress. These initiatives also include measures to be implemented by the Military Service Academies. The progress that the Military Service Academies have taken to implement the initiatives was discussed in the *Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2013-2014*.

<sup>24</sup> The use of the terms "offenders" or "perpetrators" as used in this report is not intended to make any suggestions or conclusions as to whether the commission of a crime occurred.

provide advice and advocacy, as well as empower victims to participate in the justice system, in addition to the specialized prosecution capability noted above in the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability, the Military Departments established the Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel Program, which reached full operating capability in January 2014. These programs provide victims with military judge advocates who provide independent, personalized legal advice and representation to victims of sexual assault, protecting their rights and empowering them to successfully navigate the military justice system.

- **Advocacy/Victim Assistance:** Throughout fiscal year 2014, Department efforts also focused on the delivery of consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options. The Department implemented provisions to expand victims' rights by giving them the opportunity to provide input during the post-trial action phase. The Department also took steps to enhance screening criteria for personnel working with victims and issued guidance regarding document retention for 50 years regardless of the type of the report. All of these efforts demonstrate the Department's continued commitment of providing victims with a dynamic sexual assault prevention and response system.
- **Assessment:** In fiscal year 2014, the Department of Defense took steps to effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress. The Defense Manpower Data Center fielded, across all Department components, the first ever *Survivor Experience Survey*, which also provided data included in the *Report to the President*. The purposes of the *Survivor Experience Survey* were to capture feedback on victim satisfaction with the response system, assess the impact of recent initiatives and policies on victims, and meet the *Report to the President* requirement. The feedback from the *2014 Survivor Experience Survey* allows the Department to analyze its program and make more informed decisions on future initiatives.

## WAY FORWARD

This report shows that, in fiscal year 2014, the estimated prevalence of sexual assault decreased across the Department and that the estimated proportion of victims choosing to report the crime has increased to an unprecedented level. Despite these positive indicators, the Department of Defense's commitment to progress is enduring and includes ongoing work with the Services to incorporate best practices and reforms that improve its ability to address the crime. Every Service member must participate in creating a culture where sexist behaviors, sexual harassment, and sexual assault are not tolerated, condoned, or ignored. Leaders will be held accountable for establishing the appropriate command climate. The Department's success relies on the full participation of every Service member and leader in implementing this culture change.

The Department of Defense continues to implement the Response Systems to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel recommendations, Secretary of Defense initiatives, and National Defense Authorization Act requirements. Furthermore, the Secretary of Defense issued additional initiatives today. The Secretaries of the Military Departments, in collaboration with the Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and

Readiness, will incorporate insights derived from the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study* into prevention training for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and reporting-related retaliation. Additionally, the Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness will assess clinical interventions that address the specific needs of men and women who are seeking treatment for sexual assault. The Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness will also conduct force-wide sexual assault and sexual harassment prevalence surveys biennially for the Military Services and National Guard, using the measures created for the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*, consistent with title 10 United States Code section 481. In alternate years, force-wide focus groups will be conducted by the Defense Manpower Data Center to obtain feedback from the field. To better respect Service member survey burden and privacy, all other entities within the Department of Defense will refrain from conducting force-wide surveys for determining the prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment. The surveys and focus groups will be developed and conducted in collaboration with the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Chiefs of the Military Services, and the National Guard Bureau. Finally, the Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in collaboration with the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Department of Defense Inspector General, will establish a comprehensive strategy to prevent retaliation against Service members who report or intervene on behalf of the victim in instances of sexual assault and other crimes.

## INTRODUCTION

### REPORT REQUIREMENT

This report is the Department of Defense (*DoD Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*).<sup>25</sup> This is the Department's 11th Annual Report on sexual assault covering sexual assault reports made during FY 2014 (October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014).<sup>26</sup> This report also describes many of the Department's sexual assault prevention programs, initiatives, and policy enhancements developed and implemented during FY 2014. The report organizes and communicates the Department's progress using the five lines of effort (LOE) from the *DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategic Plan*, which was revised in FY 2015.

### REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

On December 20, 2013, President Barack Obama directed the Department to provide a comprehensive report detailing major improvements in DoD's SAPR programs, including reforms to the military justice system.

In December 2014, the Secretary of Defense provided the President with the requested report, illustrating the substantial progress made by the Department in the preceding three years. The full DoD report, *Report to the President of the United States on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response*, was also shared with Congress and can be found at <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports>. In addition, each of the Military Departments, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) provided supplemental reports detailing their respective progress. The DoD Office of General Counsel (OGC) also provided a synopsis of the recent reforms to the military justice system. The executive summary from the President's report is enclosed at Annex 2 of this report.

The *Report to the President* also contained:

- Provisional data and analyses of sexual assault reports made in FY 2014;
- Top-line results from the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS)*;
- Results from the new *2014 Survivor Experience Survey (SES)* fielded by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC); and
- Results from the Service member focus group effort also fielded by the DMDC.

In order to avoid duplication of effort and reporting, this *FY 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military* provides an update on some information first disclosed in

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<sup>25</sup> The report satisfies the following statutory reporting requirements: section 542 of Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon NDAA for FY 2015 (Public Law (P.L.) 113-291); section 575 of NDAA for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-239); sections 1602 and 1631 of Ike Skelton NDAA for FY11 (P.L. 111-383); section 567 of NDAA for FY10 (P.L. 111-84); and section 596 of NDAA for FY06 (P.L. 109-163).

<sup>26</sup> Annual reports from 2004 to 2006 were based on the calendar year (CY); annual reports from 2007 to the present are based on the fiscal year (FY).

the *Report to the President*. In addition, this report includes an overview of the Department's FY 2014 SAPR programmatic and policy enhancements, a summary of completed Secretary of Defense-directed initiatives, and an update on the Department's efforts to comply with National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) requirements, and final statistical data and analyses of reports of sexual assault involving Service members and case dispositions from FY 2014.

## OVERSIGHT ACTIONS

Eliminating sexual assault in the military is one of DoD's highest priorities. The Secretary of Defense and the Department leadership are committed to continually assessing and improving the Department's SAPR efforts. The DoD SAPR Office (SAPRO) is the single oversight body responsible for continuous assessment of the Department's SAPR strategy. SAPRO utilizes both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods, including surveys, focus groups, and sexual assault reporting data to evaluate the effectiveness of the Department's overall SAPR programs. The Secretaries of the Military Departments and the NGB also perform Service-specific internal assessments.

To foster program consistency and unity of effort across the Military Services and the NGB, the Director of DoD SAPRO continued to host regular SAPR Integrated Product Team (IPT) meetings with DoD and Military Service SAPR leadership.<sup>27</sup> The SAPR IPT provides a forum for the oversight of program execution, policy matters, and sharing of important research and best practices. In FY 2014, the SAPR IPT guided the development of policies and programs to comply with new legislation and initiatives from the Secretary of Defense.

### DoD SAPR STRATEGIC PLAN

The *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan* defines the Department's SAPR priorities, objectives, and initiatives. In FY 2013, DoD SAPRO revised the *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan* to align with and operationalize the key tasks defined in the Joint Chiefs of Staff's (JCS) Strategic Direction to the Joint Force.<sup>28</sup> The *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan* presents a proactive and multidisciplinary approach with initiatives and objectives in five LOEs to achieve unity of effort and purpose across the Department in reducing, with a goal of eliminating, sexual assault. The LOEs outlined in Figure 3, are:

- Prevention;
- Investigation;
- Accountability;
- Advocacy/Victim Assistance; and

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<sup>27</sup> DoDI 6495.02 requires a minimum of bi-monthly meetings. The SAPR IPT met more frequently than bi-monthly during FY 2014.

<sup>28</sup> JCS's Strategic Direction to the Joint Force was issued in May 2012.

- Assessment.

The *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan* also contains 89 tasks, organized by LOEs, to be completed within four different timelines: Short (0-1 Year), Medium (1-2 Years), Long (2-3 Years), and Continual (Ongoing/Cyclical). Of the 89 original tasks, the Department completed 24 of 25 short-term tasks, as well as 4 medium-term tasks by the end of FY 2014. The tasks completed in FY 2014 are presented in this report, and the Department continues to work on the completing the in progress tasks. The *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan* was reviewed and updated during the beginning of January 2015.



## SECRETARY OF DEFENSE INITIATIVES

From FY 2012 to FY 2014, the Secretary of Defense directed 41 initiatives that fundamentally reformed how the military prevents, responds to, and adjudicates sexual assault. In FY 2014 alone, the Secretary of Defense directed 12 of the 41 initiatives. The initiatives have rapidly advanced substantial changes to the Department's approach to prevention and response. The efforts have included promoting a healthy command climate, enhancing training across all LOEs, revising SAPR policies and strategy regarding victim rights and care, and improving accountability measures for investigations and the military justice process. The Department works diligently to comply with the directives issued by the Secretary of Defense. By the end of the FY

2014, 6 initiatives were in progress. Many of the Secretary of Defense initiatives have been codified in NDAAAs.

## OUTSIDE EVALUATIONS

To further improve the SAPR program, the Department supported the following outside evaluations during FY 2014.

### *The Response Systems to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel*

Section 576 of the NDAA for FY 2013<sup>29</sup> directed Secretary of Defense to establish the Response Systems to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel (RSP) "to conduct an independent review and assessment of the systems used to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate crimes involving adult sexual assault and related offenses under section 920 of title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.) (Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)), for the purpose of developing recommendations regarding how to improve the effectiveness of such systems." The RSP released its report, including 132 recommendations for DoD, on June 27, 2014. During the latter half of FY 2014 and the beginning of FY 2015, the Department evaluated and approved the majority of RSP recommendations. In FY 2015, the Department will implement the approved recommendations and recommendations approved in part, and continue its assessment of the remaining recommendations. The status of the RSP recommendations will be reported in the FY 2015 Annual Report.

### *Government Accountability Office*

Since 2008, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has published the findings and recommendations from engagements evaluating DoD SAPR policies, programs, and functions. In September 2014, GAO published its report on actions taken to prevent sexual assault during initial military training and made five recommendations to the Department.<sup>30</sup> To date, DoD has implemented 26 of 32 recommendations from the engagements and is working to implement the remaining 6. Five of the six come from the report on preventing sexual assault during initial military training, and an update on meeting two of the five are provided in the Department of the Air Force (AF) Report at Enclosure 3. Additionally, at the end of FY 2014, there were two ongoing GAO assessments: an assessment of policies and programs pertaining to male victims of sexual assault and a review of DoD's efforts to prevent sexual assault. The GAO provided its report on policies and programs pertaining to male victims in March 2015 and its report on DoD's prevention efforts are due later in FY 2015.

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<sup>29</sup> Section 576 of the NDAA for FY 2013 was amended by the NDAA for FY 2014.

<sup>30</sup> GAO-14-806, "Military Personnel: DoD Needs to Take Further Actions to Prevent Sexual Assault During Initial Military Training," September 9, 2014 (GAO Code 351840). Available here: <http://www.gao.gov/assets/670/665632.pdf>.

## PROGRAM AND POLICY ENHANCEMENTS

In FY 2014, the Department implemented numerous SAPR policy and program enhancements to its multi-disciplinary approach to combatting sexual assault. Many of these initiatives, program improvements, and policy enhancements were also presented in the *Report to the President*, which provided a detailed 3-year overview of the Department's SAPR efforts. This report highlights the progress made on these initiatives during FY 2014 and provides page references to the *Report to the President*, where applicable, for more information.

### LINE OF EFFORT 1: PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

Sexual assault prevention efforts advance a culture of dignity and respect for all who serve. Service members are at the heart of the Department's efforts; they are empowered to safely act when they see inappropriate behaviors and situations at risk for sexual assault. The desired end state for the Prevention LOE is to reinforce the cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment to create an environment where sexist behaviors, sexual harassment, and sexual assault are not condoned, tolerated, or ignored.

The primary outcome measure associated with prevention efforts is a change in the past-year prevalence of the crime. Given the wide variety of prevention initiatives underway across the Department, it is difficult to identify which are having an impact on the occurrence of the crime. In fact, no entity or institution has been able to identify or prescribe a scientifically supported course of action that prevents sexual assault. Nonetheless, past Department research suggests that sexual assault tends to occur less frequently in military units where sexual harassment and other disrespectful behaviors are less prevalent.<sup>31</sup> Consequently, Department efforts, such as the Advance and Sustain Appropriate Culture and Review of Alcohol Policies initiatives, focus on enhancing climates of dignity and respect, empowering military members to identify and intervene in situations at risk for sexual assault, giving leadership the tools to regularly assess unit climate, and holding leadership appropriately accountable for their unit climates.

According to the 2014 RMWS, the estimated percentage of surveyed active duty women who experienced unwanted sexual contact (USC)<sup>32</sup> in the past year declined from 6.1% in 2012 to 4.3% in 2014, a statistically significant decrease. For active duty men, the prevalence rate of USC trended downwards from 1.2% in 2012 to 0.9% in

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<sup>31</sup> Harned, M.S., Ormerod, A.J., Palmieri, P.A., Collinsworth, L.L. & Reed, M. (2002). "Sexual assault and other types of sexual harassment by workplace personnel: a comparison of antecedents and consequences," *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology* 7(2): 174-88.

<sup>32</sup> USC is the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey* proxy term for the crimes that constitute sexual assault under Department policy.

2014.<sup>33</sup> Based on these prevalence rates, it is estimated that 18,900 Service members experienced USC, down from the 26,000 estimated in 2012. Although USC rates in 2014 are down significantly from those observed in 2006, the rates observed this year are about what they were in 2010. To achieve further progress, the Department must sustain the downward trend in prevalence rates in subsequent years. As a result, continued focus on sexual assault prevention remains a priority.

According to the 2014 *RMWS*, an experience of past year sexual assault is highly correlated with an experience of past year sexual harassment. Compared to those who did not experience sexual harassment, those who did experience such incidents were more likely (14 times more likely among female Service members and 49 times more likely among male Service members) to experience sexual assault in the past year. Furthermore, about a third of Service member victims indicated that the alleged perpetrator(s) sexually harassed them before the sexual assault and a third indicated that the alleged perpetrator(s) sexually harassed them after the assault. Correlations were also found between gender discrimination and sexual assault. Sexual assault and sexual harassment are co-occurring problems that require continued DoD attention. An overview of these and other *RMWS* findings can be found in Annex 1 of this report.

### *Completed Prevention Strategic Plan Tasks*

In FY 2014, the Department completed the following prevention tasks presented in the *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan*:

- Updated and published the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy;<sup>34</sup> and
- Developed a military community of practice (CoP) focused on primary prevention of sexual assault.

### *Secretary of Defense Prevention Initiatives*

Secretary of Defense Prevention Initiatives		
	Action	Status
Standardize Protections	In progress	→
Advance and Sustain Appropriate Culture	In progress	→
Review Alcohol Policies	In progress	→
Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention	Complete	●
Training	Complete	●

● Complete      → In progress      ✖ No Progress

<sup>33</sup> The decrease in prevalence for active duty men from 2012 to 2014 was not statistically significant. The 2014 prevalence rates presented in this section were calculated by RAND Corporation using the “USC” measure from prior administrations of the *WGRA*, in order to provide an accurate comparison with previous rates. Additional information on the RAND study can be found in Annex 1.

<sup>34</sup> 2014-2016 *DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*, April 30, 2014, can be found here: <http://sapr.mil/index.php/prevention/prevention-strategy>

The enhancements made in FY 2014 to meet the requirements of the Secretary of Defense prevention initiatives aim to deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs that reduce, with a goal to eliminate, sexual assault.

### *Standardize Protections*

In August 2013, the Secretary of Defense ordered a review to ensure current policies prohibiting inappropriate relations between recruiters and recruits and trainers and trainees were consistent across the Military Services. This initiative was codified into law in the NDAA for FY 2014.<sup>35</sup> The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) reviewed the pertinent policies. The Office of the USD(P&R) is drafting policy to address the issues identified.

### *Advance and Sustain Appropriate Culture*

On May 1, 2014, to further enhance prevention programs, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments, in conjunction with the Chiefs of the Military Services and NGB, to update and integrate gender-responsive and culturally competent programs for leaders and Service members to address healthy relationships, active bystander intervention, social courage, and core values that support the establishment of mutual respect. In addition, the Secretary of Defense directed the Chiefs of Military Services to review policies that influence culture and behavior on military installations and in units and adjust policy within their purview, as appropriate.

Throughout FY 2014, the Military Departments and NGB worked to expand and revise gender-responsive and culturally competent programs aimed to advance and sustain appropriate culture. The Military Departments and NGB will brief the Secretary of Defense on implementation plans, methods, and recommendations in FY 2015.

### *Review Alcohol Policies*

In May 2014, the Secretary of Defense directed the Military Departments and NGB to review and revise, as necessary, alcohol policies to address risk factors beyond the individual use of alcohol. This effort is designed to shape the environment for making responsible choices, and includes engaging with local community leaders, collaborating with off-post businesses to modify alcohol sales practices, and enhancing cooperation between the installation and the local community. The Military Departments and NGB will brief the Secretary of Defense on implementation plans, methods, and recommendations in FY 2015.

### *Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention*

On May 1, 2014, the Secretary of Defense directed USD(P&R) to establish an implementation plan for a CoP to share promising prevention practices and lessons learned. In FY 2014, the Department established *DoD SAPR Connect*, which is the Department's collaboration and information-sharing CoP. *DoD SAPR Connect* has membership from all four Services and the National Guard, including many personnel from overseas locations. Additional details on the *DoD SAPR Connect CoP* can be found on pages 45-46 in the [Report to the President](#) and in the "FY 2014 Prevention Programmatic Highlights" portion below.

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<sup>35</sup> Section 1741 of the NDAA for FY 2014.

### *Evaluate Commander SAPR Training*

On May 1, 2014, the Secretary of Defense directed the USD(P&R) to assess the effectiveness of the 2013 core competencies and learning objectives in pre-command and senior enlisted leader SAPR training to ensure all leaders are educated on sexual assault policies and provided the appropriate prevention tools.

In FY 2014, DoD officials observed a sample of each Service's pre-command and senior enlisted leader SAPR training and found progress in both the quality and the quantity of training since 2012. More information on SAPR training enhancements is provided on pages 52-53 in the [Report to the President](#).

### *FY 2014 Prevention Programmatic Highlights*

In addition to the Secretary of Defense initiatives, the Department implemented several other efforts in support of the Prevention LOE in FY 2014. This section provides highlights of the significant accomplishments.

#### *Released 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*

On May 1, 2014, Secretary Hagel announced the *2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*, which provides a wide range of integrated programs to enhance the military environment, influence behavior, and reduce the occurrence of the crime. The strategy was informed by the work of civilian experts and is focused on shaping the environment where Service members live and work. The *Prevention Strategy* expands on the initial strategy published in 2008 and provides authoritative guidance on delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs for the Services. More detail on the *Prevention Strategy* can be found on pages 41-44 of the [Report to the President](#).

#### *Began Developing Guides to Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military*

Recognizing that commanders have the responsibility to execute important components of the *Prevention Strategy*, DoD began developing a series of prevention guides targeted at all levels of command. The guides will be released in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

*Developed DoD SAPR Connect CoP*

Figure 4: The Four Pillars of the *SAPR Connect* CoP

In FY 2014, DoD developed a CoP to allow the Department to leverage and advance research, as well as share promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, federal partners, Military Services, advocacy organizations, and educational institutions for the prevention of sexual assault. *DoD SAPR Connect* is the Department's collaboration and information-sharing CoP. Comprised of four pillars (see Figure 4), *DoD SAPR Connect* leverages face-to-face meetings, virtual resources, webinars, and a community toolkit. *DoD SAPR Connect* involved participation from all four Services and the National Guard, including many personnel from overseas locations. By the end of FY 2014, *DoD SAPR Connect* had 332 members on the

virtual platform, held its first prevention roundtable<sup>36</sup>, and had an average of 221 participants in four webinars covering topics such as peer-to-peer mentorship, new soldier sponsorship, characteristics of sexual assault offenders, and the *DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*.

*Announced Prevention Innovation Award*

In FY 2014, the Department announced the launch of the Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award to annually recognize groups or individuals (military or civilian) from each military component who have contributed or developed an innovative concept, methodology, or approach to positively impact sexual assault prevention efforts either on an installation, or in a deployed environment. The first awardees will be announced in FY 2015. More information on the 2014 Prevention Innovation Award is located on pages 54-55 of the [Report to the President](#).

<sup>36</sup> The objective of the Prevention Roundtable is to establish a forum for communication in which participants share information on DoD sexual assault prevention efforts and requirements.

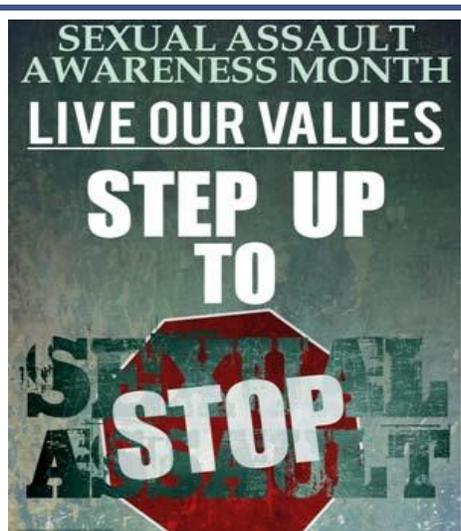
*Observed Sexual Assault Awareness Month*

Figure 5: The 2014 SAAM Poster

In April 2014, the Department observed Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) with the theme "Live Our Values: Step Up to Stop Sexual Assault." The month offers an opportunity to build on existing momentum to fight the crime of sexual assault and to promote a culture of dignity and respect within the military community.

USD(P&R) encouraged the entire DoD community to raise awareness about the problem of sexual assault and its impact on mission readiness. Major General Jeffrey J. Snow, Director, SAPRO, visited troops at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to kick off SAAM and described how important social courage and bystander intervention are in the Department's efforts to eliminate sexual assault.

SAAM also served as an opportunity to advertise the multi-disciplinary approach to prevention and victim advocacy, specifically the initiatives implemented by DoD in recent years to assist victims, including the DoD Safe Helpline, the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC)<sup>37</sup> program, and the support offered by the Department's credentialed Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) and SAPR Victim Advocates (VA), among others. Major General Snow and Secretary of Defense Hagel also visited the DoD Safe Helpline office to commemorate SAAM and the anonymous hotline's 3<sup>rd</sup> Anniversary.

The 2014 Exceptional SARCs were recognized during SAAM for their outstanding efforts in assisting victims of sexual assault and for their commitment to preventing this crime. The 2014 awardees are:

- Army Master Sergeant Richard V. Fry, 21st Theater Sustainment Command, Germany;
- Ms. Shannon M. Moyer, Naval Air Station Lemoore, California;
- Ms. Midge M. Scott, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina;
- Ms. Cindy W. Graver, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia;
- AF Major Katherine Maines, Joint Force Headquarters, Connecticut; and
- Mr. Christopher Hooper, 8th Coast Guard District, Missouri.

Further details on DoD's SAAM activities are on pages 53-54 of the [Report to the President](#).

<sup>37</sup> The VLC is Navy's SVC program.

## LINE OF EFFORT 2: INVESTIGATION PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

Victim confidence and participation are integral to a thorough investigation. Investigative techniques that maximize the recovery of physical and testimonial evidence while minimizing the potential for victim re-traumatization benefit the military justice process. The purpose of the Investigation LOE is to ensure timely and accurate results.

### *Completed Investigation Strategic Plan Tasks*

In FY 2014, the Department completed the following Investigation LOE tasks presented in the *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan*:

- Established the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capability;<sup>38</sup>
- Developed procedures to ensure early coordination between Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIO) and Judge Advocates (JAs) when initiating sexual assault investigations;
- Established a Working Group to review initial baseline, periodic refresher, and advanced sexual assault investigation training in order to establish common criteria, measures of effectiveness, and leverage training resources and expertise;
- Established SVIP case assessment protocol for open and closed sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence cases;
- Developed policy to ensure sexual assault documentation (DD Form 2911) is retained in accordance with NDAA for FY 2013; and
- Reviewed existing procedures to ensure all sexual assault allegations are referred to an MCIO.

### *Secretary of Defense Investigation Initiatives*

Secretary of Defense Investigation Initiatives		
	Action	Status
Ensure Investigative Quality	In progress (reoccurring)	→
● Complete    → In progress    ✖ No Progress		

The objective of the Investigation LOE is achieving high competence in the investigation of sexual assault, and the Secretary of Defense initiative help to meet this objective.

<sup>38</sup> The Special Victim Capability, described in prior Department materials has since been re-named the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capability so as not to be confused with the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) program, which provides attorneys to represent the interests of victims of sexual assault in the military justice process.

### *Ensure Investigative Quality*

In FY 2013, the DoD Inspector General (IG) completed its first evaluation of MCIO sexual assault investigations with adult victims to determine whether the MCIOs completed investigations as required by DoD, Military Service, and MCIO guidance. DoD IG found 89% of MCIO investigations closed (completed and adjudicated) in 2010 met investigative standards or had only minor deficiencies. DoD IG returned cases with significant deficiencies (11%) to the MCIOs for corrective action.

In August 2013, the Secretary of Defense requested DoD IG to evaluate the adequacy of closed sexual assault investigations on a recurring basis to ensure investigative quality.

In FY 2014, DoD IG evaluated MCIO adult sexual assault investigations that were initiated on or after January 1, 2012 and closed in FY 2013 to determine whether they were completed as required by DoD, Military Service, and MCIO guidance; the results of this evaluation were published in March 2015.<sup>39</sup>

In FY 2016, DoD IG plans to evaluate MCIO adult sexual assault investigations closed in 2015. Additionally, in FY 2016, DoD IG will gather data associated with any potential impact the SVC<sup>40</sup> program has had on investigations.

### *FY 2014 Investigation Programmatic Highlights*

In addition to the Secretary of Defense initiative, the Department implemented several other efforts in support of the Investigation LOE in FY 2014. This section provides highlights of the significant accomplishments.

#### *Provided Report on SVIP Capability*

On December 12, 2013, the Department provided a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on the SVIP capability as required by section 573 of the NDAA for FY 2013.<sup>41</sup> The report described the Military Departments' plans and timelines for establishing SVIP capabilities, along with an assessment of those plans and timelines. The SVIP capability became fully operational in January 2014.

The report found that the Department's collective capability is organized differently in each Military Service:



<sup>39</sup> DoD IG found, in its report published on March 24, 2015, that nearly all adult sexual assault investigations were completed as required by guiding policies. Of 536 MCIO investigations, 532 (99%) met investigative standards or had only minor investigative and/or administrative deficiencies.

<sup>40</sup> The SVC program is discussed in the Accountability LOE.

<sup>41</sup> *Establishment of Special Victim Capabilities within the Military Departments to Respond to Allegations of Certain Special Victim Offenses* can be found here: <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports>.

- The Army assigned 23 Special Victim Prosecutors (SVP) dedicated to the handling of sexual assault and family violence cases. Army SVPs work with U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) special agents and Special Victim Unit (SVU) investigative teams at over 65 installations worldwide to investigate and prosecute special victim offenses. The Army also retained several highly qualified experts (HQE) who have served as civilian criminal prosecutors to provide training, mentorship, and advice to JAs and CID special agents across the globe.
- The Navy has nine regional-based Senior Trial Counsel who collaborate with Naval Criminal Investigation Service (NCIS) special agents to investigate, review, and prosecute special victim cases. Those nine Senior Trial Counsels are all Military Justice Litigation Career Track qualified litigation specialists, and they supervise approximately 35 prosecutors worldwide. All nine regional prosecution departments have been specially trained and certified to prosecute adult sexual assault cases under the Navy's SVIP capability. The Navy also created a Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) with case review and prosecution reach-back and support capabilities. TCAP attorneys can also be detailed to prosecute complex cases. The Navy also has several civilian and HQE positions, through which civilian attorneys with extensive prosecution experience provide assistance to trial counsel in complex and sexual assault cases and specialized training.
- The Marine Corps established specially qualified, geographically assigned Complex Trial Teams comprised of 48 special qualified victim Trial Counsels and each led by a seasoned Regional Trial Counsel providing special victim prosecutorial expertise and support. The Marine Corps also established HQE positions, through which civilian attorneys with extensive litigation and court-martial experience provide assistance to trial counsel in complex and sexual assault litigation. Marine Corps JAs also team with NCIS special agents in special victim cases. Furthermore, the Marine Corps recently increased the opportunity for its JAs to receive graduate-level education in criminal law.
- The AF maintains a team of 16 Senior Trial Counsels (STC), including 10 who are members of the AF SVU-STC, working alongside 24 Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) special agents located at 16 AF installations with a high number of reported sexual offenses. The AF has also established a reach-back capability situated at Joint Base Andrews, Maryland, which is comprised of the AFOSI Sexual Assault Investigation and Operations Consultant and the Judge Advocate General Corps SVU Chief of Policy and Coordination, who provide expert assistance for investigators and JAs in the field.
- Additionally, the Department established criteria for measuring the effectiveness and impact of the SVIP capability from investigative, prosecutorial, and victim perspectives. The criteria are:
  - Percentage of SVIP cases preferred, compared to overall number of courts-martial preferred in each FY;

- Percentage of special victim offense courts-martial tried by, or with the direct advice and assistance of, a specially trained prosecutor;
  - Compliance with DoD Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) reporting requirements to ensure victims are consulted with and regularly updated by SVIP legal personnel;
  - Percentage of specially trained prosecutors and other legal support personnel having received additional and advanced training in SVIP topical areas; and
  - Victim feedback on the effectiveness of SVIP prosecution and legal support services and recommendations for possible improvements; participation by victims will be voluntary and provide for confidentiality to the extent allowed by law, feedback mechanisms will be coordinated and standardized within each Military Service so that victims do not have to unnecessarily complete multiple questionnaires, and these mechanisms will be used to gain a greater understanding of the reasons why a victim who filed an Unrestricted Report elected or declined to participate at trial and whether SVIP prosecution and legal support services had any positive impact on this decision.<sup>42</sup>
- Each Service provided FY 2014 data for these measures of effectiveness and can be found in their annual reports, which are enclosures to this report.

To foster growth in the SVIP Capability and SVC programs, Congress appropriated \$25M in FY 2014 for expanding the Department's competencies in investigation and prosecution of allegations of sexual offenses.<sup>43</sup> Funding was distributed to the Military Services to improve training and resourcing of attorneys serving as SVCs, help increase reporting, improve victim assistance, enhance investigative capability, and ultimately improve victim confidence in the Department's comprehensive response system.

**Who are the SVIP capability team members?**

*MCIO Investigators*  
*VWAP Personnel*  
*Paralegal Support Personnel*  
*Trial Counsels*

*Improved Training in Support of SVIP Capability Implementation*

Also in FY 2014, the Department developed and issued investigative and legal policies to implement the SVIP capability. DoD IG developed policy and procedures for the MCIOs for the implementation of SVIP capability in the Directive-type Memorandum (DTM) 14-002 – "The Establishment of Special Victim Capability within the Military

<sup>42</sup> Please see page 10 of the *Establishment of Special Victim Capabilities within the Military Departments to Respond to Allegations of Certain Special Victim Offenses* report.

<sup>43</sup> The SVC program is discussed in the Accountability LOE section of this report.

Criminal Investigative Organizations.”<sup>44</sup> According to DTM 14-002, the selection of MCIO investigators for the SVIP capability is contingent on their completion of specialized training. At a minimum, DTM 14-002 requires this training to cover the following competencies:

- Legal jurisdiction for conducting criminal investigations;
- Elements of proof for SVIP covered offenses;
- Crime scene management;
- Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) collection requirements;
- Identifying, obtaining, preserving, and transporting forensic evidence;
- Rights of crime victims and available victim and witness assistance, support, and counseling services available;
- Sensitivities associated with child abuse victims, including but not limited to interviewing techniques, Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits, risk factors, and protective orders; and
- Sensitivities associated with victims of sexual assault, including but not limited to interviewing techniques, impact of trauma, SAFE kits and medical treatment, counseling, victim support, establishing victim trust and transparency, impact of alcohol and drugs, and protective orders.

The Office of Legal Policy developed policy and procedures for SVIP legal personnel in DTM 14-003, “DoD Implementation of Special Victim Capability Prosecution and Legal Support.”<sup>45</sup> DTM 14-003 establishes the standards for the selection, certification, and training of SVIP prosecutors and legal support personnel and outlines the training program for SVIP prosecutors, which must include:

- The elements of proof for SVIP offenses;
- Effective interviewing techniques and the impact of trauma on memory;
- Legal issues and sensitivities associated with sexual assault victims;
- Legal issues and sensitivities associated with child abuse victims; and
- Legal issues and sensitivities associated with victims of domestic violence;

The Department’s SVIP capability program is also discussed on pages 66-68 and pages 81-82 of the [Report to the President](#).

#### *DoD IG Evaluated MCIOs’ Sexual Assault Investigation Policies*

In September 2014, DoD IG published findings and recommendations for the MCIOs in its report, *Evaluation of the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations’ Adult Sexual*

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<sup>44</sup> DTM 14-002 can be found here: <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/dod-and-service-policy>. DTM 14-002 was superseded by DoDI 5505.19, “Establishment of SVIP Capability within the MCIOs,” which was published on February 3, 2015.

<sup>45</sup> DTM 14-003 can be found here: <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/dod-and-service-policy>.

*Assault Investigation Policies.*<sup>46</sup> DoD IG evaluated the MCIOs' policies and procedures to determine whether they aligned with DoD and Military Service mandates, as well as Council for Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) Quality Standards for Investigations (QSI) and generally accepted law enforcement adult sexual assault investigative techniques.

DoD IG found that the MCIOs' adult sexual assault investigation policies and procedures support each agency's need for a thorough sexual assault investigation. The MCIOs have incorporated nearly all DoD and Service adult sexual assault investigative requirements into their policies. Although not mandated by DoD, the MCIOs have also incorporated, directly or indirectly, the pertinent CIGIE QSIs relating to conducting criminal investigations, including sexual assault, and those that facilitate a thorough and well-written report of investigation. The MCIOs address almost all of the pertinent International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) investigative actions in their policies.

DoD IG issued four recommendations in its report. It recommended that the MCIOs evaluate IACP adult sexual assault investigative techniques identified as not currently aligned within MCIO policy for their relevance and applicability and consider incorporating them into their adult sexual assault investigation policy guidance. Secondly, the report recommended that the Director, NCIS and the Commander, AFOSI evaluate their procedures addressing actions to be taken relating to victim collateral misconduct in a sexual assault investigation. Furthermore, it recommended that the Director, NCIS and the Commander, AFOSI evaluate the benefits and efficiencies of including DoD and Service sexual assault investigative policy in MCIO policies. Finally, DoD IG recommended that the Director, NCIS evaluate the policy verbiage related to the discussion of the victim preference statement with the victim, specifically, the language used to demonstrate a possible consequence of a victim's decision not to cooperate, to eliminate implied victim blaming.

### LINE OF EFFORT 3: ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

Achieving high competence in holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable is the objective of the Accountability LOE. The program enhancements implemented in FY 2014 under the Accountability LOE aim to achieve this objective.

#### *Completed Accountability Strategic Plan Tasks*

In FY 2014, the Department completed the following tasks presented in the *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan*:

- Enhanced sexual assault training for attorneys and military judges;
- Conducted assessment of DoD Pilot Program for SVC;

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<sup>46</sup> DODIG-2014-108, "Evaluation of Military Criminal Investigative Organizations' Adult Sexual Assault Investigation Policies," September 16, 2014. The full report is available here: <http://www.dodig.mil/pubs/documents/DODIG-2014-108.pdf>.

- Established and supported independent review and assessment panels required under the section 576 of the NDAA for FY 2013;
- Expanded the availability, sequencing, and scope of commanders’ legal courses across the Services;
- Assessed effectiveness of the policy to elevate initial disposition authority in certain sexual assault cases to commanders, in the grade of O-6 or higher, who possess Special Court-Martial Convening Authority;
- Updated policies on separation of sexual offenders; and
- Increased SAPR first responder knowledge of Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).

**Secretary of Defense Accountability Initiatives**

Secretary of Defense Accountability Initiatives		
	Action	Status
Assess Military Justice Systems	Complete	●
Improve Victims’ Counsel	Complete	●
Improve Victim Legal Support	Complete	●
Enhance Pretrial Investigation	Complete	●

● Complete    → In progress    ✘ No Progress

The Department strives for a fair and equitable system of accountability that promotes justice and assists in maintaining good order and discipline. The Secretary of Defense Accountability Initiatives uphold and enhance the ways in which the military justice system encourages victim participation, while maintaining the rights of the accused.

**Assess Military Justice Systems**

In May 2013, the Secretary of Defense called upon the RSP<sup>47</sup> to accelerate its review and provide final recommendations within 12 months of the panel’s first meeting. This initiative<sup>48</sup> was codified into law with the NDAA for FY 2014.<sup>49</sup>

In June 2014, RSP delivered its final report to the Secretary and Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, which included 132 recommendations. After careful consideration, Secretary Hagel approved the majority of the recommendations, 88 full recommendations and 10 in part, and disapproved 1

<sup>47</sup> Section 576 of the NDAA for FY 2013, as amended by the NDAA for FY 2014, directed the Secretary of Defense to establish the RSP "to conduct an independent review and assessment of the systems used to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate crimes involving adult sexual assault and related offenses under section 920 of title 10, U.S.C. (Article 120 of the UCMJ), for the purpose of developing recommendations regarding how to improve the effectiveness of such systems."

<sup>48</sup> In addition to Accountability, Assess Military Justice System is an initiative that also falls within the Investigation and Victim Assistance/Advocacy LOEs.

<sup>49</sup> Section 1722 of the NDAA for FY 2014.

recommendation.<sup>50</sup> Of the remaining, 6 were referred to working groups for further study, 11 are under review by the Joint Services Committee on Military Justice, and 16 are under consideration by the Military Justice Review group.<sup>51</sup>

The USD(P&R) is responsible for overseeing the RSP recommendation implementation and is the office of primary responsibility for 59 recommendations. In FY 2014, the Department reviewed all 132 recommendations and provided an office of primary responsibility and, if necessary, an office of coordinating responsibility for all approved recommendations. After an initial review of the recommendations, DoD determined that the following 10 recommendations were already implemented:

- Develop/implement military crime victimization survey;
- Utilize the results from the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA)* to assess attitudes, identify areas for improvement, and revise workplace policies;
- Analyze raw data collected from surveys using independent research professionals to assess how DoD can improve responses to sexual assault;
- Use UCMJ definitions of sexual assault offenses in military crime victimization surveys;
- Refrain from additional formal statements of what accountability, rights, and responsibilities a member of the Armed Forces has with regard to matters of sexual assault prevention and response;
- Ensure sexual assault reporting options are clarified for all members of the military;
- Clarify that DoD Safe Helpline is the single military 24/7 sexual assault crisis hotline for Service members;
- Establish an easily remembered DoD Safe Helpline number similar to website name;
- Continue training all levels of law enforcement personnel on potential biases and inaccurate perceptions of victim behavior; and
- Maintain the requirement for an investigator to notify the prosecution section of the Staff Judge Advocate legal office of an Unrestricted Report as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours.

A major area of focus for the RSP was assessing the role of the commander in the military justice system. The RSP concluded that military justice system reforms should

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<sup>50</sup> The recommendation that was disapproved was to develop and implement policy that, when information comes to military police about an instance of sexual assault by whatever means, the first step in an investigation is to advise the victim that she or he has the right to speak with a special victim counsel before determining whether to file a Restricted or Unrestricted Report, or no report at all.

<sup>51</sup> Secretary of Defense memorandum, Subject: Department of Defense Implementation of the Recommendations of the Response Systems to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel, December 15, 2014.

not include removing prosecutorial discretion from military commanders. As the RSP found: “The evidence does not support a conclusion that removing convening authority from senior commanders will reduce the incidence of sexual assault, increase reporting of sexual assaults, or improve the quality of investigations and prosecutions of sexual assault cases in the Armed Forces.”<sup>52</sup> Additional DoD discussion of the RSP and its report can be found on pages 34-35 and pages 88-89 of the [Report to the President](#).

### *Improve Victims’ Counsel*



Figure 7: U.S. Air Force Special Victims' Counsel Program Received 2014 Federal Service Award

In May 2013, the Secretary of Defense directed an evaluation of the AF SVC pilot program to ensure that victims are provided advice and assistance they need to understand their rights and to feel confident in the military justice system. The AF began its SVC pilot program in January 2013. SVCs are Active Duty JAs whose role is to represent victims in an attorney-client relationship in the investigation and court-martial process. Sexual assault victims are assigned an SVC within 48 hours (when practicable) of the SVC

Program Office receiving a request.

The Department published its report in FY 2014 and found that the SVC pilot program was well received by victims who used its services. The report provided the results from a victim impact survey that was fielded by the Military Justice Division, AF Legal Operations Agency on March 20, 2013. The survey found:

- 90% were “extremely satisfied” with the advice and support the SVC provided during the Article 32 hearing and court-martial;
- 98% would recommend other victims request an SVC;
- 91% indicated their SVC advocated effectively on their behalf; and
- 94% indicated their SVC helped them understand the investigation and court-martial processes.

### *Improve Victim Legal Support*

Due to the benefits observed in the AF SVC program, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments in August 2013 to establish a special victims’ advocacy program to provide legal advice and representation to victims throughout the military justice process.

<sup>52</sup> The RSP report is available at [www.responsesystempanel.whs.mil](http://www.responsesystempanel.whs.mil).

Each Service reached full operational capability in January 2014. This Secretary of Defense initiative<sup>53</sup> was codified in section 1716 of the NDAA for FY 2014. Additional details of the SVC program are found on pages 78-81 of the [Report to the President](#).

#### *Enhance Pretrial Investigations*

In his August 2013 memorandum, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Services to implement policy, mandating JAs serve as investigating officers for all Article 32 hearings on sexual assault offense charges. Section 1702 of the NDAA for FY 2014 contained a provision generally requiring that, starting in late 2014, preliminary hearing officers presiding over Article 32 hearings are to be JAs. Unlike that provision, the Secretary of Defense's policy allows for no exceptions to the JA requirement in sexual assault offense cases. As of December 3, 2013, all the Military Departments complied with this requirement. This initiative is also discussed on page 84 of the [Report to the President](#).

#### *FY 2014 Accountability Programmatic Highlights*

In addition to the Secretary of Defense initiatives, the Department implemented several other efforts in support of the Accountability LOE in FY 2014. This section provides highlights of the significant accomplishments.

#### *DoD IG Evaluated DoD Compliance with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act*

On August 29, 2014, DoD IG concluded an evaluation of the Department's compliance with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), established by Title I of the "Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006" (P.L. 109-248).<sup>54</sup> It also evaluated whether the Department effectively accounted for registered sex offenders with access to DoD facilities. DoD IG found the Department was compliant with SORNA registration requirements. However, DoD IG recommended a number of actions to improve reporting, accountability, and monitoring of registered sex offenders within the Department. Overall USD (P&R) and the Secretaries of the Military Departments management comments were responsive and agreed with our recommendations.

#### *Updated Policies on Separation of Sexual Offenders*

In FY 2014, the Services reviewed and updated their policies, as necessary, to ensure that Service members who have been convicted for a sexual assault, but not adjudged a punitive discharge, are entered into administrative discharge proceedings by the Military Services.

- In November 2013, the Secretary of the Army issued Army Directive 2013-21, "Initiating Separation Proceedings and Prohibiting Overseas Assignment for Soldiers Convicted of Sex Offenses," to require the initiation of separation proceedings for any Soldier convicted of a sex offense. Decisions to retain

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<sup>53</sup> This initiative is also a VA/Advocacy LOE effort.

<sup>54</sup> DODIG-2014-103, "Evaluation of DoD Compliance with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act," August 29, 2014. Full report is available here: <http://www.dodig.mil/pubs/documents/DODIG-2014-103.pdf>.

enlisted Soldiers convicted of a sex offense are referred for the exercise of Secretarial plenary authority under Army Regulation 635-200, "Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations."

- The Department of the Navy (DON) has official policies in the Navy and the Marine Corps to ensure that Service members who have been convicted for a sexual assault, but not adjudged a punitive discharge, are entered into administrative discharge proceedings.
  - The Navy was already compliant with this requirement. In May 2009, the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) issued Instruction 1752.3, "Policy for Sex Offender Tracking, Assignment, and Access Restrictions within the Navy," which provides guidance on separation of sexual assault offenders. Additionally, Military Personnel Manual 1900-040, "Transfer to the Retired List, Retired Reserve, or the Fleet Reserve in a Restricted Status," issued in September 2008, prohibits a convicted sex offender from entering any installation, facility, or property under the cognizance of DON.
  - In November 2013, DON issued Marine Corps Order 1900.16, "Separation and Retirement Manual," requiring mandatory processing for separation following the first substantiated incident, or substantiated attempted incident, of sexual misconduct. Also, in June 2014, DON issued All Navy 050/14, "Implementation of Section 1705 of the NDAA for FY 2014 Related to Court-Martial Jurisdictional Limits and Minimum Sentences for Certain Sex Offenses," which requires mandatory dismissal or dishonorable discharge for convictions for certain sex offenses.
- AF was also in compliance with this requirement. Change 7, issued in 2004, to AF Instructions 36-3206, "Administrative Discharge Procedures for Commissioned Officers," and 36-3208, "Administrative Discharge of Airmen," mandate initiation of discharge proceedings for any member who has committed sexual assault.

#### *Increased SAPR First Responder Knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege)*

In FY 2014, each of the Services worked to increase first responder knowledge of MRE 514, Victim-Victim Advocate privilege. Subject to certain exceptions, MRE 514 provides a victim with the privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing a confidential communication made between the victim and a SARC and SAPR VA, in a case arising under the UCMJ, if the communication was made for the purpose of facilitating advice or supportive assistance to the victim.<sup>55</sup>

- The Army SARC and SAPR VA certification training includes significant blocks of instruction on MRE 514.
- MRE 514 awareness training is covered in the 40-hour training required for Navy SARCs and SAPR VAs to earn initial certification and re-certification.

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<sup>55</sup> MRE 514, (a), "General Rule of Privilege."

- A separate MRE 514 brief is included in the mandatory 40-hour SAPR VA training for Marine Corps SAPR personnel and is taught by a judge advocate. Additional training is provided in all iterations of customized SARC training to facilitate practical application of MRE 514.
- All AF SARCs and SAPR VAs attend the SARC Course at Maxwell Air Force Base. The course includes a lesson on MRE 514, which encompasses a thorough explanation of the victim advocate-victim privilege by a JA.

**LINE OF EFFORT 4: ADVOCACY/VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES**

In the Department, sexual assault victims are offered and provided advocacy services, medical care, counseling, legal assistance, victim witness assistance, and chaplain services. Critical to successful advocacy and victim assistance are trained and knowledgeable professionals who are known and available to Service members and whose services and programs facilitate victim reporting.

***Completed Advocacy/Victim Assistance Strategic Plan Tasks***

In FY 2014, the Department completed the following tasks presented in the *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan*:

- Assessed and improved portability of victim services in deployed environments;
- Developed policy to ensure victims are provided appropriate rights, protections, and services and extend crime victims’ rights to victims of offenses under the UCMJ; and
- DoD IG Investigations of allegations of retaliatory personnel actions taken.

***Secretary of Defense Advocacy/Victim Assistance Initiatives***

Secretary of Defense Advocacy/Victim Assistance Initiatives		
	Action	Status
Improve Response and Victim Treatment	Complete	●
Ensure Victim’s Rights	In progress	➔
Expand Victim Rights	Complete	●
Enhance Protections	Complete	●
Sensitive Position Screening	Complete	●
Improve Response for Male Victims	In progress	➔

● Complete   ➔ In progress   ✖ No Progress

The objective for the Advocacy/Victim Assistance LOE is to deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options. The actions taken to meet the requirements of the Secretary of Defense Advocacy/Victim Assistance Initiatives enhance the Department’s ability to provide effective victim support.

***Improve Response and Victim Treatment***

To improve victim care and trust in the chain of command, increase reporting, and reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, Secretary of Defense directed the

Secretaries of the Military Departments to implement and monitor methods to improve victim treatment by peers, co-workers, and chains of command.

Secretary of Defense instructed Military Departments to solicit victim input for the development of these methods. The Army utilized discussion groups led by the Vice Chief of Staff and gave victims the opportunity to speak at its semi-annual SHARP Command Summit. The DON used surveys and in-person meetings with victims to solicit input. The AF provided survivors with the opportunity to assist with developing training curriculum.

#### *Ensure Victim's Rights*

In May 2013, the Secretary of Defense directed OGC to develop a method to incorporate the rights afforded to victims through the Crime Victims' Rights Act (18 U.S.C.) 3771 (CVRA) into military justice practice, to the extent appropriate. Section 1701 of the NDAA for FY 2014 extended similar rights to those presented in CVRA, aligning military justice practice with federal civilian CVRA. In FY 2015, the Department is slated to forward a recommendation to the President on relevant changes for the Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM).<sup>56</sup> Ensuring victim rights is also discussed in the [Report to the President](#) on page 84.

#### *Expand Victim Rights*

In his August 2013 memorandum, the Secretary of Defense directed DoD General Counsel to develop a recommendation for an Executive Order to amend the MCM to provide victims the opportunity to have input to the post-trial action phase of courts-martial, in order to ensure that victims have a voice throughout the entire justice process. The DoD General Counsel's recommendation was incorporated into an Executive Order published on June 13, 2014.<sup>57</sup>

#### *Enhance Protections*

The Secretary of Defense ordered the Secretaries of the Military Departments in FY 2013 to develop and implement policy allowing the administrative reassignment or transfer of a Service member who is accused of committing a sexual offense, providing enhanced victim protection and balancing the interests of the victim and the alleged offender. In FY 2014, the Military Services reviewed, updated as necessary, and briefed their respective policies to conform to the Secretary of Defense's initiative.

- The Army was already compliant with this requirement. The Department of the Army issued the "Expedited Transfer or Reassignment Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault" directive on October 3, 2011.
  - This directive allows Army commanders to conduct expedited transfer for members who are either the victim of a sexual assault or accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense, if they deem such action is in the best interests of both the victim and the accused.

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<sup>56</sup> In FY 2015, the Department forwarded a recommendation to the President on relevant changes for the MCM.

<sup>57</sup> Section 1706 of the NDAA for FY 2014 imposed a similar requirement.

- The DON has official policies in the Navy and the Marine Corps regarding the administrative reassignment or transfer of both victims of sexual assault and those accused of committing sexual assault.
  - The Navy was also in compliance with this requirement. The OPNAV Instruction 1752.1B, “Navy Sexual Assault Victim Intervention Program,” issued in 2006, includes guidance in sexual assault cases to relocate the victim or alleged offender until the case is legally settled and/or the victim is considered out of danger when the victim and alleged offender are assigned to the same command.
  - The Marine Admin Message 031/14 “Administrative Reassignment or Transfer of Marines Accused of Sexual Assault or Related Offense,” signed in January 2014, provided implementing guidance to commanders on the consideration of, and processes for, transfer of members accused of sexual assault or a related offense.
- The Department of the AF issued the AF Guidance Memorandum (AFGM) to AF Instruction (AFI) 36-2110 “Assignments” on January 1, 2014. This AFGM to AFI 36-2110 incorporates new guidelines for the reassignment of AF members who were sexually assaulted and approved for expedited transfer, as well as for the reassignment of AF alleged offenders accused of sexual assault or related offense.

These policies also fulfill the requirements outlined in the NDAA for FY 2014.<sup>58</sup>

#### *Sensitive Position Screening*

On 23 June 2014, the Secretary of Defense approved four recommendations to enhance screening, selection, training, and/or certification/licensure for personnel assigned to those sensitive positions in which they directly engage, support, or instruct the newest and most vulnerable Service members:

- SARC and SAPR VAs;
- Recruiters;
- Healthcare providers performing SAFE;
- Initial entry/basic training instructors for officers and enlisted Service members;
- MCIO investigators who conduct criminal investigations and support the DoD SVIP capability;
- SVIP capability legal team: prosecutors, paralegals, and VWAP personnel selected to support the SVIP capability; and
- SVC.

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<sup>58</sup> Section 1713 of the NDAA for FY 2014.

Background information regarding this initiative is discussed on page 120 of the [Report to the President](#).

#### *Improve Response for Male Victims*

In May 2014, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments, in conjunction with the Chiefs of the Military Services and NGB, to implement and monitor methods to improve reporting and enhance efforts to encourage male victims to seek assistance. The Military Departments are to solicit male victim input in the development of these methods. The Military Departments were directed to provide implementation plans and methods in FY 2015. Additional information about male victims is provided in Appendix C of this report.

#### *FY 2014 Advocacy/Victim Assistance Programmatic Highlights*

In addition to the Secretary of Defense initiatives, the Department implemented several other efforts in support of the Advocacy/Victim Assistance LOE in FY 2014. This section provides highlights of significant accomplishments.

#### *Issued Guidance on Retention of DD Form 2910 and DD 2911*

Section 1723 of the NDAA for FY 2014 mandated the retention of Department of Defense (DD) Form 2910, *Victim Reporting Preference Statement*, and DD Form 2911, *DoD Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Report* for 50 years, in order to maintain an additional record of the sexual assault report, regardless of the type of report or whether such retention was requested by the victim.<sup>59</sup> In July 2014, the USD(P&R) issued a memorandum to the Services and NGB directing they implement interim policy to immediately meet the NDAA requirement as DoD develops a long-term solution. The Department will issue a change to DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, "SAPR Program Procedures" to capture this retention requirement.

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<sup>59</sup> Section 1723 of the NDAA for FY 2014.

*Sustained the DoD Safe Helpline*

Figure 8: RAINN Director Scott Berkowitz gives Secretary of Defense Hagel a tour of the Safe Helpline facility in April 2014.

The DoD Safe Helpline is a confidential, anonymous crisis support service for the DoD community affected by sexual assault. Safe Helpline provides live, one-on-one expert advice, information, and resources for survivors of sexual assault. Available 24/7 globally, users can “click, call or text” for anonymous and confidential support.<sup>60</sup>

The number of new visitors to the Safe Helpline website in FY 2014 was a 47% increase from the number of new visitors in FY 2013, and a 330% increase from the number of new visitors in FY 2012. This increase in visits largely reflects Department efforts to publicize the service. This increased

visibility is essential so that survivors and others in the DoD community can access help and get information when and where they need it. Website visitors may directly search the Safe Helpline database of SARCs and other first responders in order to find referral and contact information. From FY 2013 to FY 2014 the number of searches increased by 214%.

From FY 2013 to FY 2014, the total number of Safe Helpline phone user contacts increased by 70%, and the total number of online user contacts increased by 25%. In FY 2014, 5,984 phone users and 2,513 online users contacted the Safe Helpline. The most frequently discussed topics for both male and female users were reporting options, emotional and social consequences of the assault, and mental health services. In FY 2014, nearly half of users who discussed a sexual assault event also discussed barriers to reporting.<sup>61</sup> User satisfaction with the Safe Helpline continues to remain high. Average feedback ratings are consistently over 4.0 on scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Additional information illustrating the variety of referrals and the importance that SARCs and other military support staff play in providing services to Safe Helpline users can be found in Appendix F.

*Certified Additional SARCs and SAPR VAs*

The Department fully implemented the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certificate Program (D-SAACP) in FY 2013. In FY 2014, the program played an important role in ensuring DoD victim assistance and advocacy professionals provide a consistent, high standard of quality care to survivors of sexual assault. D-SAACP provides survivors with the assurance that their SARC and SAPR VA have undergone a rigorous review, are knowledgeable about resources and services, and are equipped to provide victim advocacy within the military structure. Since the program was launched in FY 2012,

<sup>60</sup> The DoD Safe Helpline is located here: <https://www.safehelpline.org/>.

<sup>61</sup> The DoD Safe Helpline is an anonymous and confidential service and does not collect information that identifies any of its users.

over 35,000 SARCs and SAPR VAs have been certified through the D-SAACP process. In FY 2014 alone, over 13,000 SARCs and SAPR VAs were certified. Additional information on the D-SAACP program can be found on pages 106-109 of the [Report to the President](#).

#### *Sustained Survivor Meeting*

In place since 2010, the biannual Survivor Meetings provide the SAPRO Director with the opportunity to speak directly with victims of sexual assault who have reported the incident within the previous three years. Direct victim feedback in this venue provides insights into the toll this crime takes on its victims and the DoD community. This feedback enables SAPRO to see how SAPR policy and Service program execution affect the individual. In FY 2014, the Survivor Meetings took place in March and September and were attended by a total of 12 survivors (male and female), from each Service and NGB.

#### *Increased Reporting*

It is the Department's goal to not only prevent sexual assault, but also to increase the proportion of victims who choose to report. Reporting allows victims to engage restorative care and services. In addition, it allows the Department to hold offenders appropriately accountable. While the estimated prevalence of the crime is down from FY 2012 to FY 2014, the overall reporting of sexual assault in the same period increased substantially. Reporting increased by 53% from FY 2012 to FY 2013, and increased by another 11% from FY 2013 to FY 2014.

In FY 2014, 5,284 Service member victims made an Unrestricted or Restricted Report. Of the 5,284 Service member victims, there were 516 who made a report of sexual assault for an incident occurring prior to military service and 4,768 who made a report for an incident that occurred during military service.

The 4,768 Service members who made a sexual assault report in FY 2014 for an incident that occurred during military service accounted for approximately 25% of the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced unwanted sexual contact. Thus, DoD estimates that it received a report from 1 in 4 military victims of sexual assault in 2014, up from just 1 in 10 in 2012.

While DoD would like all victims to consider reporting the crime, the Department respects a victim's right not to choose to report. Consequently, victims may access the DoD Safe Helpline to speak anonymously with specially trained personnel who can provide them with crisis intervention, information, and resources 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In addition, Restricted Reporting continues as a trusted option for confidentially accessing support and services, without having to participate in a criminal investigation or the military justice process. Victims who file a Restricted Report also have the option to convert to an Unrestricted Report. Over time, the percentage of victims who convert their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports has remained relatively stable with an average of 15%. However, in FY 2014, the conversion rate increased to 20%. Additional information about the reports received this year and historical trends are described in the *Statistical Data on Sexual Assault* (Appendix A) portion of this report.

*Combatting Retaliation*

Figure 9: Sailors and Marines participate in a 5K run in support of Sexual Assault Awareness Month 2014 on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS Harry S. Truman.

One of the main goals of the Advocacy/Victim Assistance LOE is to instill confidence in victims to know that when they report a sexual assault, there is no reason to fear retaliation. While retaliation of any kind is prohibited within DoD, an appreciable portion of Service members in the 2014 RMWS indicated experiencing social or professional retaliation associated with their sexual assault report. The Department asks about retaliation on surveys to better assess victims' well-being and to understand the stressors victims experience following a report of sexual assault. DoD collects this information in order to provide input to leadership to help them understand the destructive nature of retaliation. This

information also helps the Department to adjust support programs and tailor services and training to match victims' needs, as well as to raise awareness about this issue with commanders. However, recent victims' survey responses indicate broad perceptions of alleged retaliation that may not necessarily align with actionable offenses that meet the elements of proof required for a charge of retaliation under military law. DoD fully recognizes that sexual assault is a highly underreported crime in the military (and society at large) and that the fear of retaliation is a barrier to reporting. While DoD seeks to remedy victims' perceptions of alienation by peers and reprisal by other parties, these perceptions are only one piece of a retaliation charge. Other factors, such as the intent of the individual suspected of reprisal and the behavior experienced by the victim, must be investigated before criminal offenses can be charged. Therefore, the Department employs a system that not only allows for handling retaliation allegations in the military justice system, but also with administrative actions that can address inappropriate behavior that falls short of the criminal elements of proof.

In FY 2014, each Service implemented new regulations against retaliation and ostracism. Retaliation includes taking or threatening to take an adverse personnel action or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces because the member reported a criminal offense. Additionally, retaliation may include social ostracism and such acts of maltreatment, as designated by the Secretaries of the Military Departments, committed by peers of the victim or by other Service members because the member reported a criminal offense, made with the intent to deter reporting or otherwise impede the administration of justice.<sup>62</sup> Violation of Service regulations could result in criminal

<sup>62</sup> See generally Section 1709 of the NDAA for FY 2014.

prosecution under Article 92 of the UCMJ – “Failure to Obey Orders or Regulation” and/or Article 93 – “Cruelty and Maltreatment.” In addition, Service member victims can avail themselves of the following resources to report retaliation or ostracism:

- Report to their commander;
- Request an Expedited Transfer;
- Request a Safety Transfer, if they fear violence;
- Request a Military Protective Order and/or Civilian Protective Order;
- File a Military Equal Opportunity Complaint;
- Report to a SARC at a different installation;
- Report to a commander outside their Chain of Command; and
- Report to the DoD IG Defense Hotline.

Third parties can also file a DoD IG Defense Hotline complaint when they witness retaliation.

The Department identified retaliation associated with sexual assault reporting as one of its metrics for the *Report to the President*. This was based on the results from the 2012 *WGRA* that indicated victims who reported the crime perceived social and professional retaliation associated with their report. In order to gain a better understanding of the scope of the problem, the Department assessed retaliation through multiple data sources, including:

- *Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*
- *The 2014 RMWS*
- *The 2014 SES*

#### Command Climate Perspective

The *DEOCS* included six items to assess command climate perceptions associated with reporting of sexual assault and how those who make a report are viewed.<sup>63</sup> The items used a four-point scale ranging from “Not at all likely” to “Very likely.” Overall, Service members who completed the *DEOCS* in 2014 perceived the potential for retaliation from their command and unit members to be unlikely (i.e. they perceived a favorable climate associated with reporting sexual assault). However, on average men (3.5 on a 4.0 scale) perceived a slightly more favorable reporting climate, with a lower likelihood of retaliation, compared to women (3.4 on a 4.0 scale). Moreover, senior enlisted Service members and officers (E7-E9, W1-W5, and O1 and above, respectively; 3.7 on a 4.0 scale) perceived that retaliation was less likely to occur compared to junior enlisted

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<sup>63</sup> The *DEOCS* includes an opportunity for members of the Armed Forces to express their opinions regarding the manner and extent to which their leaders, including commanders, handle organization, equal opportunity, and equal employment opportunity issues within a unit.

Service members and non-commissioned officers (E1-E3 and E4-E6, respectively; 3.4 on a 4.0 scale).

#### The 2014 RMWS

Of the 4.3% of women who indicated experiencing USC in the past year and who reported the matter to a military authority or organization, 62% perceived some form of professional or social retaliation, administrative action, and/or punishment associated with their report (53% social retaliation, 35% adverse administrative action, 32% professional retaliation, and 11% punishment for infraction).<sup>64</sup> However, because the data do not provide for the circumstances regarding administrative action or actions, which victims perceive as professional retaliation, we are unable to draw any conclusions regarding these numbers. Data for men were not reportable due to the small number of male respondents in this category.

#### The 2014 SES

In the *SES*, a similar pattern was observed, with 59% of respondents perceiving social retaliation and 40% of respondents perceiving professional retaliation.<sup>65</sup> The *SES* involves survivors who responded to an invitation to take the survey (a convenience sample). Nonetheless, the results on this item were comparable with results obtained through the *2014 RMWS*, giving a good indication that the respondents to the *SES* had similar experiences with retaliation as those respondents in the more representative *RMWS*.

Across DoD surveys, most Service members give their senior unit leadership high marks in creating a climate that supports sexual assault reporting and does not penalize a victim for reporting. However, the *2014 SES* indicated that this highly favorable rating does not extend all the way down the chain of command. As a result, the Secretary of Defense directed in December 2014 that the Services were to create training for enlisted members and junior officers serving as first-line supervisors that helps them identify and prevent retaliation.

In order to better assess the experience of retaliation and identify potential points for intervention, the Department plans to conduct a systematic review of retaliation allegations made to the Service commands and Inspectors General. In addition, the Department will revise its survey questions to better align with Department policy and law addressing reprisal and ostracism. Also, the Department will follow up on installation case management group (CMG) execution of the Secretary's directive to inquire about allegations of retaliation during monthly meetings. These attempts to better define the scope of the problem and capture the efforts taken to address this

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<sup>64</sup> On the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*, RAND provided the following as examples of professional retaliation: loss of privileges, denied promotion/training, and transferred to less favorable job. RAND provided the following as examples of social retaliation: being ignored by coworkers and being blamed for the situation. Examples of adverse administrative actions on the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study* included being placed on medical hold, placed on a legal hold, and transferred to a different assignment. Examples of infractions for which victims were cited included underage drinking or fraternization.

<sup>65</sup> The *SES* is also discussed in the Assessment LOE section of this report.

unacceptable behavior will inform Department-wide efforts to prevent retaliation associated with reporting sexual assault.

## LINE OF EFFORT 5: ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

Assessment is an enduring process of data collection and analysis designed to improve program effectiveness and is embedded within the four other LOEs. The enhancements implemented in FY 2014 under the Assessment LOE aim to achieve the end state of incorporating responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.

### *Completed Assessment Strategic Plan Tasks*

In FY 2014, the Department completed the following tasks presented in the *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan*:

- Implemented a dispositions and case synopsis module into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID);
- Harmonized DoD and Services' survey methodologies, frequency, and key metrics to effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress; and
- Oversaw the implementation of Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services recommendations.

### *Secretary of Defense Assessment Initiatives*

Secretary of Defense Assessment Initiatives		
	Action	Status
Elevate Oversight	Complete	●
Develop Standardized Voluntary Survey for Victims and Survivors	Complete	●

● Complete    → In progress    ✘ No Progress

Under the Assessment LOE, the Department's objective is to effectively standardize measure, analyze, assess, and report SAPR program successes. The actions taken in support of the Secretary of Defense Assessment initiatives help to ensure the overall effectiveness of the Department's SAPR program.

#### *Elevate Oversight*

In August 2013, the Secretary of Defense directed the USD(P&R) to develop policy, standardized across the Military Services, which requires status reports of unrestricted sexual assault allegations and actions taken to the first General Officer/Flag Officer (GO/FO) within the chain of command, without delaying reporting to the relevant MCIO. This was also required per the NDAA for FY 2014.<sup>66</sup> USD(P&R) issued DTM 14-007 outlining this requirement, titled "Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight (SAIRO)"

<sup>66</sup> Section 1743 of the NDAA for FY 2014.

that was published in FY 2014. The status reports must be completed within 8 days of an Unrestricted Report via a DD Form 2910 or an initiation of an independent investigation of sexual assault by a MCIO. Although a SAIRO Report is not required for Restricted Reports, a SARC does inform his/her commander when an incident occurs without providing personally identifiable information (PII) of the victim or alleged offender.

The SAIRO Report is prepared by the assigned immediate commander with input from the SARC and MCIO, and submitted to the required O-6 or GO/FO as outlined in the SAIRO DTM. This oversight creates visibility and transparency of the response to victims for senior leaders and system accountability.

The Department continually seeks to improve DoD's response to victims and the SAIRO Report is another pathway to ensuring that victims receive the resources and support they deserve. The SAIRO Report assures that victims are offered healthcare, victim advocacy, timely investigation, safety assessments, notice of expedited transfers and military protective orders, and the legal services of a SVC/VLC. This initial report elevates oversight of the immediate response system elements.

#### *Develop Standardized Voluntary Survey for Victims and Survivors*

In FY 2014, the Chiefs of the Military Services and NGB were required to develop and participate in a standardized victim survey. This tool is to provide victims or survivors the opportunity to provide feedback on their experiences with SAPR victim assistance, the military health system, the military justice process, and other areas of support.

The 2014 SES provided data included in the *Report to the President*. The purposes of the SES were to:

- Capture critical feedback on victim satisfaction and confidence in the system;
- Assess the impact of recent initiatives and policies on victims; and
- Meet the *Report to the President* requirement.

A more detailed explanation of the SES can be found in the [Report to the President](#) on page 125.

#### *FY 2014 Assessment Programmatic Highlights*

In addition to the Secretary of Defense initiatives, the Department implemented several other efforts in support of the Assessment LOE in FY 2014. This section provides highlights of the significant accomplishments.

### *Maintained and Refined DSAID*

Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) captures case information input by the Military Service and NGB SARC's about both Restricted and Unrestricted Reports, enhances a SARC's ability to provide comprehensive and standardized victim case management, enables properly trained legal officers to input and validate case disposition data, supports Service SAPR program management, provides improved oversight of how sexual assault cases are managed, and enables the Department to meet Congressional reporting requirements.<sup>67</sup>

DSAID may only be accessed by D-SAACP certified SARC's, Service legal officers, and SAPR Program Managers. In FY 2014, Army SARC's were brought into the system, making DSAID the common case management and reporting tool across the Department. At the request of the USCG, the Department is now working to integrate USCG SARC's into DSAID in FY 2015.

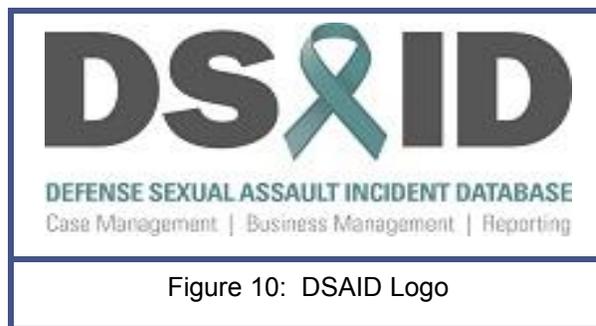


Figure 10: DSAID Logo

Other enhancements to DSAID since FY 2013 include:

- Expanding expedited transfer functionality to capture more information and allow for the tracking of multiple transfers;
- Modifying functionality for SARC's to upload a scanned image of a DD Form 2910, *Victim Reporting Preference Statement*, for Unrestricted Reports, enhancing long-term availability of documentation to assist survivors in obtaining a record copy of the form;
- Implementing a reporting functionality for Service SAPR Program Managers to generate quarterly and annual Service reports, Military Service Academy (MSA) reports, and customized data queries; and
- Implementing a web-based, self-guided training solution for SARC's and SAPR Program Managers consisting of simulations of DSAID's capabilities.

Given the great interest in case outcome information, the Department created a centralized case disposition module to streamline capturing and reporting case outcomes across the Military Services. Implemented by the Department in FY 2014, this enhancement enables Service legal officers to validate subject case dispositions entered by SARC's, track subject case outcomes, and record subject punishment information, as applicable. The Department aggregates and analyzes this data to support Department metric and non-metric<sup>68</sup> information and inform SAPR policy. For

<sup>67</sup> P.L. 110-417, Section 563 (a) and (d).

<sup>68</sup> "Non-metrics" are items that address the military justice process. There will be no effort to affect these aspects or outcomes, as doing so may constitute illegal command influence on military justice. However, given the substantive interest in the military justice system and how it functions, these items will be used to describe or illustrate certain aspects of the system.

the first time, DSAID provided the data to produce this Annual Report and will continue to do so in the future.

The Department certified DSAID for compliance with all security requirements and is accredited for operation by the Designated Approval Authority (DAA) Representative. SAPRO continues to enhance DSAID according to internal and external requirements, while collaborating with the system developer and the Military Services throughout the full system development lifecycle. Additional details on the Department efforts to continually enhance DSAID can be found on pages 123-125 of the [Report to the President](#).

*Responded to the GAO's Recommendations in "DoD Needs to Take Further Action to Prevent Sexual Assault During Initial Military Training"*

In September 2014, the GAO released *DoD Needs to Take Further Action to Prevent Sexual Assault During Initial Military Training*. It concluded that DoD has taken a number of actions to prevent, investigate, and respond to sexual assault. However, recruits and other junior enlisted Service members appear to be especially vulnerable to sexual assault and related misconduct. The AF has been proactive in addressing how to improve the climate during basic training to prevent sexual assault since a number of allegations became known in 2012. Following these allegations, the AF completed an evaluation of the basic military training environment. This commander-directed investigation resulted in 46 specific action items for change in the basic military training environment.

According to the GAO, AF officials believe that their actions as a whole have improved the climate at basic training. However, GAO added that until the AF identifies a timeframe for establishing performance goals and measures to evaluate the effectiveness and improvements resulting from its actions taken, it will be unable to gauge its progress or take corrective actions when needed to address unforeseen problems that may arise or actions that are not working as intended. The AF provided an update on its actions to meet the recommendations from the GAO in its annual report, located at Enclosure 3 of this report.

## OVERARCHING TENETS

In addition to the five LOEs in the *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan*, two overarching tenets that intersect all LOEs are provided: Communications and Policy. These tenets are essential to refining a professional military culture and command climate and set conditions required to optimize program implementation.

### *Completed Overarching Tenet Strategic Plan Tasks*

The tasks provided for the Communications Tenet are continual efforts that the Department sustains each fiscal year.<sup>69</sup> For the Policy Tenet, DoD completed the following tasks in FY 2014:

- Modified policy provisions for command climate assessments;
- Modified policy provisions for dissemination of sexual assault information (e.g., hotline phone numbers and internet websites);
- Modified policy provisions for general education campaign for correction of military records when victims experience retaliation;
- Modified policy for record of dispositions of Unrestricted Reports;
- Established policy to require GO/FO review of and concurrence with a recommendation to involuntarily separate a Service member who made an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault if the Service member requests a GO/FO review;
- Established policy for the use of DoD funds and facilities for pregnancy termination as an option in cases of rape and incest;
- Established/reinforced policies to ensure recruits convicted of sexual assault offenses do not receive accession waivers and to require mandatory processing for administrative separation of Service members convicted of committing a sexual assault, when their sentence does not include a punitive discharge.

### *Key Accomplishment: Established/Reinforced Policies Regarding Recruits Convicted of Sexual Assault Offenses*

In FY 2014, the Services reviewed and established new policies, as necessary, to ensure recruits convicted of sexual assault offenses do not receive accession waivers and to require mandatory processing for administrative separation of Service members convicted of committing a sexual assault.

At DoD level, DoD Directive (DoDD) 6495.01, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program;" DoDI 6495.02, "SAPR Program Procedures;" DoDI 1332.14, "Enlisted Administrative Separations;" and DoDI 1332.30, "Separation of Regular and Reserve Commissioned Officers" provide policy guidance to meet the objective of this task. DoDI 1332.14 and DoDI 1332.30 were both published in FY 2014.

DoDD 6495.01 states:

*Enlistment or commissioning of personnel in the Military Services shall be prohibited and no waivers are allowed when the person has a qualifying conviction (see Glossary) for a crime of sexual assault.<sup>70</sup>*

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<sup>69</sup> Please see page 16 of the *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan* for a complete listing of the Communications tasks.

DoDI 6495.02 states:

*DoD prohibits granting a waiver for commissioning or enlistment in the Military Services when the person has a qualifying conviction (see Glossary) for a crime of sexual assault or is required to be registered as a sex offender.*

DoDI 1332.14 states:

*Prescribe internal procedures to ensure enlisted Service members who are convicted of a covered sexual offense and are not punitively discharged are processed for administrative separation in accordance with section 572(a)(2) of Reference (c), as described in the procedures of this instruction.*

DoDI 1332.30 states:

*That any commissioned officer convicted of rape or sexual assault as defined in subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 of Reference (d), forcible sodomy as defined in section 925 of Reference (d), or an attempt to commit one of those offenses, and who is not punitively discharged for such a conviction, will be processed for administrative separation once the conviction is final, in accordance with section 572(a)(2) of Reference (c).*

***Key Accomplishment: Established Policy to Require GO/FO Review of an Involuntarily Separation of a Service Member Who Made an Unrestricted Report***

In order to enhance victim protections, the Office of USD(P&R) published DoDI 1332.14 and DoDI 1332.30 in FY 2014, which require a GO/FO review of and concurrence with a recommendation to involuntarily separate a Service member who made an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault if the Service member requests a GO/FO review.

DoDI 1332.14 states:

*An enlisted Service member who made an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault and who is recommended for involuntary separation from the Military Services within 1 year of final disposition of his or her sexual assault case may request a general or flag officer (G/FO) review of the circumstances of and grounds for the involuntary separation.*

DoDI 1332.30 states:

*A commissioned officer who made an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault and who is recommended for involuntary separation from military service within 1 year of final disposition of his or her sexual assault case may request a G/FO review of the circumstances of and grounds for the involuntary separation. This requirement expands the requirement of section 578 of Reference (c) to ensure*

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<sup>70</sup> DoDD 6495.01, "SAPR Program," Incorporating Change 1, April 30, 2013. 32 CFR Part 103 Final Rule (RIN 0790-AI37). Available at: <http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/dod-policy/directives-and-instructions>.

*that an involuntary separation is not initiated in retaliation for making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault.*

## NDAAs REQUIREMENT IMPLEMENTATION

The last three NDAAs focused significantly on SAPR issues with 71 sections of law containing more than 100 unique requirements, to include 16 congressional reporting requirements. The NDAAs for FY 2014 includes 33 sections of law, representing more than 50 individual provisions pertaining to SAPR. It represents the most sweeping reform to the UCMJ since 1968, with 16 military justice provisions. The NDAAs for FY 2014 mandates eight distinct reports to assure congressional oversight. Seven of the eight required congressional reports were submitted by the end of FY 2014. The final report on the recently commenced Judicial Proceedings Panel (section 1731 of the NDAAs for FY 2014) is expected to be submitted by the panel in 2017.

Of the 41 Secretary of Defense initiatives since December 2011, 19 are now in law following the passage of the FY 2014 and prior NDAAs. The NDAAs for FY 2014 alone codifies eight Secretary of Defense initiatives.

Implementation of these provisions is well underway with many provisions fully implemented. The initiatives and congressional requirements are also being incorporated in the revision of DoDI 6495.02, including Change 2.<sup>71</sup> The following highlights three provisions that the Department implemented from a comprehensive list of implemented NDAAs for FY 2014 provisions:

- First, each of the Services have implemented regulations addressing retaliation, ostracism, and maltreatment of sexual assault victims, making these acts punishable under Article 92, UCMJ;<sup>72</sup>
- Second, the Department has issued policy requiring a SAIRO report be completed within 8 days of a sexual assault report. These oversight reports allow senior leaders visibility into the steps being taken to offer the victim medical and mental healthcare, advocacy, legal services, and to capture the progress of the initial investigation;
- Third, the Department also updated its document retention policy for the DD Form 2910, wherein victims document their reporting option, and the DD Form 2911, the SAFE report. This was the third change in document retention requirements since 2011, as the NDAAs for FY 2012 and FY 2013 also had their

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<sup>71</sup> Sec. 1732 (2) of the NDAAs for FY 2014 In-progress. IG developing uniform policy regarding case determinations.

<sup>72</sup> While evidence of these acts may be punishable under military law, the Department recognized that there may be instances where the behavior falls short of the evidentiary requirements for military justice proceedings but require attention nonetheless. In January 2015, the Secretary of Defense directed DoD OGC, DoD IG, and the Secretaries of the Military Departments to conduct a comprehensive review of the means available to address both social and professional retaliation, to include appropriate social media conduct.

own requirements. Both forms are now automatically retained for 50 years, allowing victims to access their records for any lawful purpose, including their application for disability benefits and other assistance.

The Department remains committed to the effective and efficient implementation of the NDAA requirements.

## WAY FORWARD IN FY 2015

This report and the *Report to the President* document considerable progress in FY 2014 and prior years to address sexual assault in the military. While there are positive indications that the many steps taken to prevent and respond to sexual assault are having desired effects, more must be done to eliminate the crime. In FY 2015, DoD will continue to work together with the Services to incorporate best practices and reforms that improve its ability to address this crime.

### IMPLEMENT THE NDAA FOR FY 2015 REQUIREMENTS

The NDAA for FY 2015 included further amendments to the UCMJ, which the Department will implement in FY 2015. Examples of these military justice provisions include:

- Section 532 – Modifying when depositions may be ordered;
- Section 533 - Codifying SVC representation for members of the Reserve and National Guard who are the victims of sex-related offenses;
- Section 534(b) - Ensuring that victims are consulted concerning their preference for prosecution by military or civilian authorities for offenses in the United States and that their preference is considered;
- Section 536 – Requiring the modifications of the military rules of evidence to produce “general military character” evidence of an accused is not admissible for purposes of showing the probability of innocence of the accused for certain specified offenses, including sexual assault; and
- Section 537 – Modifying the psychotherapist-patient privilege.

### UPDATE DoD POLICY AND STRATEGIC PLAN

Understanding the need for continuous improvement, the Department will release an update of DoDI 6495.02, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures,” and has already updated the *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan*. The updated DoDI 6495.02 will reflect requirements from the FY 2014 and prior NDAAAs, as well as a number of RSP recommendations. The revised *DoD SAPR Strategic Plan*, released in January 2015, contains 50 new tasks based on NDAA for FY 2014 requirements, Secretary of Defense initiatives, and input from the SAPR IPT. Going forward, DoD SAPRO will continue to track the Department’s progress implementing the Strategic Plan tasks.

## ADDITIONAL SECRETARY OF DEFENSE INITIATIVES

With the release of the *Report to the President*, Secretary Hagel issued additional initiatives to address some of the challenges identified in the *Report* that DoD will address in FY 2015. These initiatives are:

- **Installation Prevention Project:** To advance knowledge and understanding of successful intervention policies, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Chiefs of the Military Services and the USD(P&R) will conduct a multi-year initiative to customize prevention efforts at select military installations. This effort will identify installation and community risk factors for sexual assault and develop associated actions leadership can take to mitigate sexual violence.
- **Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge:** To further advance a climate of dignity and respect, and prevent the potential for retaliation associated with reporting, the Chiefs of the Military Services and the NGB will augment all supervisor training to address the role of the supervisor in unit sexual assault prevention and response programs. This training will apply to all junior officers, junior enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. Curriculum will emphasize the importance of engaging with subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response, recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation, and provide the opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.
- **Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation:** To enhance victim safety and recovery, the Chiefs of the Military Services and the NGB will develop new procedures for installation commanders who serve as the SAPR CMG Chair. These procedures will require installation commanders to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.
- **Provide Feedback to the Force:** To encourage greater victim reporting and demonstrate Department and Service progress, the Secretaries of the Military Departments will provide the findings in the *Report to the President* to all Service members in an interactive manner.

## OPERATIONALIZE THE PREVENTION STRATEGY

In FY 2015, the Department will continue with the implementation of the *2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*. Efforts are focused on operationalizing the strategy to ensure Service members at every level of the Department have the knowledge and tools to prevent this crime. Given the importance of future leaders in ensuring an enduring solution, the Department will expand its efforts to target Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps and Reserve Officer Training Corps units to prepare them to address SAPR issues upon accession or commissioning. DoD SAPRO will expand its collaboration with universities and MSAs to share promising prevention practices.

## ONGOING GAO REPORTS

In October 2013, GAO announced that it will be reviewing DoD's programs for male victims. Recently, the GAO concluded its review and presented six recommendations to improve DoD's SAPR services for male Service members. DoD is currently working with the GAO to better apply its data in ways that inform decision-makers about the needs of male victims, evaluate what men might need that is different from women in the form of treatment, enhance provider training, and improve messaging. The Department is committed to preventing sexual assault throughout the entire force and improving response services to meet the needs of both male and female Service members. Appendix C presents GAO's recommendations and discusses the progress the Department has already made in addressing the recommendations, as well as the Department's plans for future progress in this area.

In July 2014, GAO announced an additional review of DoD's SAPR program, specifically the Department's efforts to prevent sexual assault in the military. The GAO is examining how DoD developed its *2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy* and how it is being implemented. The GAO's final report and recommendations for DoD's prevention efforts will be published in FY 2015.

## CONCLUSION



The actions taken in FY 2014 reflect DoD's ongoing commitment to preventing this crime, through a carefully constructed system of checks and balances that provide professional advocacy, independent investigations and legal analysis, command engagement to ensure safety and victim care, and cross functional oversight mechanisms, capabilities, and services that enable a comprehensive response to a report of sexual assault.

Despite a great deal of progress, more work needs to be done to combat sexual assault in the military. The Department remains focused on leveraging its culture and core values to continue a tradition consistent with society's highest expectations of its military's standards. Every Service member deserves a military where sexist behaviors, sexual harassment, and sexual assault are not tolerated, condoned, or ignored. To this end, leaders have the tools to assess and promote an appropriate command climate where sexual assault and other destructive behaviors are prevented, sexual assault reporting is encouraged, and victim support is unparalleled.

DoD continues to implement the RSP recommendations, Secretary of Defense initiatives, and NDAA requirements. Furthermore, the Secretary of Defense issued additional initiatives today. The Secretaries of the Military Departments, in collaboration with the Acting USD(P&R), will incorporate insights derived from the *2014 RMWS* into prevention training for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and reporting-related retaliation. Additionally, the Acting USD(P&R) will assess clinical interventions that address the specific needs of men and women who are seeking treatment for sexual assault. The Acting USD(P&R) will also conduct force-wide sexual assault and sexual harassment prevalence surveys biennially for the Military Services and National Guard, using the measures created for the *2014 RMWS*, consistent with title 10 U.S.C. section 481. In alternate years, focus groups will be conducted by the DMDC to obtain feedback from the field. To better respect Service member survey burden and privacy, all other entities within the DoD will refrain from conducting force-wide surveys for determining the prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment. The surveys and focus groups will be developed and conducted in collaboration with the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Chiefs of the Military Services, and NGB. Finally, the Acting USD(P&R), in collaboration with the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the DoD IG, will establish a comprehensive strategy to prevent retaliation against Service members who report or intervene on behalf of the victim in instances of sexual assault and other crimes.

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

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# APPENDIX A: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault



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## STATISTICAL DATA ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

### BACKGROUND ON DoD SEXUAL ASSAULT DATA

#### *Fiscal Year 2014 Data*

- In the 2014 *Report to the President of the United States on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (Report to the President)*, the Department of Defense (DoD) provided provisional statistical data on sexual assault for fiscal year 2014 (FY 2014) due to the early release date of the report.
- In the current report, DoD provides final statistical data on sexual assault in FY 2014. Small differences between the provisional statistical data and the final data stem from DoD's comprehensive data validation efforts in the time since the *Report to the President*.
- This report also includes extensive analyses on the estimated prevalence of sexual assault conducted by the RAND Corporation (RAND). These analyses add depth to the top-line results provided in the *Report to the President*.

### WHAT IT CAPTURES

#### *Reports of Sexual Assault*

- DoD uses the term “sexual assault” to refer to a range of crimes, including rape, sexual assault, nonconsensual sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, and attempts to commit these offenses, as defined by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). When a report is listed under a crime category in this section, it means the crime was the most serious of the infractions alleged by the victim or investigated by investigators. It does not necessarily reflect the final findings of the investigator(s) or the crime(s) addressed by court-martial charges or some other form of disciplinary action against a subject.
- Pursuant to reporting requirements levied by Congress, DoD sexual assault data capture the Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault made to DoD during a FY that involves a military subject and/or a military victim.
- In the context of DoD statistics that follow, an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault is an allegation by one victim against one or more suspects (referred to in DoD as “subjects of investigation” or “subjects”) that will be referred for investigation to a Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO; called CID, NCIS, or AFOSI by Army, Navy/Marine Corps, and Air Force, respectively). The number of Unrestricted Reports is based on data entered into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) by Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). These data are supported by additional information about the case transferred into DSAID from MCIO information systems.
- Data on Restricted Reports are limited, because these are reports of sexual assault made to specified parties within DoD, e.g., SARC, Victim Advocate (VA), or healthcare provider, that allow the report to remain confidential, while also

enabling the victim to seek care and services. Given the victim's desire for confidentiality, these reports are not investigated and victims are not required to provide many details about these sexual assaults. As a result, the SARC only records limited data about the victim and the offense in DSAID. Subject identities are not requested or maintained by DoD for Restricted Reports entered into DSAID.

- DoD's sexual assault reporting statistics include data about sexual contact crimes by adults against adults, as defined in Articles 120 and 125 of the UCMJ and Article 80 (attempts to commit these offenses). These data do not include sexual assaults between spouses or intimate partners that fall under the purview of DoD Family Advocacy Program (FAP), nor do these data include sexual harassment, which falls under the purview of Military Equal Opportunity (MEO). While most victims and subjects in the following data are aged 18 or older, DoD statistics also capture some victims and subjects aged 16 and 17 at the time of the report. Service members who are approved for early enlistment prior to age 18 are included in this category. Since the age of consent under the UCMJ is 16 years, military and civilian victims aged 16 and older are included if they do not fall under FAP's purview.
- The number of sexual assaults reported to DoD authorities in a given FY *does not* necessarily reflect the number of sexual assaults that occurred in that FY.
  - Civilian research indicates victims only report a small fraction of sexual assaults to law enforcement. For example, of the 1.1 million U.S. civilian women estimated to have experienced nonconsensual vaginal, oral, or anal penetration in 2005, only about 173,800 (16%) said they reported the matter to police authorities. For the estimated 301,000 U.S. civilian college-aged women who experienced nonconsensual vaginal, oral, or anal penetration, only about 34,615 (11.5%) indicated they reported it to the police.<sup>1</sup> The definition of sexual assault used in this college sample refers to penetrating crimes only. Consequently, it captures fewer crimes than DoD's definition of sexual assault, which encompasses both penetrating and contact (non-penetrating) sexual offenses as well as attempts to commit these offenses.
  - This civilian reporting behavior is mirrored in the U.S. Armed Forces. Over the past 8 years, DoD estimates that fewer than 15% of military sexual assault victims report the matter to a military authority. However, in FY 2014 DoD estimates that 25% of Service members made a report of sexual assault for an incident that occurred during military service.

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<sup>1</sup> Kilpatrick, D., Resnick, H., Ruggiero, K., Conoscenti, L., & McCauley, J. (2007). *Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study*. Washington, DC: DOJ. Publication No.: NCJ 219181. Available at <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219181.pdf>.

### *Subject Dispositions*

Once the investigation of an Unrestricted Report is complete, Congress requires the Military Services to provide the outcome of the allegations against each subject named in an investigation. These are called “subject dispositions.”

- DoD holds Service members who have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the available evidence.
  - Legal authority for DoD 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.
    - Each year, DoD lacks jurisdiction over several hundred subjects in its investigations. These subjects are civilians, foreign nationals, and unidentified subjects that are reported to have sexually assaulted Service members.
    - Local civilian authorities in the United States and our host nations overseas hold primary responsibility for prosecuting non-Service members, U.S. civilians and foreign nationals, respectively, for allegedly perpetrating 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 when Service members are accused of sexually assaulting a civilian or foreign national, or when a Service member sexually assaults another Service member in a location where the state holds primary jurisdiction.
    - 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 over its members. 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 United States and a particular foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country.
    - Upon completion of a criminal investigation, the MCIO agent conducting the investigation provides a report documenting its evidentiary findings to the subject’s military commander and the servicing staff judge advocate (SJA) for review and legal action, as appropriate. However, for crimes of rape, sexual assault, nonconsensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these crimes, a senior military officer who is at least a special court-martial convening authority and in the grade of O-6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) or higher retains initial disposition authority.

- The special court-martial convening authority is responsible for determining what initial disposition action is appropriate, to include whether further action is warranted and, if so, whether the matter should be resolved by court-martial, nonjudicial punishment (NJP), administrative discharge, or other adverse administrative action. The special court-martial convening authority's initial disposition decision is based upon his or her review of the matters transmitted, any independent review, and consultation with a judge advocate. Subordinate unit commanders may provide their own recommendations regarding initial disposition to the convening authority.
  - Commanders at all levels of responsibility do not make disposition decisions in isolation. Military attorneys assist commanders in identifying the charges that can be made, the appropriate means of addressing such charges, and the punishments that can be administered if supported by the evidence.
  - There are many cases each year when disciplinary action is not possible due to legal issues or evidentiary problems with a case. For instance, 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 follow, when more than one disposition action is involved (e.g., when NJP is followed by an administrative discharge), the subject disposition is only reported once per subject. Dispositions are reported for the most serious action taken. These actions, in descending order, are preferal of court-martial charges, NJP, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action.

### *Who It Describes*

- Unrestricted and Restricted Reports capture sexual assaults involving Service members. However, there are instances in which people outside of the U.S. Armed Forces commit sexual assault against a Service member or in which people outside of the Armed Forces are sexually assaulted by a Service member. Information describing these victims and subjects is also included in the following statistics.
- Prior to FY 2014, an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault included one or more victims, one or more subjects, and one or more crimes. With the introduction of DSAID<sup>2</sup>, DoD has greater visibility over victim reporting. **Therefore, starting in the current FY, one Unrestricted Report includes only one victim, but could still include multiple subjects.**

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<sup>2</sup> Additional information on DSAID's data collection and reporting process is described below in the "How It Is Gathered" section (p. 6).

- Restricted Reports, by policy, have always involved one victim per reported incident.
  - No personally identifying information (PII) is entered into DSAID or maintained for subjects in Restricted Reports.
  - Subsequent to a change in DoD policy in 2012, military dependents (aged 18 and over) may make Restricted Reports of sexual assault. By law, the official statistics provided to Congress are limited to those reports of sexual assault that involve Service members as either a victim or a subject. Consequently, Restricted Reports by adult military dependents alleged to involve a Service member (other than spouse or intimate partner) as the offender are now included in DoD's annual statistics. Restricted Reports by adult military dependents that did not involve a Service member are recorded, but not included in statistical analyses or reporting demographics.
- Available demographic information on victims and subjects in Unrestricted Reports is only drawn from *completed investigations*, and from victim information in Restricted Reports, as recorded in DSAID.

### *When It Happened*

- Information about the sexual assault reports made in FY 2014 is drawn from reports received by DoD between October 1, 2013 and September 30, 2014. However, additional time trend data are included for prior years. The quantity and types of information captured by DoD has grown over the years.
- The data that follow are a “snapshot in time.” In other words, the following information describes the status of sexual assault reports, investigations, and subject dispositions on September 30, 2014 (the last day of FY 2014).
  - 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 into the next FY.
  - Subject dispositions can also extend across FYs. As a result, many dispositions were “pending” or were not yet reported at the end of the year. DoD tracks these pending dispositions and requires the Military Services to report on them in subsequent years' reports.
  - Under DoD's sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) policy, there is no time limit as to when a sexual assault victim can report a sexual assault to a SARC or an MCIO. Thus, in any given year, DoD may not only receive reports about incidents that occurred during the current year, but also incidents that occurred in previous years.
- Reports submitted for sexual assaults that occurred prior to a Service member's enlistment or commissioning are also received by DoD. When a report of this nature occurs, DoD provides care and services to the victim, but may not be able to punish the offender if he or she is not subject to military law. DoD authorities

may assist the victim in contacting the appropriate civilian or foreign law enforcement agency.

- The definition of “sexual assault” in the UCMJ has changed several times over the last several years:
  - For incidents that occurred prior to the changes made to the UCMJ on October 1, 2007, the term “sexual assault” referred to the crimes of rape, nonconsensual sodomy, indecent assault, and attempts to commit these acts.
  - For incidents that occurred between October 1, 2007 and June 27, 2012, the term “sexual assault” referred to the crimes of rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, nonconsensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these acts.
  - For incidents that occur on or after June 28, 2012, the term “sexual assault” refers to the crimes of rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, nonconsensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these crimes.

### *How It Is Gathered*

#### *Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database*

- In years prior to FY 2014, DoD’s sexual assault data were drawn from incident information collected by SARCs and official investigations conducted by MCIO agents. DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) aggregated data provided by the Services in order to perform subsequent DoD-level analyses.
- As of FY 2014, DSAID collects and reports information for DoD and the Services. For each report of sexual assault, SARCs are now required to use DSAID to enter information about the victim and incident. Additionally, DSAID interfaces with MCIO information systems, which contribute additional information about subjects and offense specific information into DSAID. MCIO information systems are the system of record for all Unrestricted Reports they investigate. Service-appointed officials enter and validate subject case disposition information into DSAID.
- The transition to DSAID alters the way in which sexual assault data are reported in two key ways:
  - Unrestricted Reports were previously recorded as the number of sexual assault cases, as organized by the MCIOs. Thus, one case did not necessarily correspond to one victim report. Starting in FY 2014, DSAID accounts for each individual report of sexual assault, such that each report corresponds to one victim. As mentioned previously, Restricted Reports, by policy, have always involved one victim per reported incident.
  - In past FYs, subjects’ and victims’ Service affiliations referred to the Service to which they belonged. With the introduction of DSAID in FY 2014, subjects’ and victims’ Service affiliation refers to the Service affiliation of the SARC

handling the case. This shift provides valuable insight into the resources each Service expends to respond to reports of sexual assault. However, as in past FYs, when discussing subject dispositions, affiliation is based on subjects' Service.

- Since DSAID is a real-time data-gathering tool, all data for a case may not be immediately available. As a result, some demographic information presented below is incomplete and categorized as “relevant data not available.”
- As in prior FYs, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness submitted data calls to the Military Departments to collect the required statistical and case synopsis data. DoD SAPRO aggregates and analyzes these data.

#### *RAND Military Workplace Survey*

- Prior to 2014, DoD assessed the estimated prevalence of “unwanted sexual contact” (USC) through the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA)* and *Reserve Component Members (WGRR)*, administered by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC).<sup>3</sup>
- In 2014, DoD agreed to a request from the leadership of the Senate Armed Services Committee to arrange for an independent assessment of sexual assault prevalence in DoD. In accordance with this request, RAND was awarded a contract to administer the *RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS)*, which will serve as the 2014 *WGRA*.
- RAND created and administered two versions of the survey. One version of the survey employed DMDC's prior measure of USC to estimate the past-year prevalence of sexual assault in DoD, allowing for trend analysis with previous years' data (*WGRA* form). The other survey version (*RMWS* form) employed a newly developed measure of sexual assault that was designed to match offense language and definitions in the UCMJ.<sup>4</sup>
- The current report also includes additional analyses conducted by RAND after the release on the *Report to the President*.
- See Annex 1 for a full description of the survey methods and results.

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<sup>3</sup> USC is the *WGRA* term that describes the crimes in the UCMJ that constitute sexual assault. USC involves intentional sexual contact that was against a person's will or occurred when the person did not or could not consent.

<sup>4</sup> As with all victim surveys, RAND classifies service members as experiencing sexual assault based on their memories of the event. It is likely that a full review of evidence would reveal that some respondents whom RAND classifies as not having experienced a crime or violation based on their survey responses actually did have one of these experiences. Similarly, some whom RAND classifies as having experienced a crime or violation may have experienced an event that would not meet the minimum DoD criteria. A principal focus of RAND's survey development was to minimize both of these types of errors, but they cannot be completely eliminated in a self-report survey.

### Survivor Experience Survey

- The *Survivor Experience Survey (SES)*<sup>5</sup> was developed at the direction of the Secretary of Defense. The goal of the 2014 *SES* was to learn about the overall reporting experiences from all current uniformed military members, aged 18 years or older, who made a Restricted or Unrestricted Report for any form of sexual assault at least 30 days prior to survey completion. The survey items were constructed to be Service-specific to match the experience of survivors.
- The *SES* is a voluntary, anonymous, web-based survey. SARC's invited survivors that met eligibility requirements to take the survey. If survivors chose to participate, they answered questions about their sexual assault reporting experiences and satisfaction with sexual assault prevention and response services.

### Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey

In FYs 2012 and 2013, DoD SAPRO worked with the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) and Service representatives to develop questions to help unit commanders assess SAPR climate. A new version of the *DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)* went into the field as the old survey was phased out in January of FY 2014. Due to this gradual rollout method, sample sizes in January were too small to pass the reportable threshold. Therefore, figures for FY 2014 span from February to September 2014.

Table 1: Sample Sizes for *DEOCS* Respondents

February-September 2014	
Sample size (N)	596,593
Males	507,575
Females	89,018
Junior Enlisted	112,232
NCO	321,960
Remaining Ranks (E7-E9, W01-CW05, O1 & Above)	162,401

A total of 596,593 respondents completed the SAPR questions on the *DEOCS* from the beginning of data collection (February 2014) to the end of the period analyzed (September 2014).

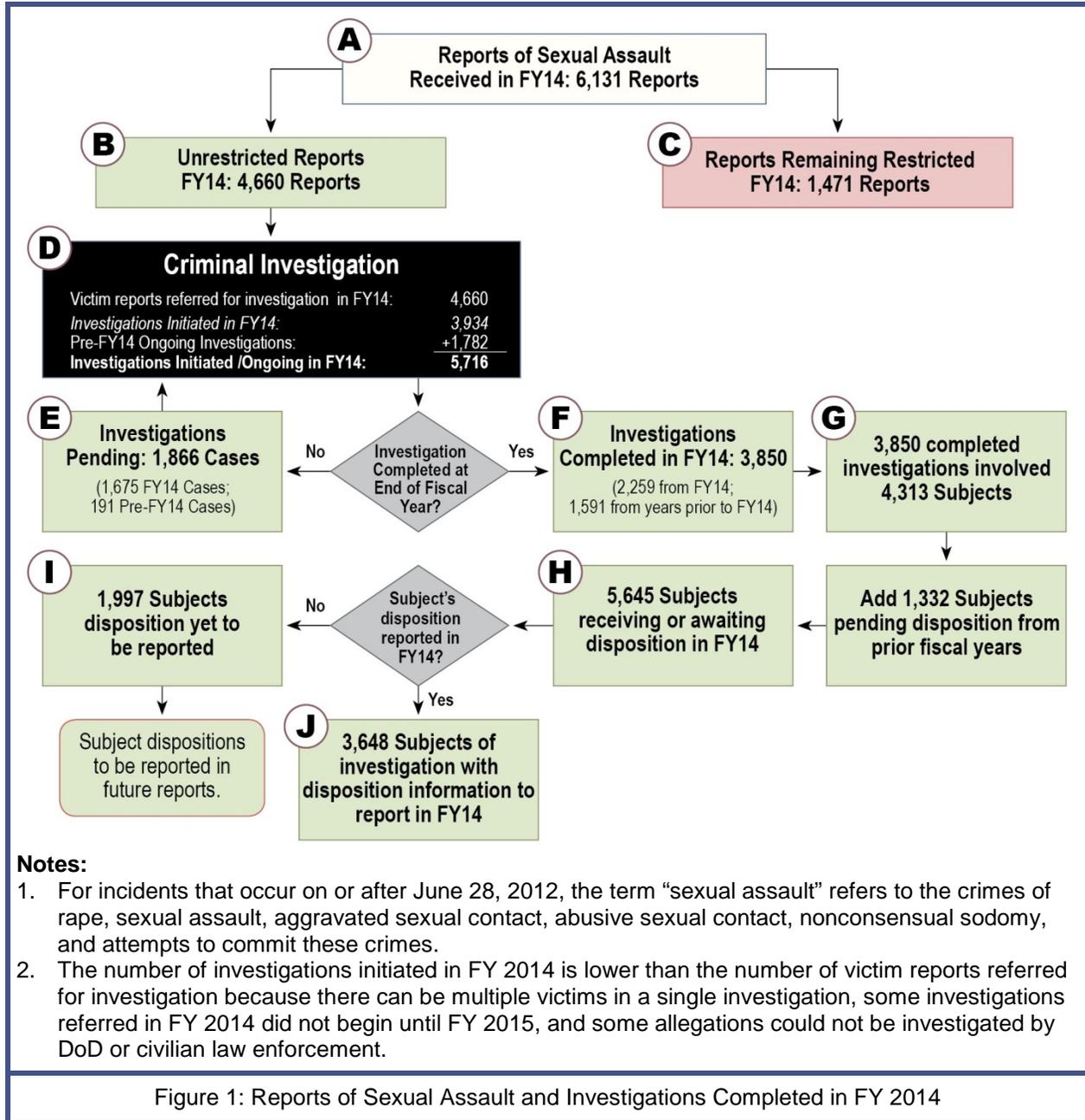
### Why It Is Collected

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

<sup>5</sup> Available at: <http://sapr.mil/index.php/research>

## OVERVIEW OF REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY 2014

This section closely follows the flow chart shown in Figure 1. Points on the flow chart are labeled with a letter that corresponds to the information in the text that follows.



In FY 2014, the Military Services received a total of 6,131 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects (Figure 1, Point A, and Figure 2), which represents an 11% increase from the reports made in FY 2013. Female victims made the majority of reports (79% women; 20% men; 1% data not available). Although many of these reports may be about incidents that occurred in FY 2014, some incidents may have occurred in prior years. Of the 6,131 reports, 516 (or approximately 8%) were made for incidents that occurred before the victim entered into military service.

**How many sexual assault reports were made in FY 2014?**

**6,131 Reports**  
**(4,660 Unrestricted Reports +**  
**1,471 Reports Remaining**  
**Restricted)**

- The Military Services received 4,660 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects (Figure 1, Point B and Figure 2), a 10% increase from FY 2013. Of the 4,660 Unrestricted Reports, 135 (3%) were made for incidents that occurred before the victim entered military service.
- The Military Services initially received 1,840 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects, a 23% increase from FY 2013. Three hundred sixty-nine (369; 20%) of the initial Restricted Reports later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These 369 converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. There were 1,471 reports remaining Restricted at the end of FY 2014 (Figure 1, Point C and Figure 2). Of the 1,471 reports remaining Restricted, 381 (26%) were made for incidents that occurred before the victim entered military service. Per the victim's request, the reports remaining Restricted were confidential and were not investigated. The identities of the subjects are not recorded in DSAID with Restricted Reports.

**Of the 6,131 victims, how many were Service members?**

**5,284 Service member victims.**

**Who were the other victims?**

**745 victims were U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and others who were not on active duty with the U.S. Armed Forces. For the remaining 102 victims, data were not available on Service member status.**

As stated previously, the accounting method for Unrestricted Reporting changed for the first time this year with the advent of DSAID. Therefore, each Unrestricted Report corresponds to one victim. DoD has always reported the number of victims in Unrestricted Reports, but until the introduction of DSAID, DoD had no way of independently collecting this information without the MCIOs' assistance. Currently, DSAID provides DoD with data directly entered by the SARC. Figure 2 presents the revised number of Unrestricted Reports from FY 2007 to FY 2014. Figure 3 compares the past method of capturing Unrestricted Reports (case-driven accounting) to the DSAID method (victim-driven accounting).

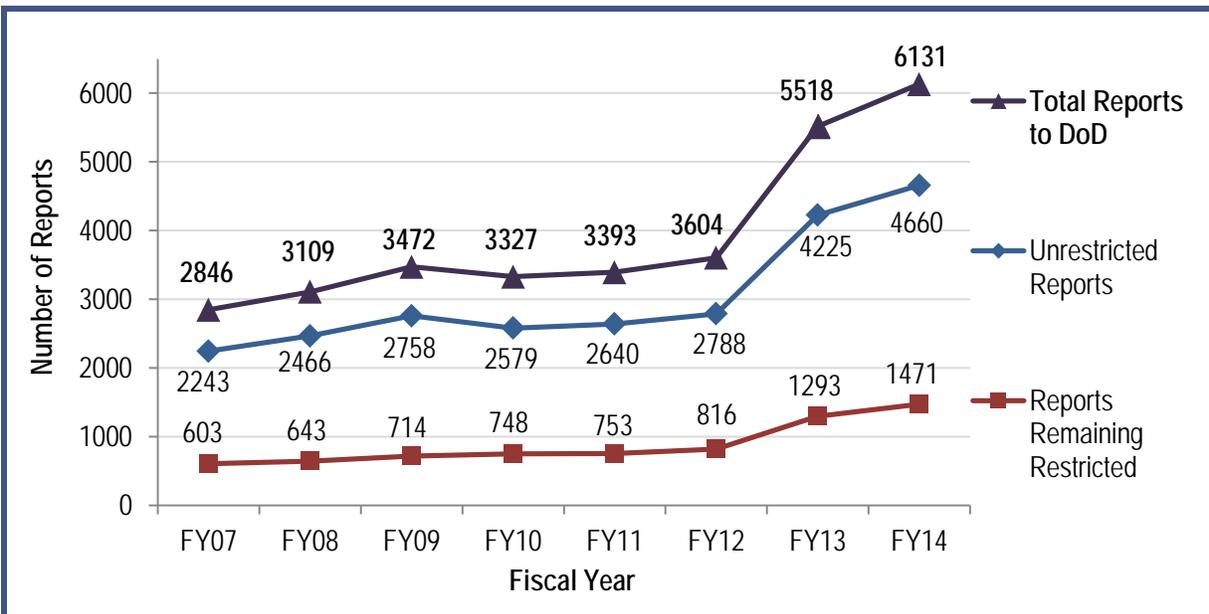


Figure 2: Total Reports of Sexual Assault Made to DoD — Unrestricted Reports and Restricted Reports, FY 2007 – FY 2014

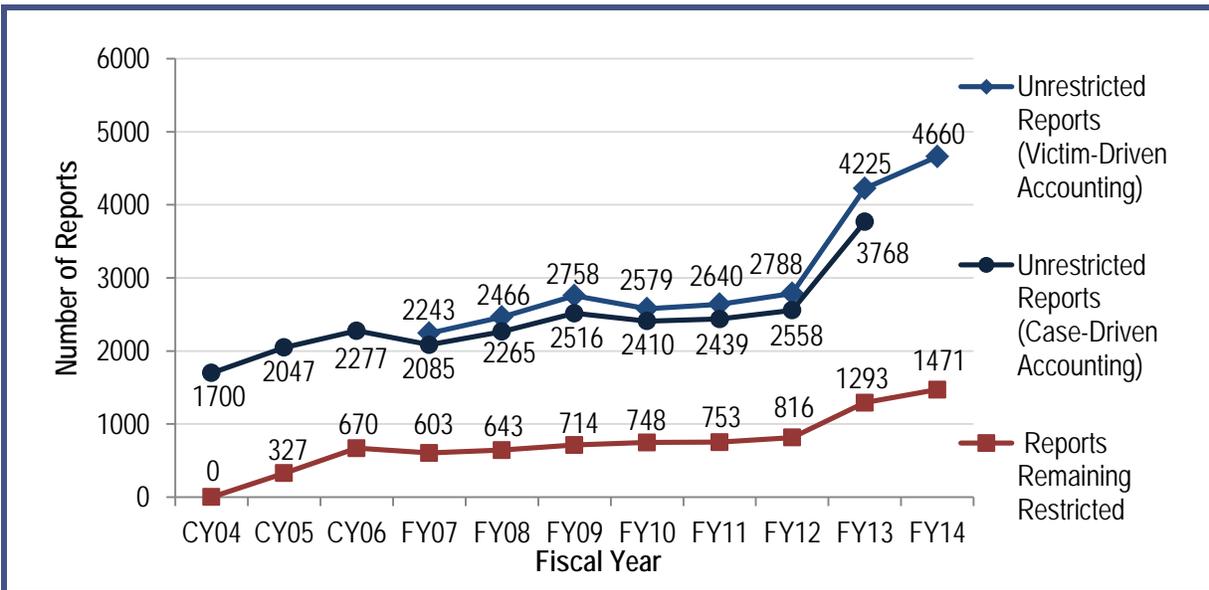
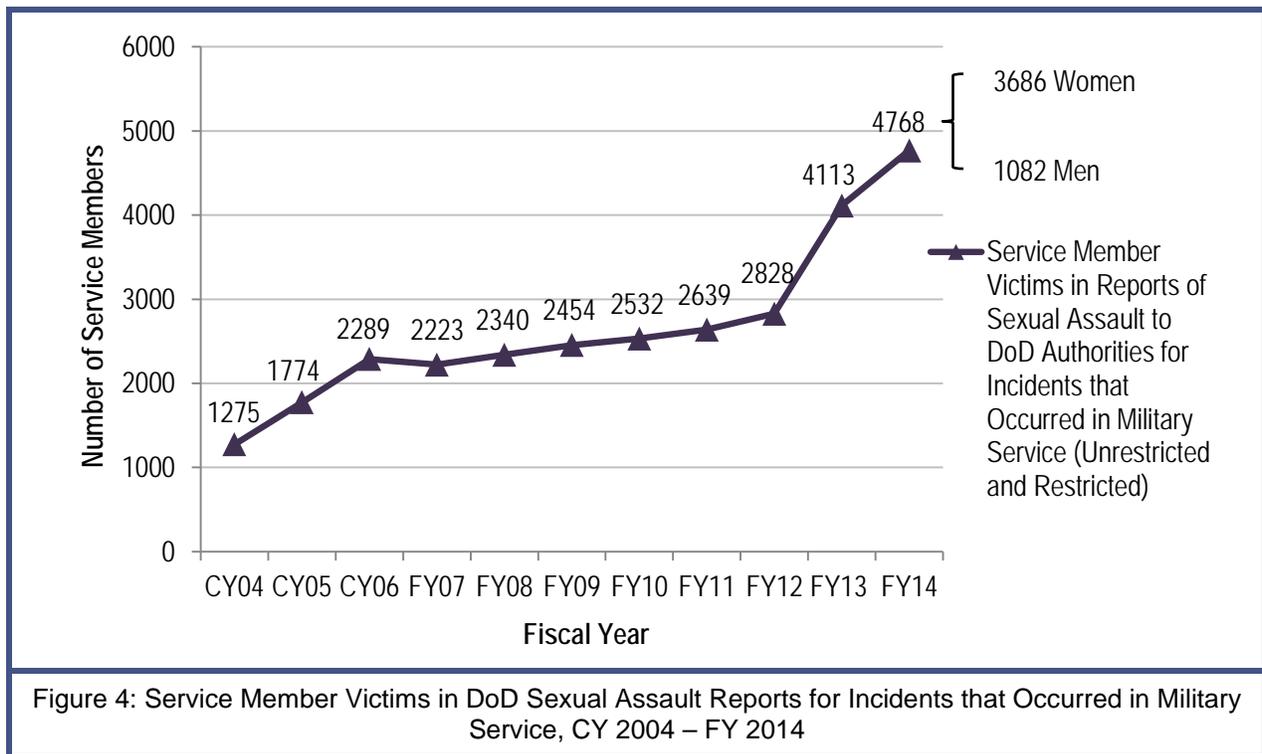


Figure 3: Comparison of Victim-Driven Accounting to Case-Driven Accounting of Unrestricted Reports, CY 2004 – FY 2014

Of the 6,131 reports received by DoD, with each report representing one victim, there were 5,284 Service member victims of sexual assault. In FY 2014, 3,851 Service members made an Unrestricted Report. Of those 3,851 Service members, 324 initially made a Restricted Report in FY 2014, but later converted to an Unrestricted Report. One thousand four hundred thirty-three (1,433) Service members made and maintained Restricted Reports. Research shows that reporting the crime makes it more likely for

victims to engage medical treatment and other forms of assistance.<sup>6</sup> DoD’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.

In FY 2014, there were 4,768 Service Member victims who made an Unrestricted or Restricted Report of sexual assault for an incident that occurred *during* military *Service*, a 16% increase from FY 2013.<sup>7</sup> Based on estimated past-year prevalence rates of USC and other factors, DoD attributes this increase to more victims coming forward to report a crime, and not due to an overall increase in crime.<sup>8</sup> In fact, FY 2014 results of the *RMWS* show that estimated past-year prevalence of sexual assault decreased for women and stayed about the same for men, compared to FY 2012 rates. Figure 4 demonstrates the increase in the number of Service member victims making reports of sexual assault from Calendar Year (CY) 2004 to FY 2014. The reports were for incidents occurring while in military service.



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

<sup>7</sup> Although 5,284 Service member victims made sexual assault reports in FY 2014, 516 of them made a report for events that occurred prior to their entry into military service. This leaves 4,768 Service member victims who made a report for an incident that occurred during military service.

<sup>8</sup> Since FY 2007, there has been an overall upward trend in reporting behavior.

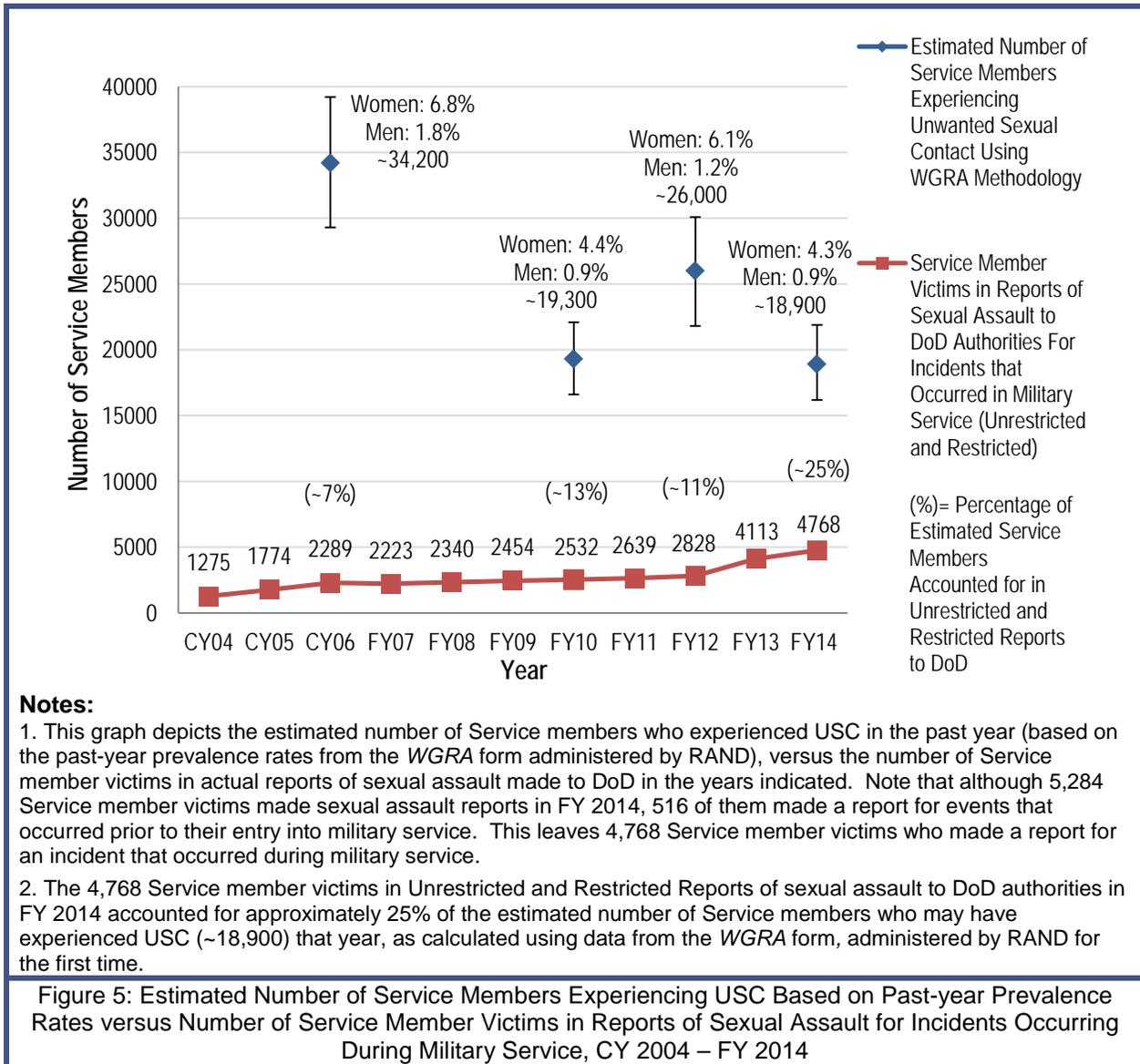


Figure 5 demonstrates the difference between the estimated numbers of Service members who indicate experiencing USC<sup>9</sup>, based on the *WGRA* form administered by RAND. The “gap” in reporting narrowed this year, given the increase in reports of sexual assault. DoD assesses the increase in reports as unlikely to have resulted from increased crime, given historical and current prevalence rates and other factors.

Although male Service members account for the majority of the survey-estimated victims of USC (10,400 men and 8,500 women in FY 2014), it is estimated that a greater proportion of female victims report their assault. Specifically, about 43% (3,686)

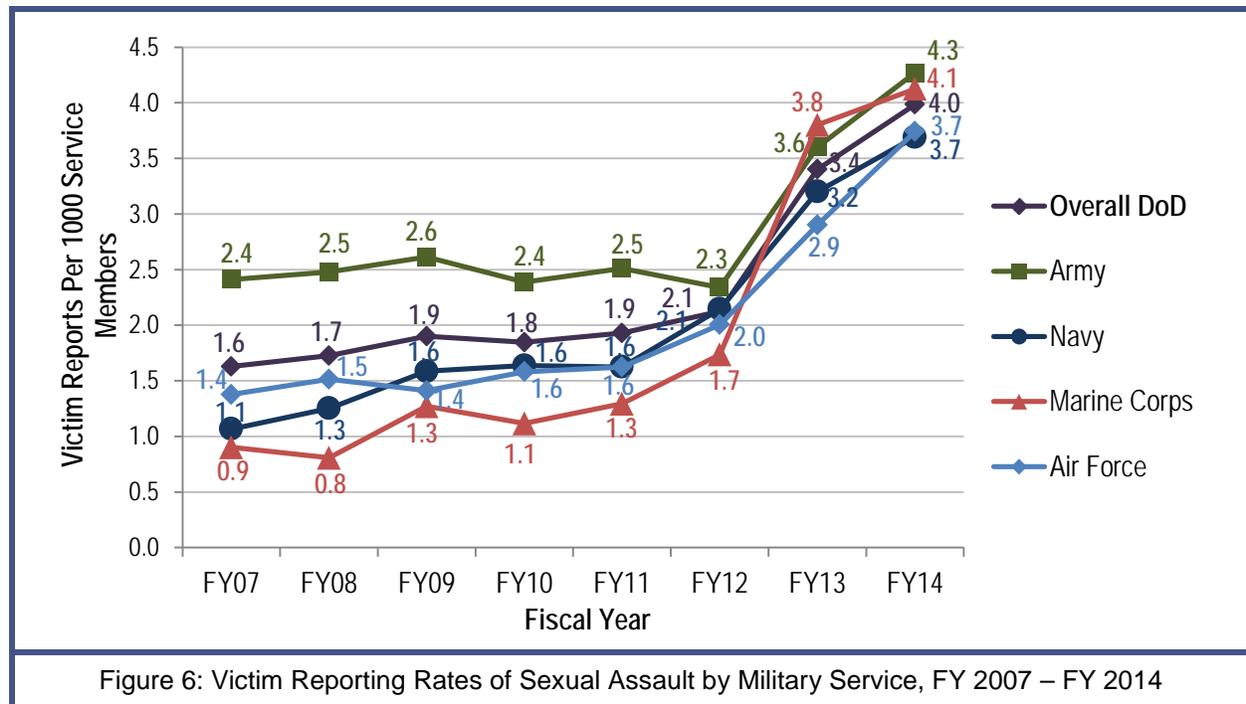
<sup>9</sup> USC is the *WGRA* term that describes the crimes in the UCMJ that constitute sexual assault. USC involves intentional sexual contact that was against a person’s will or occurred when the person did not or could not consent.

of survey-estimated female victims made a report of sexual assault in FY 2014 for an incident occurring during military service, while only about 10% (1,082 reports) of survey-estimated male victims did so.

DoD expects that the “gap” between the survey-estimated number of Service members experiencing USC and the number of Service members accounted for in actual sexual assault reports can be reduced in two ways:

- Over time, prevention initiatives are expected to reduce past-year prevalence rates of USC, as measured by the prevalence surveys like the *RMWS* or *WGRA*. As rates decrease, the estimated number of Service members who experience USC in a given year should also decrease.
- Over time, initiatives that encourage victims to report and improvements to DoD response systems are expected to increase the number of Service members who choose to make an Unrestricted or Restricted Report.

Although reports to DoD authorities are unlikely to account for all USC estimated to occur in a given year, it is DoD’s intent to narrow the “gap” between prevalence and reporting in order to reduce the underreporting of sexual assault in the military community. Figure 6 shows the rates of victim reporting by Military Service during the past eight FYs. Victim reporting rates are calculated using the number of Service member victims in Unrestricted and Restricted Reports and active duty Military Service end-strength for each year on record with DMDC.

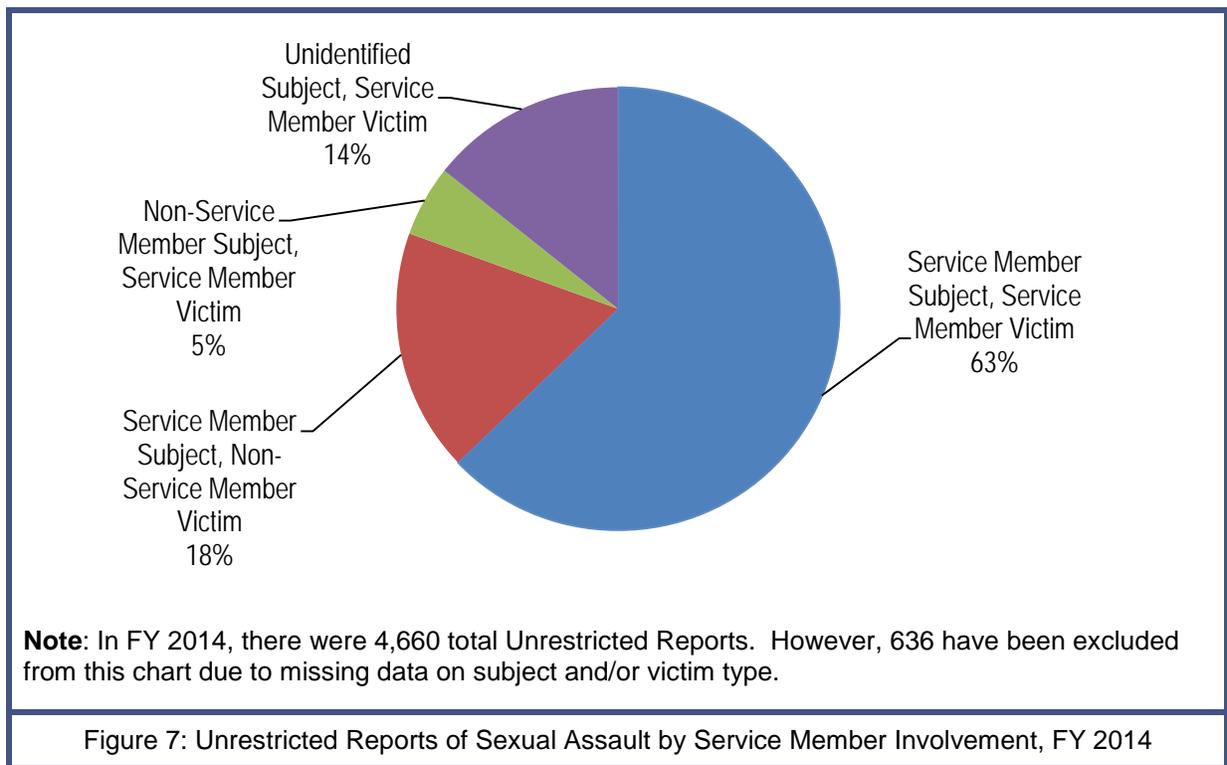


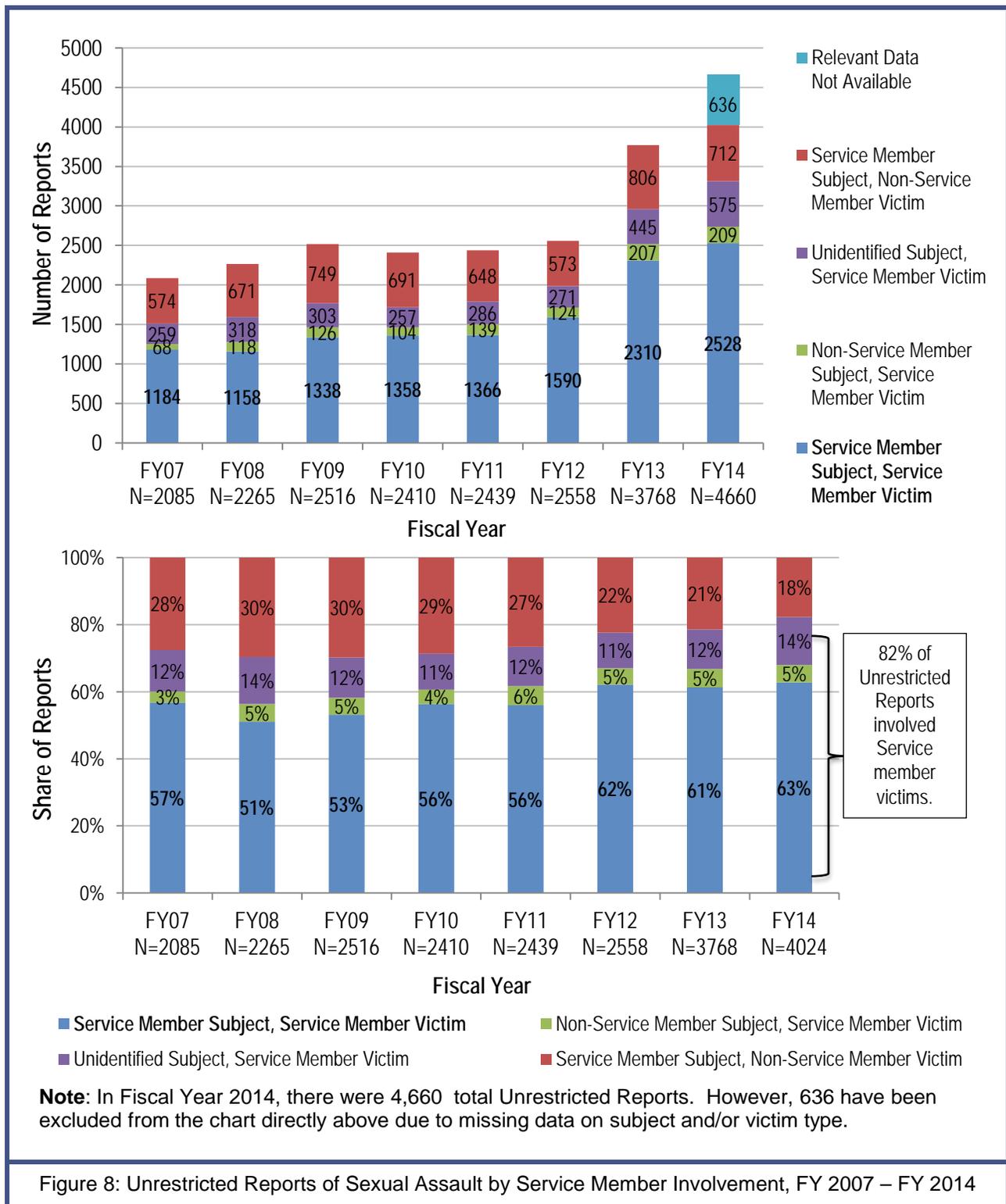
## FY 2014 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

Data from Unrestricted Reports are collected and reported to DoD by SARCs and MCIOs. In FY 2014, there were 4,660 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either the subject or victim of a sexual assault (Figure 1, Point B); 3,851 of the 4,660 Unrestricted Reports involved Service members as victims. Each year, the majority of sexual assault reports received by MCIOs involved the victimization of Service members by other Service members. In FY 2014, 2,528 of the 4,660 Unrestricted Reports (63%) involved allegations in which both the victim and subject were Service members.

**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.*

Figure 7 illustrates how Service members were involved in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault made in FY 2014. Figure 8 illustrates how Service members have been involved in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault over the past eight reporting periods.





### *Crimes Alleged in Unrestricted Reports*

DoD's SAPR program uses the term "sexual assault" to refer to the range of crimes in military law that constitute contact sexual offenses between adults. Since 2004, there have been three versions of Article 120, UCMJ, which defines some of those crimes. Table 2 depicts how the UCMJ's characterization of "sexual assault" has been revised over time.<sup>10</sup>

Table 2: Sexual Assault Offenses Punishable by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)

Sexual Assault Offenses	Prior to FY 2008	FY 2008 to June 27, 2012	June 28, 2012 to Present
Rape (Article 120)	✓	✓	✓
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	N/A	N/A	✓
Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120)	N/A	✓	N/A
Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120)	N/A	✓	✓
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	N/A	✓	✓
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120)	N/A	✓	N/A
Nonconsensual Sodomy (Article 125)	✓	✓	✓
Indecent Assault (Article 134)	✓	N/A	N/A
Attempts to commit (Article 80)	✓	✓	✓

Of the 4,660 Unrestricted Reports made to DoD in FY 2014, the majority of offenses alleged were in three categories: rape; aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault; and abusive sexual contact. MCIOs categorize Unrestricted Reports by the most serious offense *alleged* in the report, which may not ultimately be the same offense for which evidence supports a misconduct charge, if any. Figure 9 shows the proportions of offenses as originally alleged in Unrestricted Reports in FY 2014.

**Which crimes are alleged in most reports?**  
***Most Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involve three crimes: rape (24%), aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault (24%), and abusive sexual contact (44%).***

<sup>10</sup> Since June 28, 2012, misconduct addressed by the offense "Aggravated Sexual Assault" is captured by the offense "Sexual Assault." Likewise, misconduct previously addressed by "Wrongful Sexual Contact" is now captured by the offense "Abusive Sexual Contact."

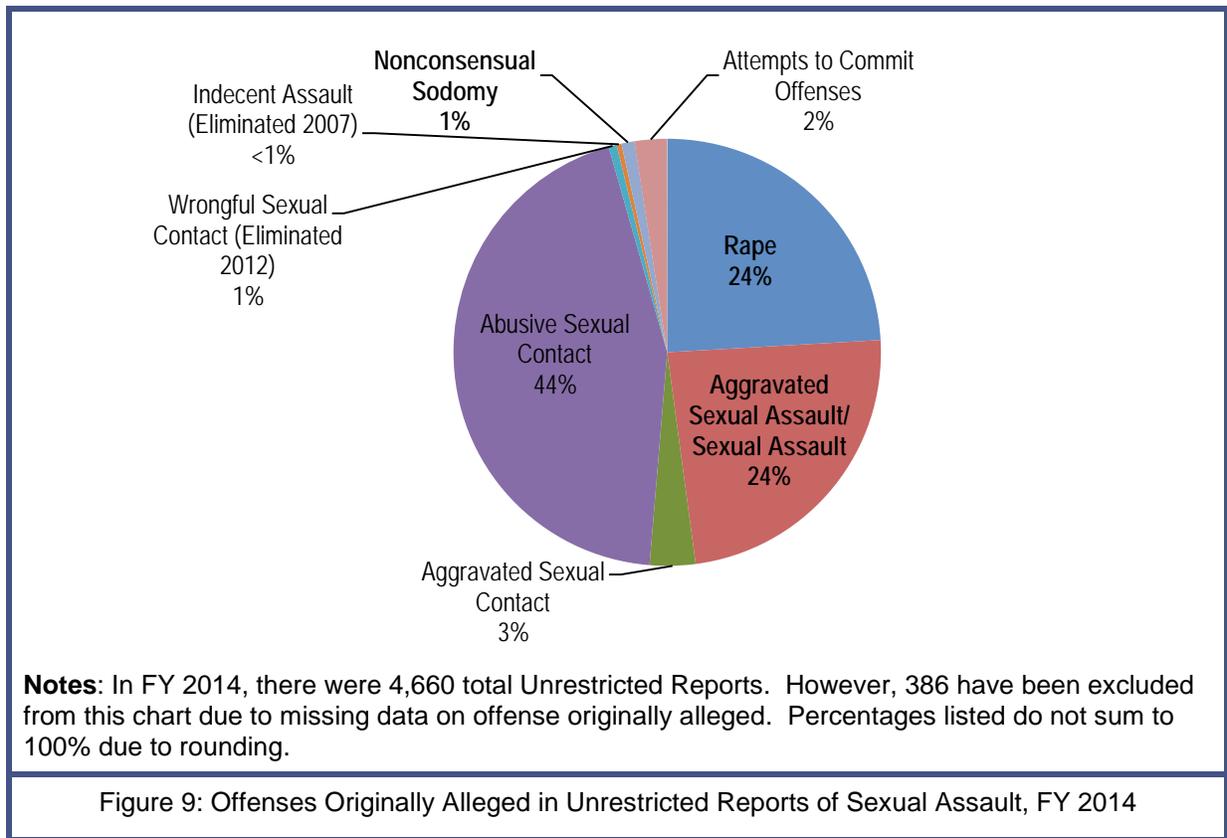


Table 3 shows the breakdown of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault by offense originally alleged and the military status of the victim.

Table 3: Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Alleged Offense and Military Status, FY 2014

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	Relevant Data Not Available
Rape	1029	787	223	19
Aggravated Sexual Assault and Sexual Assault	1017	814	187	16
Aggravated Sexual Contact	148	126	18	4
Abusive Sexual Contact	1891	1609	231	51
Wrongful Sexual Contact	26	23	3	0
Indecent Assault	16	15	1	0
Nonconsensual Sodomy	42	37	4	1
Attempts to Commit Offenses	105	87	17	1
Offense Data Not Available	386	353	28	5
<b>Total Unrestricted Reports in FY14</b>	<b>4660</b>	<b>3851</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>97</b>

### *Investigations of Unrestricted Reports*

According to DoD policy, all Unrestricted Reports must be referred for investigation by an MCIO. However, reports received for incidents prior to military service usually cannot be investigated by MCIOs when the alleged offender is not subject to military law. In FY 2014, MCIOs initiated 3,934 sexual assault investigations (Figure 1, Point D). The length of an investigation depends on a number of factors that include:

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

Depending on these and other factors, investigation length may range from a few months to over a year. For example, the average length of a sexual assault investigation in FY 2014 was 4.7 months. Consequently, sexual assault investigations and their outcomes can span multiple reporting periods. Of the 3,850 sexual assault investigations completed during FY 2014 (Figure 1, Point F), 2,259 were opened in FY 2014 and 1,591 were opened before FY 2014.

- The outcomes of 1,866 ongoing sexual assault investigations that were not completed by September 30, 2014 will be documented in future reports (Figure 1, Point E).

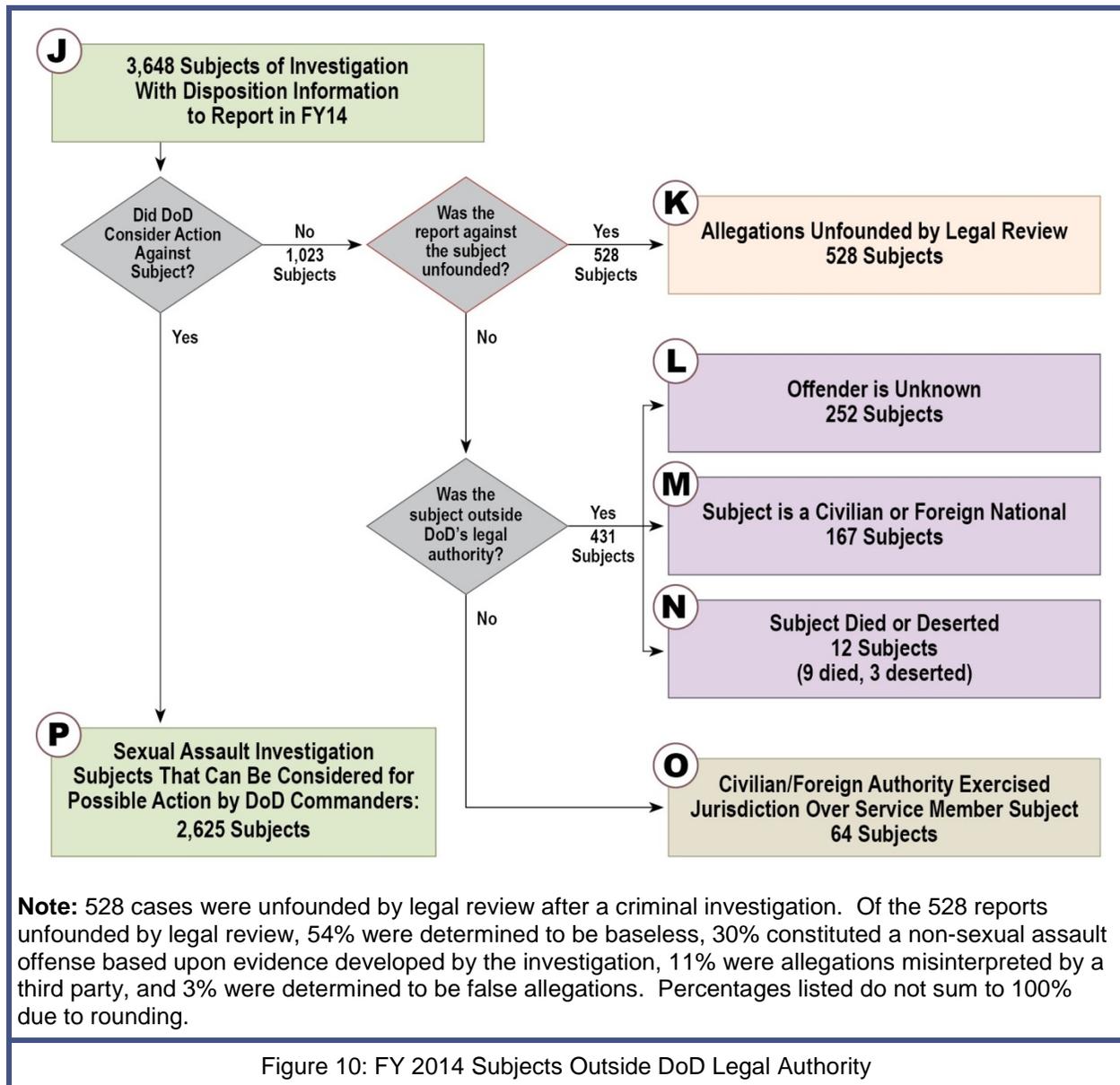
MCIOs reported that 58 of the 4,313 subjects in investigations completed in FY 2014 had a previous investigation for a sexual assault allegation.

### *Sexual Assault Subject Dispositions in FY 2014*

Congress requires DoD to report on the dispositions (outcomes) of the sexual assault allegations made against Service members. At the end of FY 2014, there were 3,648 subjects with disposition information to report (Figure 1, Point J).

The goals of a criminal investigation are to identify which crimes have been committed, who may have been victimized, and who may be responsible for the crime. DoD seeks to hold those Service members who have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the available evidence. However, in order to comply with Congressional reporting requirements, DoD's sexual assault data represent a 12-month snapshot in time. Consequently, at the end of FY 2014, 1,997 subject dispositions were still in progress and will be reported in forthcoming years' reports (Figure 1, Point I).

The 3,648 subjects from DoD investigations for whom dispositions were reported in FY 2014 included Service members, U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and subjects that could not be identified (Figure 1 and Figure 10, Point J).



A key difference between the civilian and military legal systems is that in the civilian system, a prosecuting attorney may review the evidence and, if appropriate, file charges against all identified suspects within the attorney's area of legal authority. **In the military justice system, convening authorities with advice from judge advocates determine the initial disposition of cases.** Each year, DoD lacks jurisdiction over several hundred subjects in its sexual assault reports/investigations. In FY 2014, DoD did not take action against 1,023 subjects because:

**Can DoD take action against everyone it investigates?**  
*No. In FY 2014, DoD could not take action against 1,023 subjects because they were outside DoD's legal authority, a civilian/foreign authority exercised jurisdiction over a Service member subject, or the allegations of sexual assault against them were unfounded.*

- Allegations of sexual assault against them were unfounded<sup>11</sup>, or
- Subjects were outside of DoD's legal authority (for example, they could not be identified, they were civilian or foreign nationals or they had died or deserted), or
- Subjects were Service members being prosecuted by a civilian/foreign authority

When at the end of a criminal investigation a legal review of the available evidence indicates the individual accused of sexual assault did not commit the offense, the offense did not occur, or the offense was improperly reported as a sexual assault, the allegations against the subject are considered unfounded. As a result, no action is taken against the alleged subject.

- Allegations against 528 subjects were deemed unfounded (false or baseless<sup>12</sup>) by a legal review after criminal investigation in FY 2014 (Figure 10, Point K).

DoD's legal authority extends only to those persons subject to the UCMJ. As a result, 431 subjects of DoD investigations fell outside its authority for disciplinary action:

- Two hundred fifty-two (252) subjects remained unidentified despite a criminal investigation (Figure 10, Point L).
- DoD could not take action against 167 civilians or foreign nationals because they were not subject to military law (Figure 10, Point M).
- Twelve subjects died or deserted before disciplinary action could be taken against them (Figure 10, Point N).<sup>13</sup>

Although a Service member is always under the legal authority of DoD, sometimes a civilian authority or foreign government will exercise its legal authority over a Service member who is suspected of committing a crime within its jurisdiction. In FY 2014, a civilian or foreign authority addressed the alleged misconduct of 64 Service member subjects (Figure 10, Point O).

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<sup>11</sup> See p. 34 for an explanation of unfounded cases.

<sup>12</sup> A legal review determines that a report is "false" when, after investigation, evidence suggests that the accused did not commit the crime or no crime was committed. A legal review determines that a report is "baseless" when the crime alleged does not meet the legal definitions of one of the sexual assault crimes under the UCMJ. In some cases, subjects of baseless reports are investigated and prosecuted for other crimes (e.g., maltreatment of a subordinate, assault), even though action on sexual assault allegation was not possible. The outcomes for these subjects are not reported here because their alleged crimes do not fall under DoD's SAPR program reporting requirements. Of the 528 reports unfounded by legal review, 54% were determined to be baseless, 30% constituted a non-sexual assault offense based upon evidence developed by the investigation, 11% were allegations misinterpreted by a third party, and 3% were determined to be false allegations. Percentages listed do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

<sup>13</sup> Nine subjects died and three subjects deserted before disciplinary action could be implemented. Eleven of the twelve subjects were Service members.

### *Military Subjects Considered for Disciplinary Action*

In FY 2014, 2,625 subjects investigated for sexual assault were Service members under DoD authority (Figure 11, Point P, and Table 4). However, legal factors sometimes prevent disciplinary action from being taken against some subjects. For example, commanders were unable to take disciplinary action against 580 of these military subjects because there was insufficient evidence of an offense, the victim declined to participate in the military justice process, or the statute of limitations had expired (Figure 11, Point T and Table 4).

**What percentage of Service member subjects who received disciplinary action for sexual assault had court-martial charges preferred against them in FY 2014?**  
**64%**  
*In FY 2007, 30% of subjects receiving disciplinary action had court-martial charges preferred against them.*

Table 4: Military Subject Dispositions in FY 2014

Subject Disposition Category	Subject Dispositions Reported in FY14
<b>Subjects in Sexual Assault Cases Reviewed for Possible Disciplinary Action</b>	<b>2,625</b>
<b>Evidence Supported Commander Action</b>	<b>1,997</b>
<b>Sexual Assault Offense Action</b>	<b>1,550</b>
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	998
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	318
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	111
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	123
<b>Evidence Only Supported Action on a Non-sexual Assault Offense</b>	<b>447</b>
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	49
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	263
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	30
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	105
<b>Unfounded by Command/Legal Review</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Commander Action Precluded</b>	<b>580</b>
<i>Victim Died</i>	0
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	248
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	323
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	9

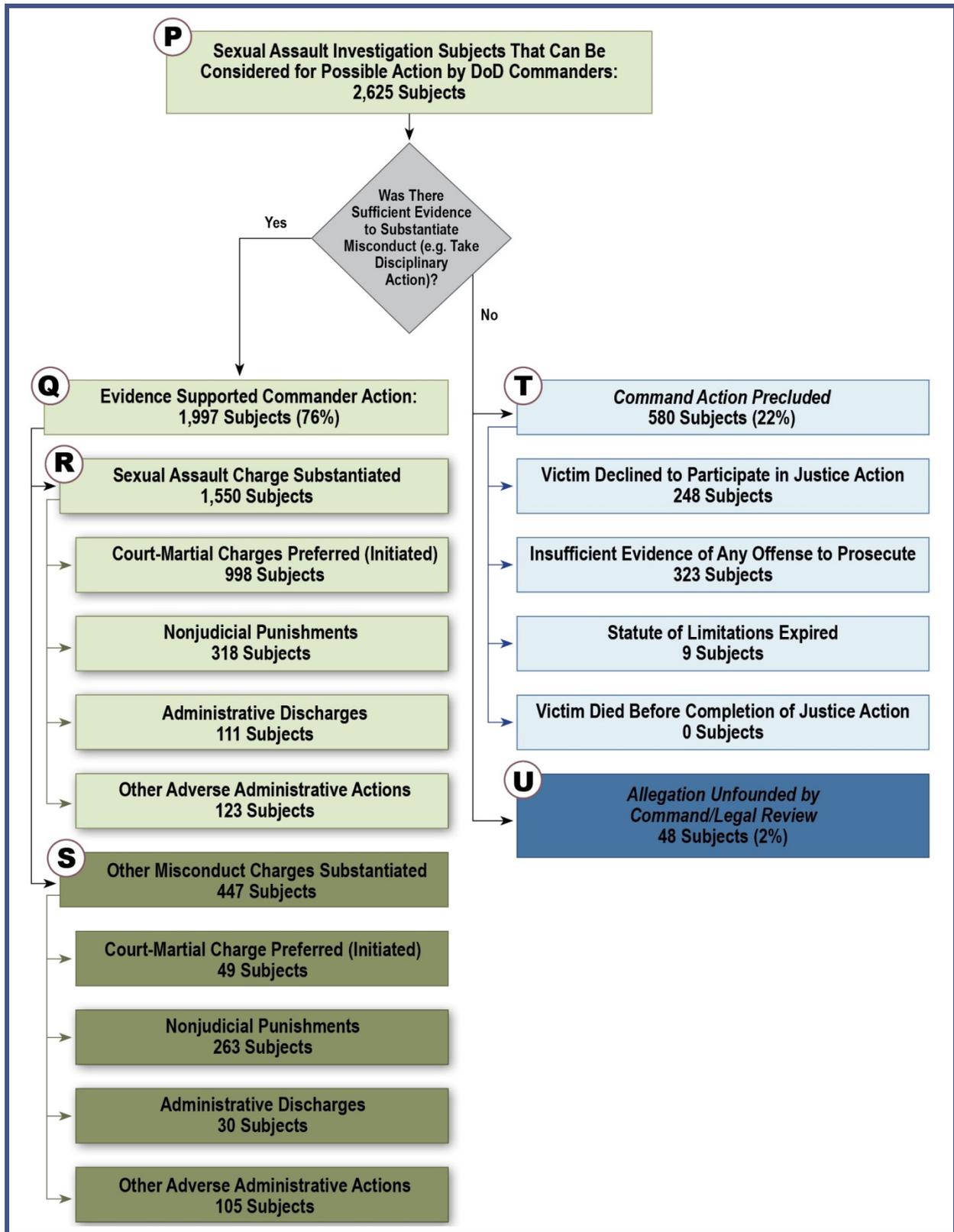
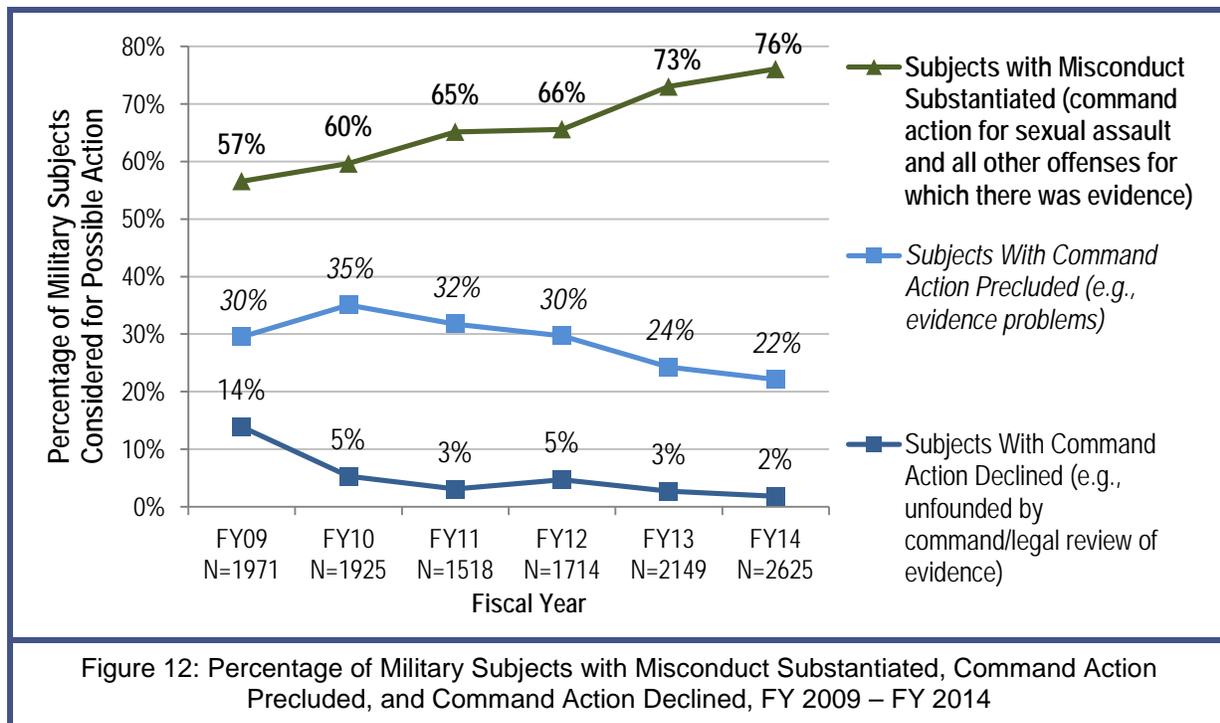


Figure 11: Dispositions of Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority, FY 2014

Commanders declined to take action against 48 military subjects. After a review of the facts of the case with a military attorney, commanders determined the allegations against those subjects were false or baseless (unfounded; Figure 11, Point U and Table 4). Since FY 2009, the percentage of Service member subjects for whom command action was precluded or declined has decreased. Figure 12 illustrates that DoD authorities were able to hold a larger percentage of Service member subjects appropriately accountable in FY 2014 than in FY 2009.

For 1,997 subjects, commanders had sufficient evidence and the legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for a sexual assault offense or other misconduct (Figure 11, Point Q and Table 4). When a subject receives more than one disposition, only the most serious disciplinary action is reported (in descending order: preferal of court-martial charges, NJP, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action).



The following represents the command actions taken for the 1,550 subjects for whom it was determined a sexual assault offense warranted discipline (Figure 11, Point R and Table 4):

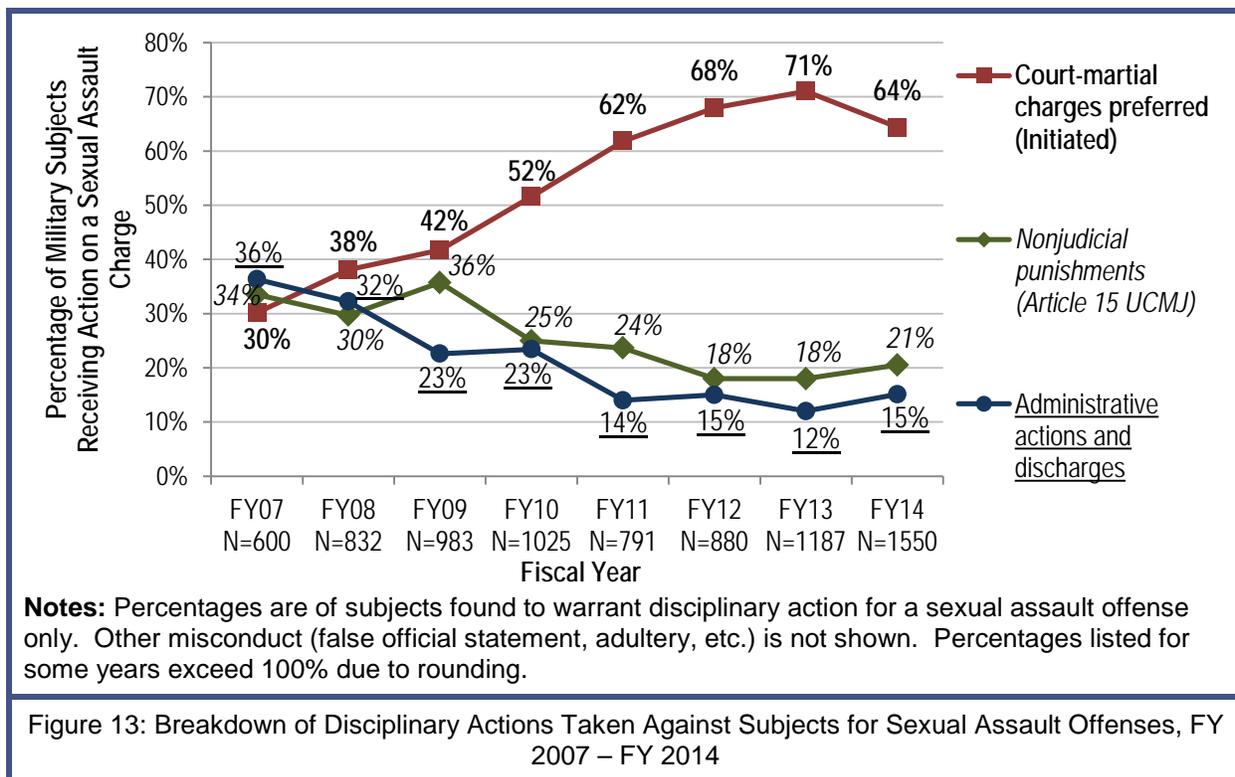
- 64% (998 subjects) had court-martial charges preferred (initiated) against them.
- 21% (318 subjects) were entered into proceedings for NJP under Article 15 of the UCMJ.
- 15% (234 subjects) received a discharge or another adverse administrative action.

For 447 subjects, evidence supported command action for other misconduct discovered during the sexual assault investigation (such as making a false official statement, adultery, underage drinking, or other crimes under the UCMJ), but not a sexual assault charge (Figure 11, Point S and Table 4). Of the 447 subjects for whom probable cause existed for a non-sexual assault offense (Figure 11, Point S and Table 4):

- 11% (49 subjects) had court-martial charges preferred against them.
- 59% (263 subjects) were entered into proceedings for NJP.
- 30% (135 subjects) received some form of adverse administrative action or discharge.

### Military Justice

The following information describes what happens once a military subject’s commander finds that there is sufficient evidence to take disciplinary action. Figure 13 shows that, from FY 2007 to FY 2014, commanders’ referral of court-martial charges against military subjects for sexual assault offenses increased from 30% of subjects in FY 2007 to 64% of subjects in FY 2014. During the same period, NJP, other adverse administrative actions, and administrative discharges decreased substantially. Each action taken is based on the evidence identified during a thorough investigation. In addition, since June 2012, initial disposition decisions for the most serious sexual assault crimes have been withheld at the O-6 level (Colonel or Navy Captain). This allows senior, seasoned officers that are not immediately responsible for supervision of the victim(s) or subject(s) to review these cases.



### *Court-Martial for a Sexual Assault Offense*

As noted previously, of the 1,550 military subjects against whom disciplinary action was initiated for a sexual assault offense, 998 had court-martial charges preferred against them (Figure 11, Point R and Table 4). Figure 14 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 FY 2014. Of the 998 subjects who had court-martial charges preferred against them for at least one sexual assault charge in FY 2014, 861 subjects' court-martial outcomes were completed by the end of the FY:

**What percentage of Service member subjects charged and tried for sexual assault offenses were convicted in FY 2014 and what kind of punishment did they receive?**

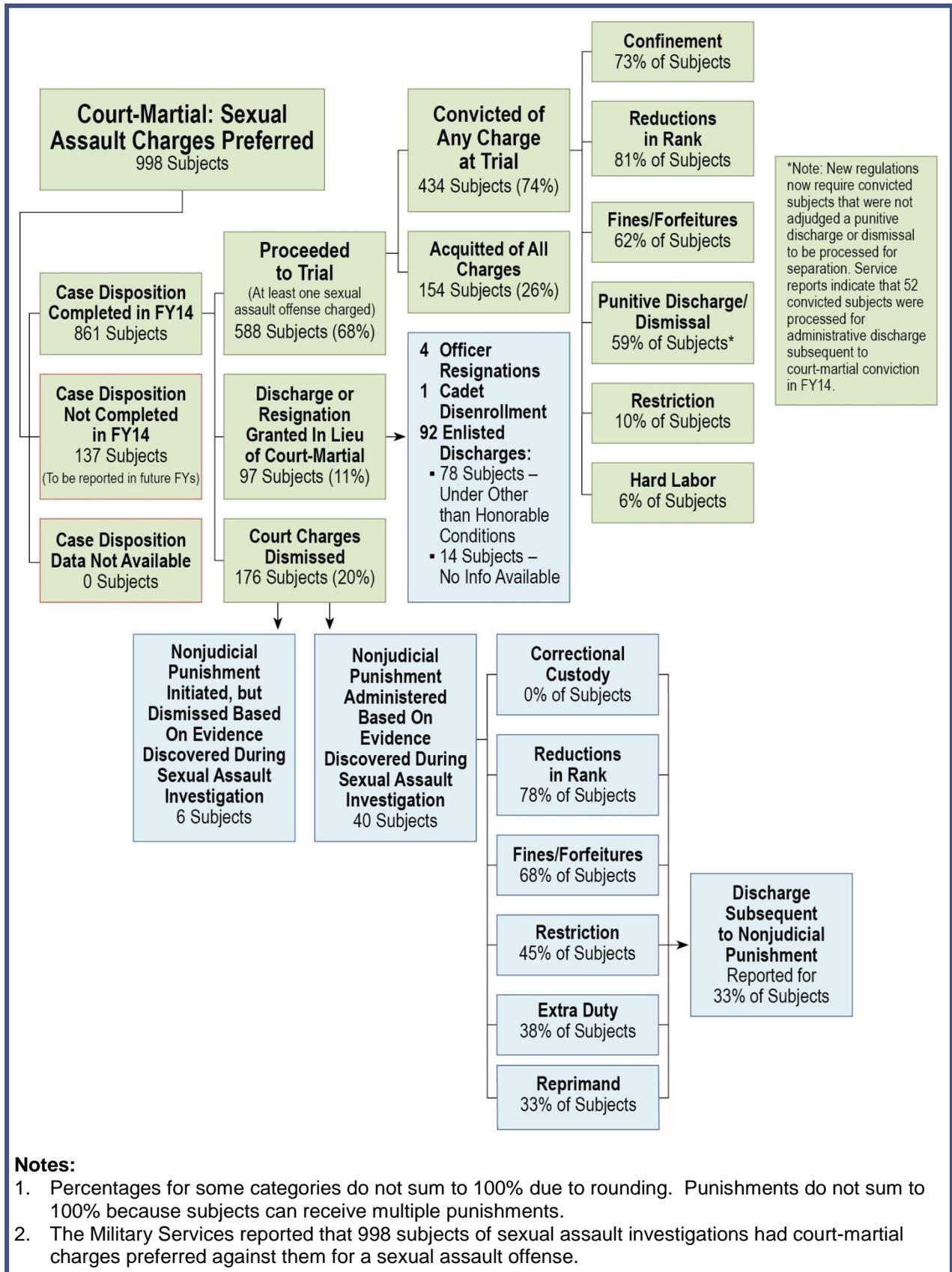
***74% of Service members tried for a sexual assault offense were convicted of at least one charge at trial.***

***The majority of convicted subjects received the following punishments: Confinement, a Fine or Forfeiture of Pay, Reduction in Rank, and a Punitive Discharge or Dismissal.***

- Court-martial charges against 176 subjects were dismissed. However, commanders used evidence gathered during the sexual assault investigations to take NJP against 46 of the 176 subjects (NJP was initiated but dismissed for six of these subjects, leaving 40 subjects with a NJP administered). The punishment may have been for any kind of misconduct for which there was evidence. The 40 subjects who received NJP were adjudged five categories of punishment: reductions in rank, fines or forfeitures of pay, restriction, extra duty, and reprimand.
- Ninety-seven subjects were granted a resignation or discharge instead of court-martial.
- Of the 588 subjects whose cases proceeded to trial: 434 subjects (74%) were convicted of at least one charge at court-martial. Most convicted Service members received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, reduction in rank, fines or forfeitures, and a discharge (enlisted) or dismissal (officers) from service.
- One hundred fifty-four subjects (154; 26%) were acquitted of all charges.

Resignations and discharges in lieu of court-martial are granted by DoD in certain circumstances and only occur after court-martial charges are preferred against the accused. For such an action to occur, the accused must initiate the process. Resignation or discharge in lieu of court-martial requests include a statement of understanding of the offense(s) charged and the consequences of administrative separation, an acknowledgement that any separation could possibly have a negative characterization, and an acknowledgement that the accused is guilty of an offense for which a punitive discharge is authorized or a summary of the evidence supporting the guilt of the accused. These statements are not admissible in court-martial should the request ultimately be disapproved. Discharges of enlisted personnel in lieu of court-martial are usually approved at the Special Court-Martial Convening Authority level. Resignations of officers in lieu of court-martial are approved by the Secretary of the Military Department

In FY 2014, 78 of 92 enlisted members who received a discharge in lieu of court-martial were separated Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC), the lowest characterization of discharge possible administratively (the characterization of the discharge for the other 14 subjects was not available). The UOTHC discharge characterization is recorded on the Service member's DD Form 214, Record of Military Service, and significantly limits separation and post-service benefits from DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs. Military Service policies, codified in the FY 2013 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), direct that those Service members who are convicted of a sexual assault, but who do not receive a punitive discharge at court-martial, should be processed for administrative discharge. This year, the Services documented that 52 convicted subjects that did not receive a punitive discharge or dismissal will be processed for administrative separation from Military Service.



**Notes:**

1. Percentages for some categories do not sum to 100% due to rounding. Punishments do not sum to 100% because subjects can receive multiple punishments.
2. The Military Services reported that 998 subjects of sexual assault investigations had court-martial charges preferred against them for a sexual assault offense.

3. Of the 998 subjects who had court-martial charges preferred against them, 137 subjects were still pending court action at the end of FY 2014.
4. Of the 861 subjects whose courts-martial were completed and reported in FY 2014, 588 subjects proceeded to trial, 97 subjects were granted a discharge or resignation in lieu of court-martial, and 176 subjects had court-martial charges dismissed.
5. In cases in which a discharge or resignation in lieu of court-martial is requested and approved, the characterization of the discharge is UOTHC, 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 176 subjects with dismissed charges, commanders imposed NJP on 40 subjects (an additional 6 subjects had a NJP initiated, but dismissed). Most of these 40 subjects received two kinds of punishment: a reduction in rank and a fine or forfeiture of pay.
6. Of the 588 subjects whose cases proceeded to trial, 434 (74%) were convicted of at least one charge. Conviction by court-martial may result in a combination of punishments. Consequently, convicted Service members could be adjudged one or more of the punishments listed. However, in most cases, they received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, a reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture of pay, and a punitive discharge (bad conduct discharge, dishonorable discharge, or dismissal (officers). The NDAA for FY 2013 now requires mandatory administrative separation processing for all Service members convicted of a sexual assault offense.

Figure 14: Dispositions of Subjects Against Whom Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges were Preferred, FY 2014

### *Nonjudicial Punishment*

NJP is administered in accordance with Article 15 of the UCMJ. Commanding officers may impose penalties on Service members when there is sufficient evidence of a minor offense under the UCMJ. NJP 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. With NJP a commander can take a variety of corrective actions, including demotions, fines/forfeitures, and restrictions on liberty. NJP may support a rationale for discharging military subjects with a less than an honorable discharge. The Service member may demand trial by court-martial instead of accepting NJP by the commander.

**Do military commanders use NJP as their primary means of discipline for sexual assault crimes?**

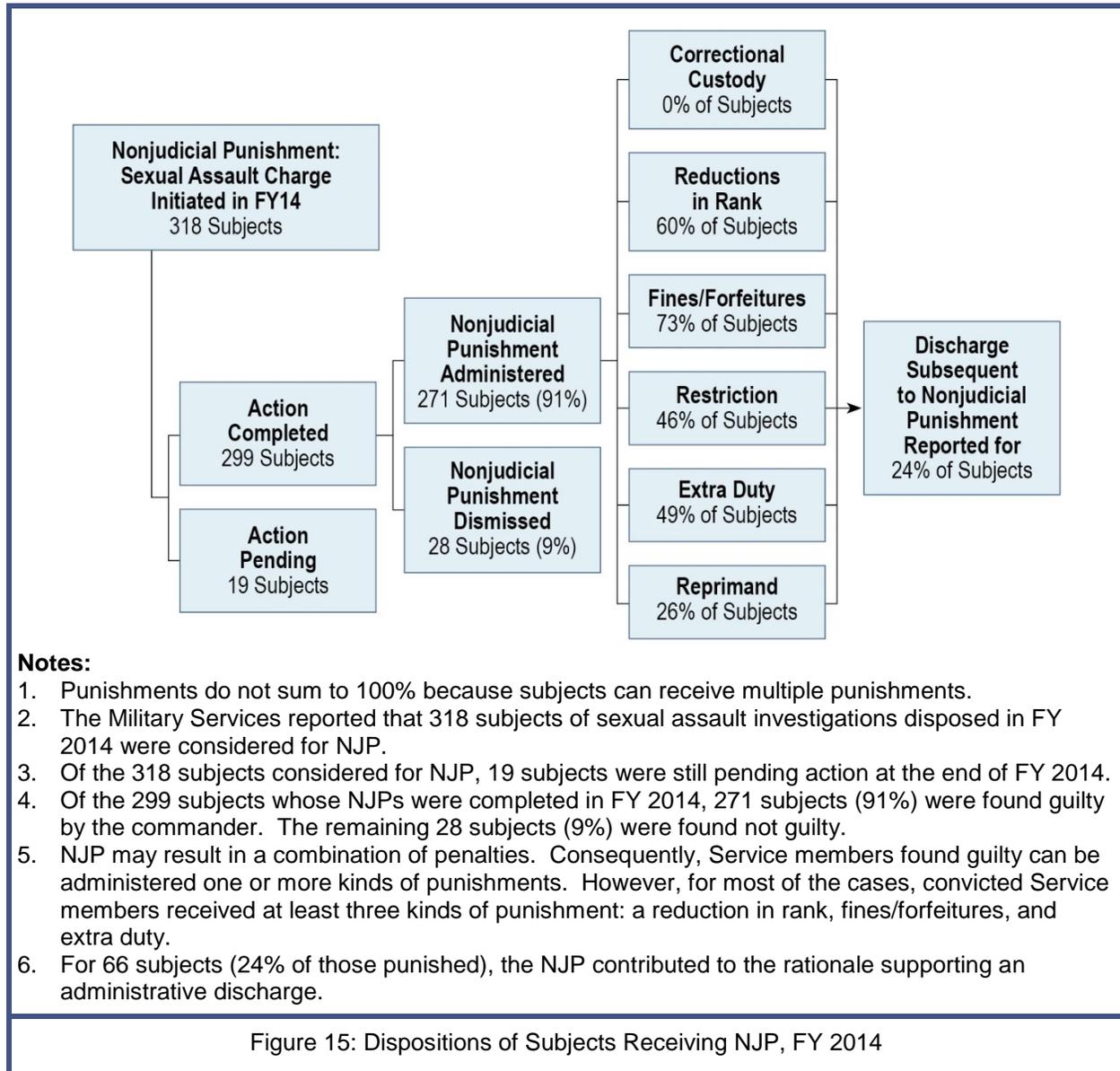
**No.**

**Only 21% of subjects who received disciplinary action for a sexual assault crime received NJP in FY 2014. Most subjects (64%) had court-martial charges preferred against them.**

Of the 1,550 military subjects who received disciplinary action on a sexual assault offense, 318 received NJP (Figure 11, Point R and Table 4). Figure 15 displays the outcomes of NJP actions taken against subjects on a sexual assault charge in FY 2014. Of the 299 subjects whose NJPs were completed in FY 2014, 91% of subjects were found guilty by the

commander under authority of Article 15, UCMJ. Nearly all of the administered NJPs were for a contact (non-penetrating) sexual offense. The majority of subjects given a NJP received the following punishments: reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture of pay, and extra duty. Available Military Service data indicated that for 66 subjects (24% of those administered NJP) the NJP served as grounds for a subsequent administrative discharge. Characterizations of these discharges were as follows:

Honorable Discharge	7 Subjects
General Discharge	27 Subjects
Under Other Than Honorable	24 Subjects
Uncharacterized	8 Subjects
<b>Total</b>	<b>66 Subjects</b>



**Notes:**

1. Punishments do not sum to 100% because subjects can receive multiple punishments.
2. The Military Services reported that 318 subjects of sexual assault investigations disposed in FY 2014 were considered for NJP.
3. Of the 318 subjects considered for NJP, 19 subjects were still pending action at the end of FY 2014.
4. Of the 299 subjects whose NJPs were completed in FY 2014, 271 subjects (91%) were found guilty by the commander. The remaining 28 subjects (9%) were found not guilty.
5. NJP 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, fines/forfeitures, and extra duty.
6. For 66 subjects (24% of those punished), the NJP contributed to the rationale supporting an administrative discharge.

Figure 15: Dispositions of Subjects Receiving NJP, FY 2014

*Administrative Discharges and Adverse Administrative Actions*

A legal review of evidence sometimes indicates that the court-martial process or NJPs are not appropriate means to address allegations of misconduct against the accused. However, military commanders have other means at their disposal to hold offenders appropriately accountable. Administrative discharges may be used to address an individual's misconduct, lack of discipline, or poor suitability for continued service.

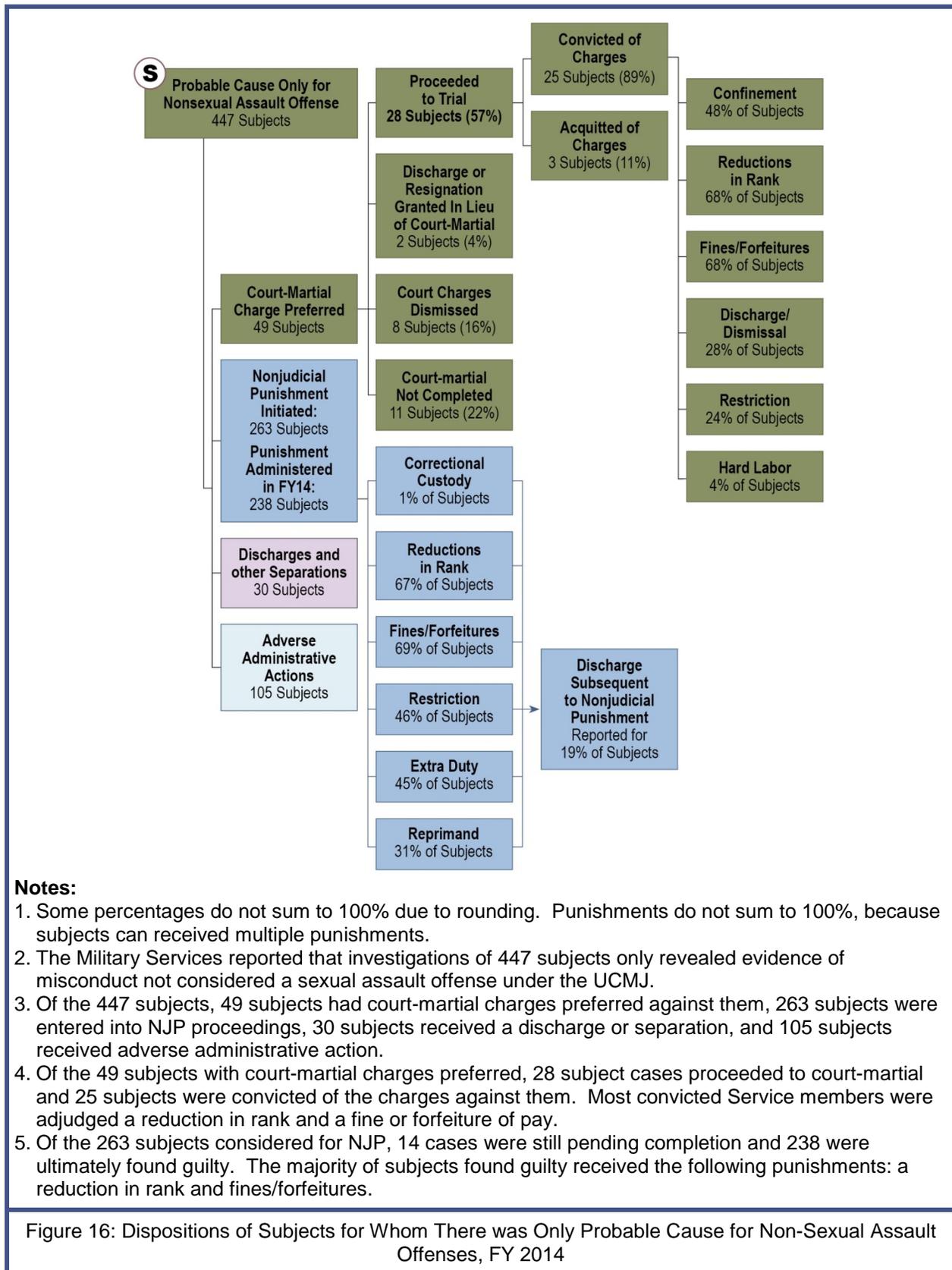
There are three characterizations of administrative discharges: Honorable, General, and UOTHC. General and UOTHC discharges may limit those discharged from receiving full entitlements and benefits from both DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs. Commanders processed 111 subjects in sexual assault investigations for administrative discharge in FY 2014 (Figure 11, Point R and Table 4). Seventeen members are pending characterizations. Characterizations of the completed discharges were as follows:

Honorable Discharge	3 Subjects
General Discharge	32 Subjects
Under Other than Honorable	51 Subjects
Uncharacterized	8 Subjects
<b>Total</b>	<b>94 Subjects</b>

In FY 2014, commanders took adverse administrative actions against 123 subjects investigated for a sexual assault offense (Figure 11, Point R and Table 4). Adverse administrative actions are typically used when available evidence does not support a more severe disciplinary action. Adverse administrative actions can have a serious impact on one's military career, have no equivalent form of punishment in the civilian sector, and may consist of Letters of Reprimand, Letters of Admonishment, and Letters of Counseling. These actions may also include but are not limited to denial of re-enlistment, the cancellation of a promotion, and the cancellation of new or special duty orders. Cadets and midshipmen are subject to an administrative disciplinary system at Military Service Academies. These systems address misconduct that can ultimately be grounds for disenrollment from the Academy and, when appropriate, a requirement to reimburse the government for the cost of education.

#### *Probable Cause Only for a Non-Sexual Assault Offense*

The sexual assault investigations conducted by MCIOs sometimes do not find sufficient evidence to support disciplinary action against the subject on a sexual assault charge, but may uncover other forms of chargeable misconduct. When this occurs, DoD seeks to hold those Service members who have committed other misconduct appropriately accountable based on the available evidence. In FY 2014, commanders took action against 447 subjects who were originally investigated for sexual assault allegations, but for whom evidence only supported action on non-sexual assault misconduct, such as making a false official statement, adultery, assault, or other crimes (Figure 9; Figure 16, Point S; and Table 4).



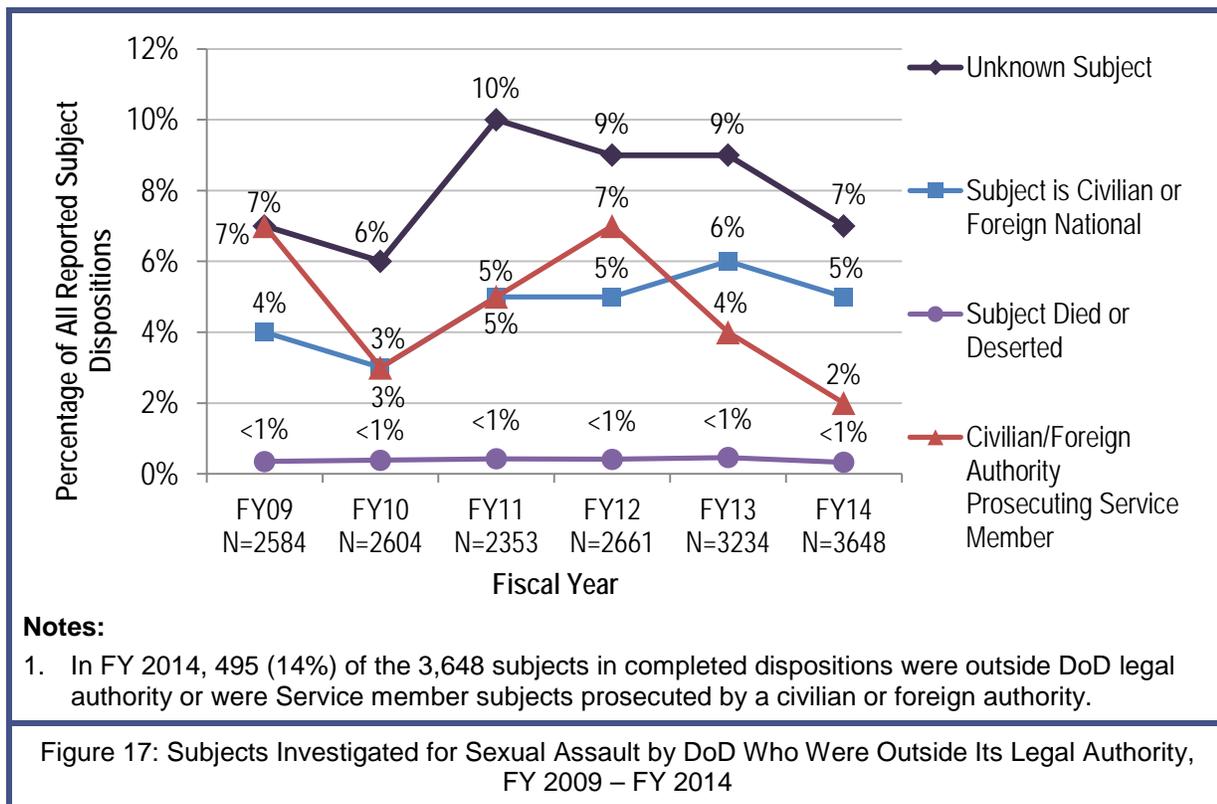
**Notes:**

1. Some percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding. Punishments do not sum to 100%, because subjects can received multiple punishments.
2. The Military Services reported that investigations of 447 subjects only revealed evidence of misconduct not considered a sexual assault offense under the UCMJ.
3. Of the 447 subjects, 49 subjects had court-martial charges preferred against them, 263 subjects were entered into NJP proceedings, 30 subjects received a discharge or separation, and 105 subjects received adverse administrative action.
4. Of the 49 subjects with court-martial charges preferred, 28 subject cases proceeded to court-martial and 25 subjects were convicted of the charges against them. Most convicted Service members were adjudged a reduction in rank and a fine or forfeiture of pay.
5. Of the 263 subjects considered for NJP, 14 cases were still pending completion and 238 were ultimately found guilty. The majority of subjects found guilty received the following punishments: a reduction in rank and fines/forfeitures.

Figure 16: Dispositions of Subjects for Whom There was Only Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offenses, FY 2014

### Subjects Outside DoD Legal Authority

As previously discussed, each year DoD does not have jurisdiction over several hundred subjects in its sexual assault investigations. From FY 2009 to FY 2014, the percentage of subjects investigated by DoD for sexual assault found to be outside DoD’s legal authority or under the authority of another jurisdiction varied between 12% and 21%, as depicted in Figure 17.



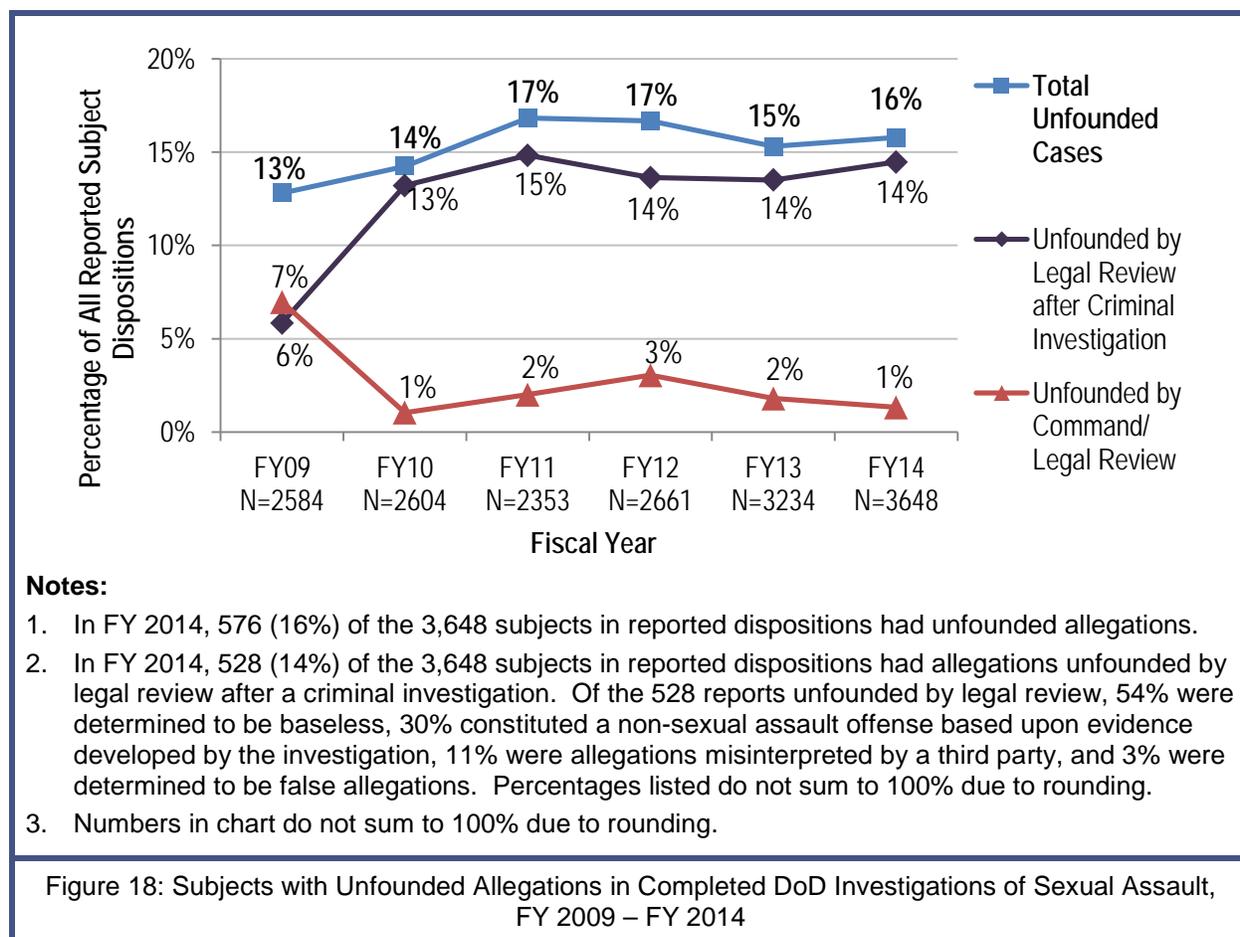
When the subject of an investigation is a U.S. civilian, a foreign national, or an unidentified subject, they fall outside DoD’s legal authority to take any action. Civilian authorities in the United States and the governments of our host nations have primary responsibility for prosecuting U.S. civilians 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 legal authority over a Service member to address alleged misconduct. 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. While Service members are always under DoD legal authority, a civilian or foreign authority may choose to exercise its authority over a Service member anytime he or she is suspected of committing an offense within its jurisdiction. Sometimes civilian and foreign authorities agree to let DoD 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 United States and the foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country.<sup>14</sup>

*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 appropriately 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. Another possible outcome is that evidence shows that a crime did not occur. When either of these situations occurs, the allegations are determined to be unfounded, meaning false or baseless (Figure 10, Point K, and Figure 11, Point U). Allegations may be unfounded either by the legal review at the end of a criminal investigation or by the disposition authority and legal officers when determining whether disciplinary action is warranted. Figure 18 shows that although there has been some variation in who has determined whether allegations were unfounded, the overall percentage of subjects with unfounded allegations has remained about the same since FY 2009.



<sup>14</sup> See p. 3 for a description of SOFAs.

### Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations

The following demographic information was gathered from the 3,850 investigations of sexual assault completed in FY 2014. These investigations involved 4,241 victims and 4,313 subjects.

Table 5 illustrates that the vast majority of victims in investigations tend to be female, under the age of 25, and of junior enlisted grades. Table 6 shows that the vast majority of subjects of investigations tend to be male, under the age of 35, and of junior enlisted grades.

Table 5: Demographics of Victims in Completed Investigations

Victim Gender	Count	Share	Victim Grade or Status at Time of Report	Count	Share
Male	735	17%	E1-E4	2,672	63%
Female	3,310	78%	E5-E9	500	12%
Data Not Available	196	5%	WO1-WO5	2	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>100%</b>	O1-O3	128	3%
			O4-O10	28	1%
			Cadet/Midshipman/Prep	27	1%
			US Civilian	618	15%
			Foreign National/Foreign Military	46	1%
			Data Not Available	220	5%
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Categories may not sum to 100% due to rounding procedures.

Victim Age at Time of Incident	Count	Share
0-15	19	<1%
16-19	851	20%
20-24	1,820	43%
25-34	770	18%
35-49	195	5%
50 and older	19	<1%
Data Not Available	567	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>100%</b>

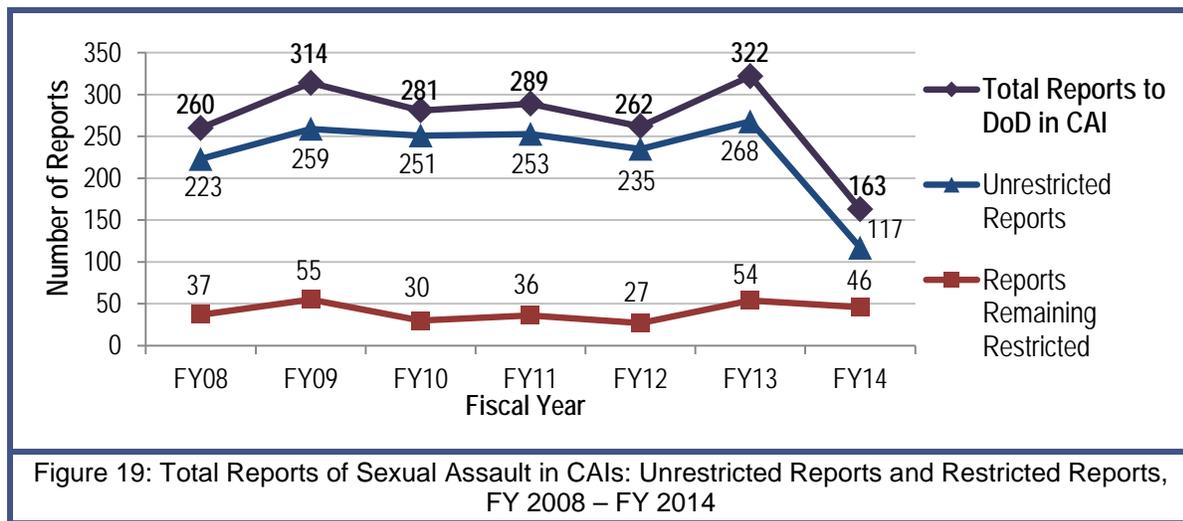
Table 6: Demographics of Subjects in Completed Investigations

Subject Gender	Count	Share	Subject Grade or Status at Time of Report	Count	Share
Male	3,581	83%	E1-E4	1,840	43%
Female	169	4%	E5-E9	1,187	28%
Unknown or Data Not Available	563	13%	WO1-WO5	26	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>100%</b>	O1-O3	149	3%
			O4-O10	74	2%
			Cadet/Midshipman/Prep	8	<1%
			US Civilian	166	4%
			Foreign National/Foreign Military	49	1%
			Unknown or Data Not Available	814	19%
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>100%</b>

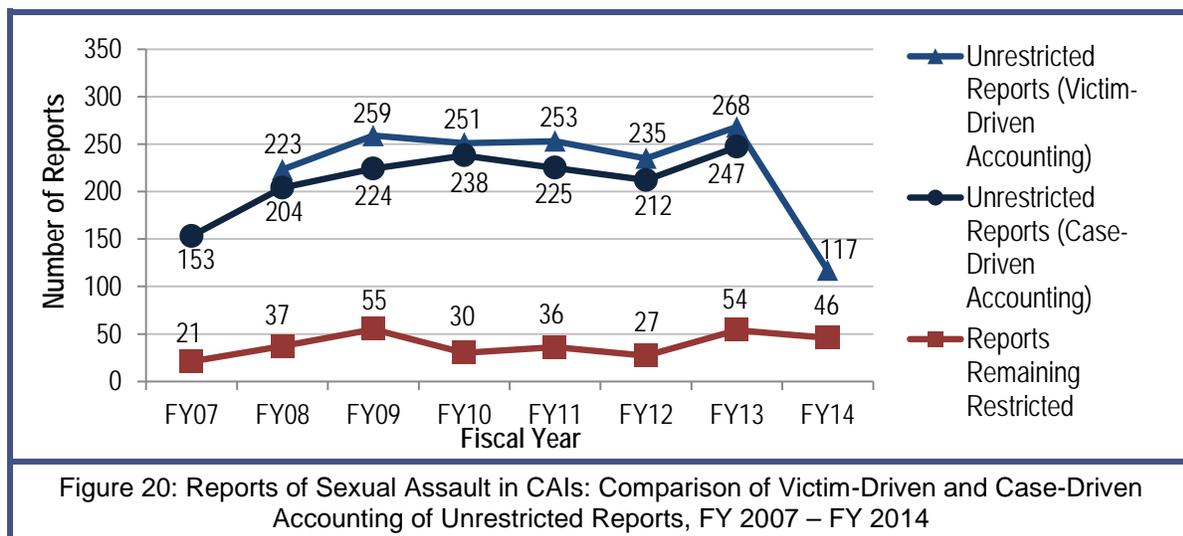
Note: Categories may not sum to 100% due to rounding procedures.

### FY 2014 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST

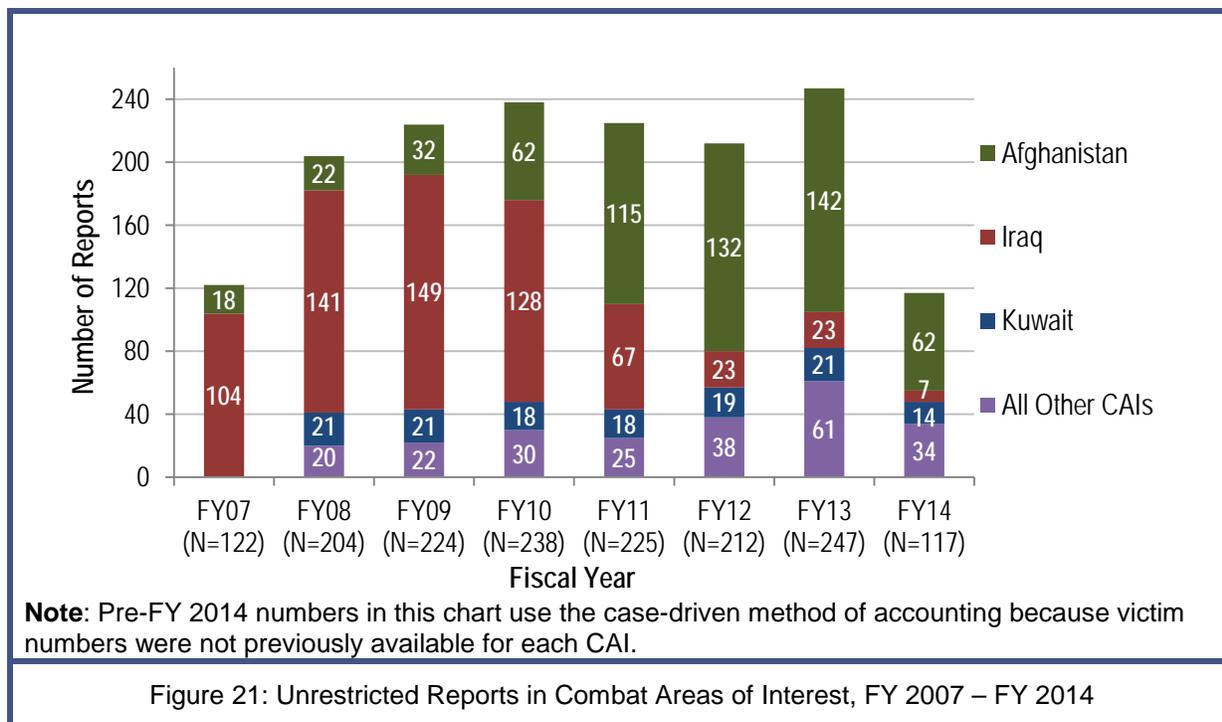
Arduous conditions in combat areas of interest (CAI) make sexual assault response and data collection very difficult. However, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and other SAPR personnel are assigned to all of these areas. SAPR personnel are diligent in getting requested services and treatment to victims. The data reported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



In FY 2014, there were 163 reports of sexual assault in CAIs. This number reflects a 49% decrease in overall reporting in CAIs from FY 2013. This is mostly likely a reflection of the decreased number of Service members deployed to these countries in FY 2014. Figure 19 illustrates the history of Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting in CAIs since FY 2008. As stated earlier, starting in FY 2014, DSAID accounts for each individual report of sexual assault, such that each report corresponds to one victim. In Figure 19, the number of Unrestricted Reports, for all FYs, corresponds to the number of victims. Figure 20 compares the number of Unrestricted Reports using the case-driven accounting method and the victim-driven accounting method.

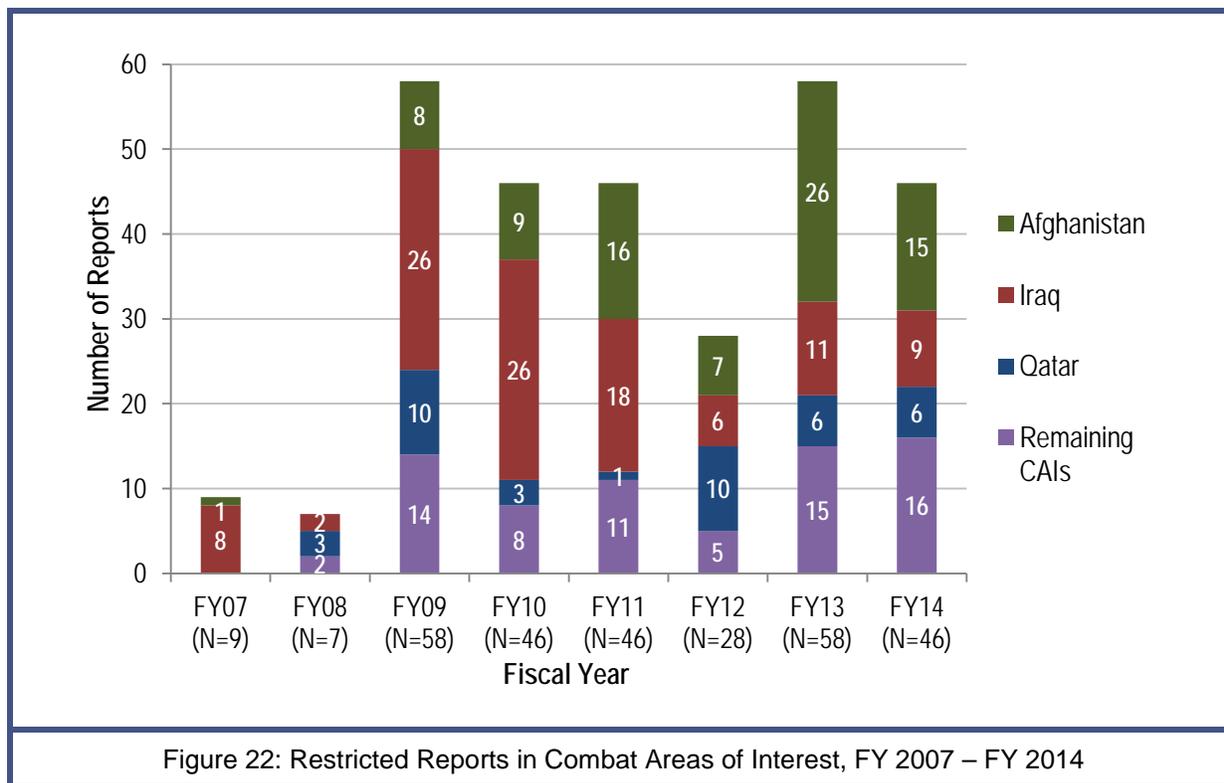


The 117 Unrestricted Reports in FY 2014 represent a decrease of 56% from the 268 Unrestricted Reports in FY 2013. Of the 117 Unrestricted Reports, 7 (6%) were made in Iraq and 62 (53%) were made in Afghanistan. The remaining Unrestricted Reports were made in Kuwait (14 reports), Bahrain (11), Qatar (10), United Arab Emirates (6), Djibouti (3), Oman (3), and Jordan (1). Figure 21 shows Unrestricted reporting patterns in three CAIs. In previous FYs, Iraq and Afghanistan comprised the highest number of Unrestricted Reports. In FY 2014, Kuwait has surpassed Iraq in the number of Unrestricted Reports.



There were 50 initial Restricted Reports in CAIs, a decrease from the initial 58 Restricted Reports in FY 2013. Four Restricted Reports converted to an Unrestricted Report during the FY, leaving 46 reports remaining Restricted in FY 2014.

Of the 46 Restricted Reports remaining, 9 were made in Iraq and 15 were made in Afghanistan. The remaining Restricted Reports were made in Qatar (6 reports), Bahrain (4), Djibouti (4), Kuwait (4), United Arab Emirates (2), Jordan (1), and Oman (1). Figure 22 shows Restricted reporting patterns in the three countries (i.e. Afghanistan, Iraq, and Qatar) with the highest number of Restricted Reports in FY 2014.



### *Sexual Assaults Perpetrated by Foreign Nationals against Service Members*

The Military Services reported that 16 foreign national subjects, in investigations completed in FY 2014, were suspected to have committed sexual assaults against Service members.

### *Demographics of Unrestricted Reports in CAIs*

Demographic information about the Unrestricted Reports made in CAIs was drawn from the investigations closed during FY 2014. These 90 investigations involved 94 victims and 110 subjects.

#### *Victims in Completed Investigations*

The demographics of victims in CAIs who made Unrestricted Reports mirror the demographics of victims in all Unrestricted Reports made to DoD, in that they are mostly female (77%), of a junior enlisted grade (61%). However, victims in CAIs who made Unrestricted Reports tended to be slightly older (85% were under the age of 35) than victims making Unrestricted Reports in general.

#### *Subjects in Completed Investigations*

The demographics of subjects in Unrestricted Reports made in CAIs are similar to the demographics of subjects in all Unrestricted Reports made to DoD, in that a great share are male (72%), under the age of 35 (48%), and in an enlisted grade (43%).

### *Demographics of Restricted Reports in CAIs*

The 46 victims with Reports remaining Restricted in CAIs mirror the demographics of victims in all Restricted Reports made to DoD, in that they were mostly female Service members (85%). However, victims making Restricted Reports in CAIs tended to be a little older (72% were under the age of 35) and of higher rank (46% were E1 to E4; 41% were E5 to E9) than victims making Restricted Reports in general.

### **FY 2014 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT**

Because Restricted Reports are confidential, protected communications as defined in DoD 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.

**How many Restricted Reports convert to Unrestricted Reports each year?**

*On average, about 15% of victims convert their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports. However, in FY 2014 20% of victims converted from a Restricted to an Unrestricted Report.*

In FY 2014, there were 1,840 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of the 1,840 reports, 369 (20%) converted to Unrestricted Reports. At the close of FY 2014, 1,471 reports remained Restricted (Figure 23).<sup>15</sup>

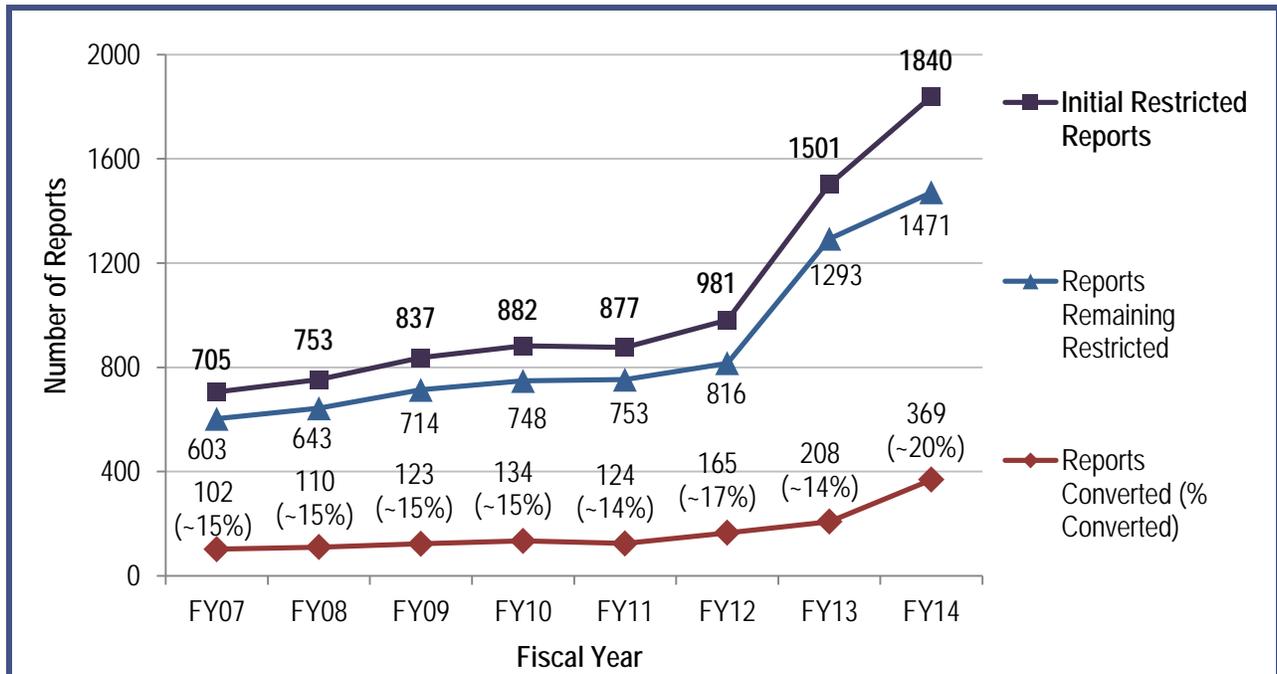
This year, 381 Service Members made a Restricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to entering military service, representing approximately 6% of the 6,131 reports of sexual assault. Of these 381 Service members:

- 242 indicated that the incident occurred prior to age 18
- 120 indicated that the incident occurred after age 18
- 19 declined to specify

Over time, the percentage of victims who convert their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports has remained relatively stable with an average of 15%. However, in FY 2014, the conversion rate increased to 20%. Figure 23 shows the Restricted Reports and conversion rates for the past eight FYs.

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<sup>15</sup> The 369 Restricted Reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are included in the total 4,660 Unrestricted Reports cited above.



**Note:** The percentages in parentheses are the percentage of cases that converted during that period from a Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report.

Figure 23: Total Number of Reports that Were Initially Made as Restricted, the Remaining Number of Restricted Reports, and the Number of Reports that Converted, FY 2007 – FY 2014

### Demographics of Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

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

Table 7: Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports

Victim Gender	Count	Share	Victim Grade or Status at Time of Report	Count	Share
Male	243	17%	E1-E4	1,057	72%
Female	1,224	83%	E5-E9	261	18%
Data Not Available	4	<1%	WO1-WO5	1	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>100%</b>	O1-O3	80	5%
Victim Age at Time of Incident	Count	Share	O4-O10	13	1%
0-15	192	13%	Cadet/Midshipman/Prep	21	1%
16-19	339	23%	Non-Service Member	33	2%
20-24	577	39%	Data Not Available	5	<1%
25-34	251	17%	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>100%</b>
35-49	59	4%			
50 and older	1	<1%			
Data Not Available	52	4%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>100%</b>			

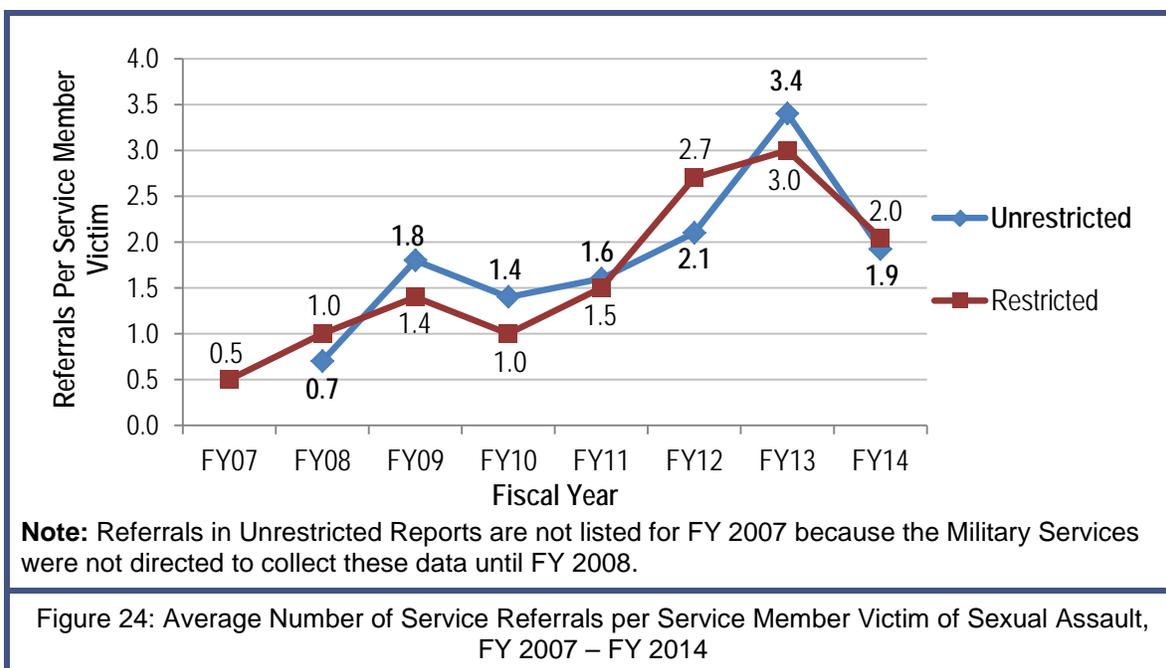
Note: Categories may not sum to 100% due to rounding procedures.

### FY 2014 SERVICE REFERRAL INFORMATION

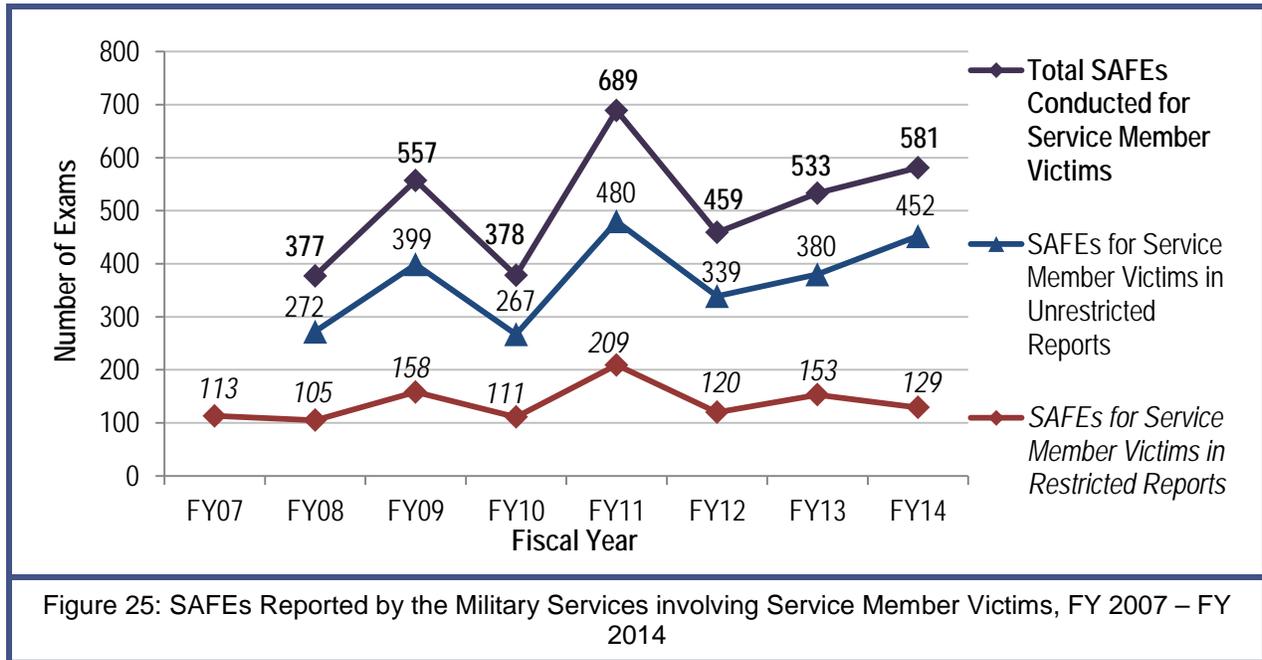
SARCs and SAPR VAs are responsible for ensuring victims have access to medical treatment, counseling, legal advice, and other support services. Referrals for these services are made to both military and civilian resources. A referral for service can happen at any time while the victim is receiving assistance 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 1.9 service referrals per Service member victim making an Unrestricted Report. SARCs and SAPR VAs made an average of 2.0 service referrals per Service member victim making a Restricted Report.

Figure 24 shows the average number of referrals per Service member victim in sexual assault reports from FY 2007 to FY 2014. The Military Services varied in the average number of referrals per victim:

- Army provided an average of 1.3 referrals per Service member victim making an Unrestricted Report and 1.7 referrals per Service member victim making a Restricted Report
- Navy provided an average of 3.0 referrals per Service member victim making an Unrestricted Report and 2.7 referrals per Service member victim making a Restricted Report
- Marine Corps provided an average of 3.3 referrals per Service member victim making an Unrestricted Report and 2.4 referrals per Service member victim making a Restricted Report
- Air Force provided an average of 1.4 referrals per Service member victim making an Unrestricted Report and 1.5 referrals per Service member victim making a Restricted Report



The Military Services reported that there were 581 Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFEs) conducted for Service member victims during FY 2014. Figure 25 depicts the reported number of SAFEs conducted for military victims of sexual assault from FY 2007 to FY 2014. The decision to undergo a SAFE always belongs to the victim.



### FY 2014 EXPEDITED TRANSFERS

Since FY 2012, DoD has allowed victims who made an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault to request an expedited transfer from their assigned units (Table 8). This may take the form of a move to another duty location on the same installation, or it may involve moving to a new installation entirely. Requests for transfers are made to the unit commander, who has 72 hours to act on the request. Should the request be declined, victims may appeal the decision to the first General Officer (GO)/Flag Officer (FO) in their commander’s chain of command. The GO/FO then has 72 hours to review the request and provide a response back to the victim. The following table shows the number of expedited transfers and denials since FY 2012.

Table 8: Expedited Transfers and Denials, FY 2012 – FY 2014

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

## RAND MILITARY WORKPLACE STUDY

In December 2014, RAND released top-line survey estimates on the prevalence of sexual assault, included in the *Report to the President*. These top-line results are now supplemented with more extensive analyses that examine differences between men and women, the Services, as well as active duty and Reserve Components.

To reiterate, RAND designed two forms of the sexual assault prevalence survey: the *WGRA* and the *RMWS*. The *WGRA* form employed DMDC's measure of USC to estimate past-year prevalence in the active duty forces. The *RMWS* form employed a newly developed measure of sexual assault that was designed to match offense language in the UCMJ.

In order to draw historical comparisons between earlier prevalence rates and those in 2014, a subset of the sample was given the *WGRA* form of RAND's survey. The majority of the respondents, however, received the new *RMWS* survey form. An unprecedentedly large sample of male Service members in particular gave RAND the ability to perform detailed and reliable demographic analyses with data from the *RMWS* form. Thus, the results summarized below pertain to the *RMWS* form only. See Annex 1 for detail on the results summarized below.

### *Gender Differences in the Active Duty*

#### *Reporting Sexual Assault*

As discussed on page 13, compared to male victims, a greater percentage of female victims who experience sexual assault report to DoD officials. The reporting discrepancy between male and female victims extends beyond official reports of sexual assault; male victims are less likely than female victims to tell *anyone* about their sexual assault. Compared to female victims, a lower percentage of male victims told a friend or family member, a SARC/VA, or a counselor, therapist, or psychologist about their sexual assault. However, similar percentages of male and female victims told their supervisor or chain of command about their sexual assault. Among victims, the two most frequently cited "main reasons" for not reporting was that they believed the incident was not serious enough to report and they wanted to forget about it and move on. Additionally, males were more likely than females to indicate that they did not report their sexual assault because they feared that they would be seen as gay or bisexual.

#### *Characteristics of the Sexual Assault*

Gender differences in the characteristics of incidents experienced by victims may help explain why male victims are less likely than female victims to report. Specifically, male victims were four times more likely than female victims to indicate that their worst incident of sexual assault involved hazing. Men were also more likely than women to describe the incident as serving to humiliate or abuse them, as opposed to having a sexual intent. Furthermore, when compared to female victims, a greater share of male victims indicated that their worst incident of sexual assault involved multiple perpetrators, occurred while they were at work, and did not involve alcohol. In addition, 75% of male victims indicated that they experienced multiple incidents of sexual assault within the past year compared to 55% of female victims. Moreover, 43% of female

victims and about one-third of male victims experienced a penetrative sexual assault. Male victims who indicated they had experienced a penetrative sexual assault were more likely than female victims to indicate physical injuries or threats of violence.

Overall, men were more likely than women to describe their sexual assault as “hazing.” Some male victims who experience such hazing/bullying incidents may not even consider making a report because they do not recognize the incident as a sexual assault.

### *Service Differences in the Active Duty*

Sexual assault prevalence varies by Service. The prevalence of sexual assault among female Service members in the Marine Corps and Navy is higher than the average prevalence of all other Services. Conversely, the prevalence of sexual assault among both male and female Service members in the Air Force is lower than the average prevalence of all other Services. There are other differences between the Services, however, that may explain the variance in sexual assault prevalence rates.

RAND conducted a series of analyses to compare the prevalence of sexual assault across the Services while holding constant factors that are associated with sexual assault risk. The analyses statistically controlled for demographic factors such as age, race, education, and marital status, factors related to military experience, such as months deployed and pay grade, and factors related to military environment, such as installation size and the percentage of men in one’s occupation, installation, and unit. If variation in these factors explains prevalence differences across the Services, then controlling for these factors should result in non-significant prevalence differences.

After controlling for factors discussed above, the sexual assault prevalence rates for male and female Army, Navy, and Marine Corps members were not statistically different. Conversely, sexual assault prevalence for male and female Air Force members remained statistically lower than the other three Services, even after introducing controls. Thus, while variations in prevalence rates across the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps can be attributed to demographic composition, these factors do not explain the relatively lower prevalence rate of sexual assault in the Air Force.

### *Differences between Active Duty and Reserve Component*

Compared to active duty Service members, Reserve Component members had a significantly lower prevalence of past-year sexual assault. Given that DMDC’s USC measure produces about the same top-line estimate of past-year prevalence as RAND’s sexual assault measure, Reserve Component past-year prevalence in FY 2014 remained about the same as past-year prevalence in 2008 and 2012. The majority (86%) of Reserve Component members who experienced sexual assault in the past-year indicated that the offender was a military member or that the incident took place in a military setting. This was true for Reserve Component members who served part-time (less than 180 days of Service in the past year) and full-time. DoD will be conducting the *WGRR*, currently scheduled for FY 2015, to follow-up on these and other *RMWS* findings.

## APPENDIX B: Metrics on Sexual Assault



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## METRICS AND NON-METRICS ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

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

Unfortunately, DoD could find no widely accepted, population-based metrics to serve as a reference. Therefore, DoD developed the following twelve metrics and six “non-metrics” in a collaborative process involving DoD SAPR program experts and researchers. The term “metric” is used to describe a quantifiable part of a system’s function. Inherent in performance metrics is the concept that there may be a positive or negative valence associated with such measurements. In addition, adjustments in inputs to a process may allow an entity to influence a metric in a desired direction. For example, it is the stated intent of DoD to encourage greater reporting of sexual assault. Therefore, increases in the number of sexual assault reports may be an indicator that such a policy may be having the desired effect.

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

Metric and non-metric points of analysis are illustrated and explained in Figure A through Figure X. In the 2014 *Report to the President of the United States on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response*<sup>1</sup> (*Report to the President*), DoD provided provisional statistical data on sexual assault for fiscal year (FY) 2014. These data were deemed provisional because there was insufficient time to thoroughly and completely receive and validate data for all FY 2014 reports. In the current report, DoD provides final statistical data on sexual assault in FY 2014. Small differences between the provisional statistical data and the final data stem from DoD’s comprehensive data validation efforts in the time since the *Report to the President*.

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<sup>1</sup> Available at: <http://sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports>

## METRICS

### METRIC 1: PAST-YEAR PREVALENCE OF UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT

DoD uses the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* (*WGRA*) to assess the prevalence, or occurrence, of sexual assault in the active duty over a year's time. This survey is normally conducted by Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) and required as part of the quadrennial cycle of human relations surveys outlined in Title 10 U.S. Code, Section 481. In the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2012, Congress directed DoD to survey the active duty every two years, which allows DoD to assess the prevalence of sexual assault more frequently. Thus, past-year prevalence rates are available for Calendar Year (CY) 2006, FY 2010, FY 2012, and FY 2014.

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

RAND created and simultaneously administered two versions of the survey:

- 1) *WGRA* form: One version employed DMDC's prior form questions about unwanted sexual contact (USC). USC is the *WGRA* survey term for the sexual crimes between adults, prohibited by military law, ranging from abusive sexual contact to rape. Survey questions were drawn from the FY 2012 *WGRA* to allow for some level of comparison with previous years' survey data. Past-year prevalence estimates in this report are primarily drawn from this *WGRA* measure as part of the FY 2014 *RMWS*.
- 2) *RMWS* form: RAND also developed and administered a new measure to assess past-year prevalence of sexual assault that found statistically similar prevalence rates as the *WGRA* form. The newer items on the *RMWS* form were designed to closely align with legal language that describes the crimes constituting sexual assault in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). When describing the *RMWS* form, we refer to sexual assault, rather than USC, because the *RMWS* more closely aligns with UCMJ legal language. The differences between the *WGRA* and the *RMWS* forms are explained in detail in RAND's report.<sup>2</sup>

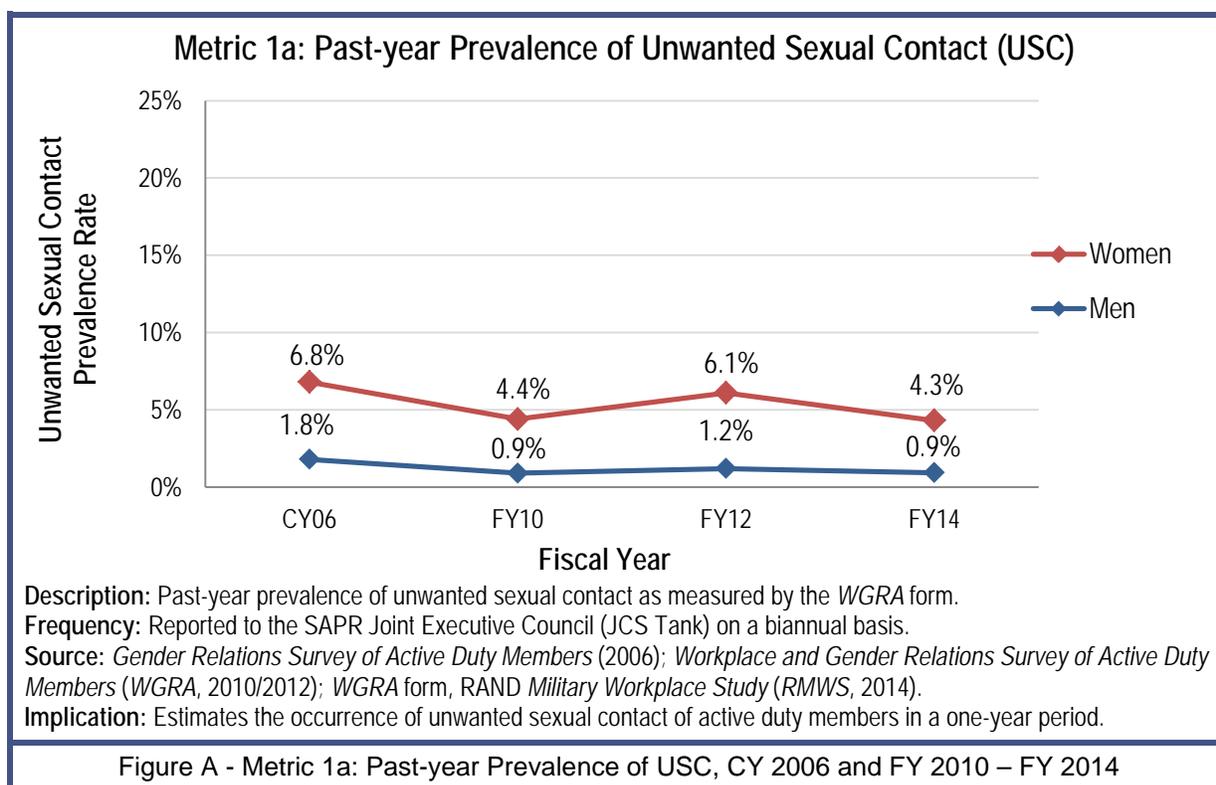
As with all victim surveys, RAND classifies Service members as having experienced sexual assault based on their memories of the event as expressed in their survey responses. It is likely that a full review of all evidence would reveal that some respondents whom RAND classifies as not having experienced sexual assault actually did have one of these experiences. Similarly, some whom RAND classifies as having experienced a crime or violation may have experienced an event that would not meet

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<sup>2</sup> Available here: <http://sapr.mil/index.php/research>

the minimum DoD criteria. A principal focus of RAND's survey development was to minimize such errors, but they cannot be eliminated in a self-report survey.

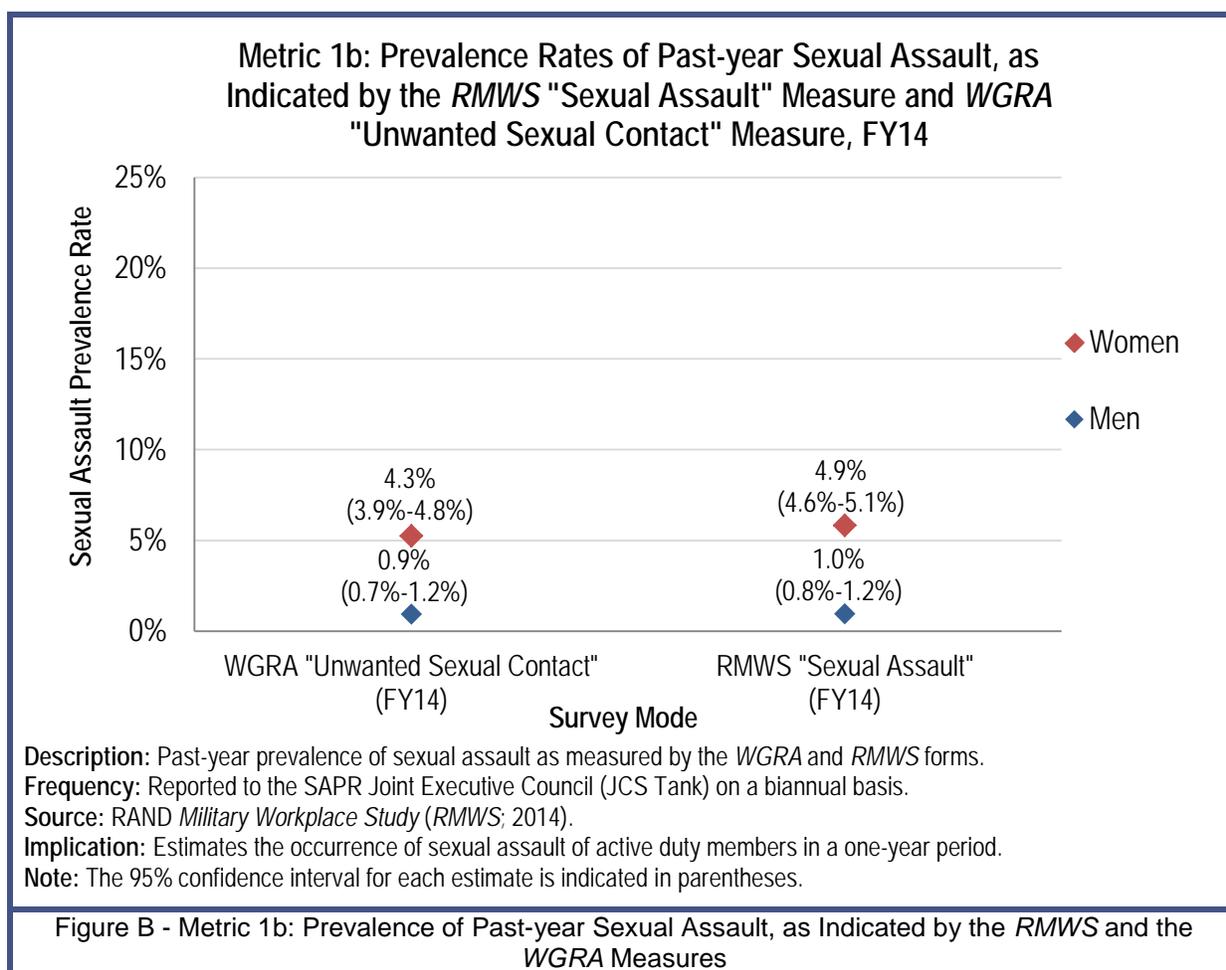
Metric 1a (Figure A) illustrates the past-year rates of USC among active duty women and men for CY 2006, FY 2010, FY 2012, and FY 2014 using comparable survey questions across time. USC involves a wide range of sexual contact offenses, to include intentional sexual contact that occurred against a person's will or that occurred when a person did not or could not consent. In FY 2014, the *WGRA* form of the *RMWS* revealed that an estimated 4.3% of active duty women and an estimated 0.9% of active duty men experienced an incident of USC in the past 12 months prior to survey completion.<sup>3</sup> For active duty women, the FY 2014 USC rate is statistically lower than the USC rate found in FY 2012 (4.3% versus 6.1%, respectively). For active duty men, the FY 2014 USC rate is statistically the same as the USC rate found in FY 2012 (0.9% versus 1.2%, respectively).



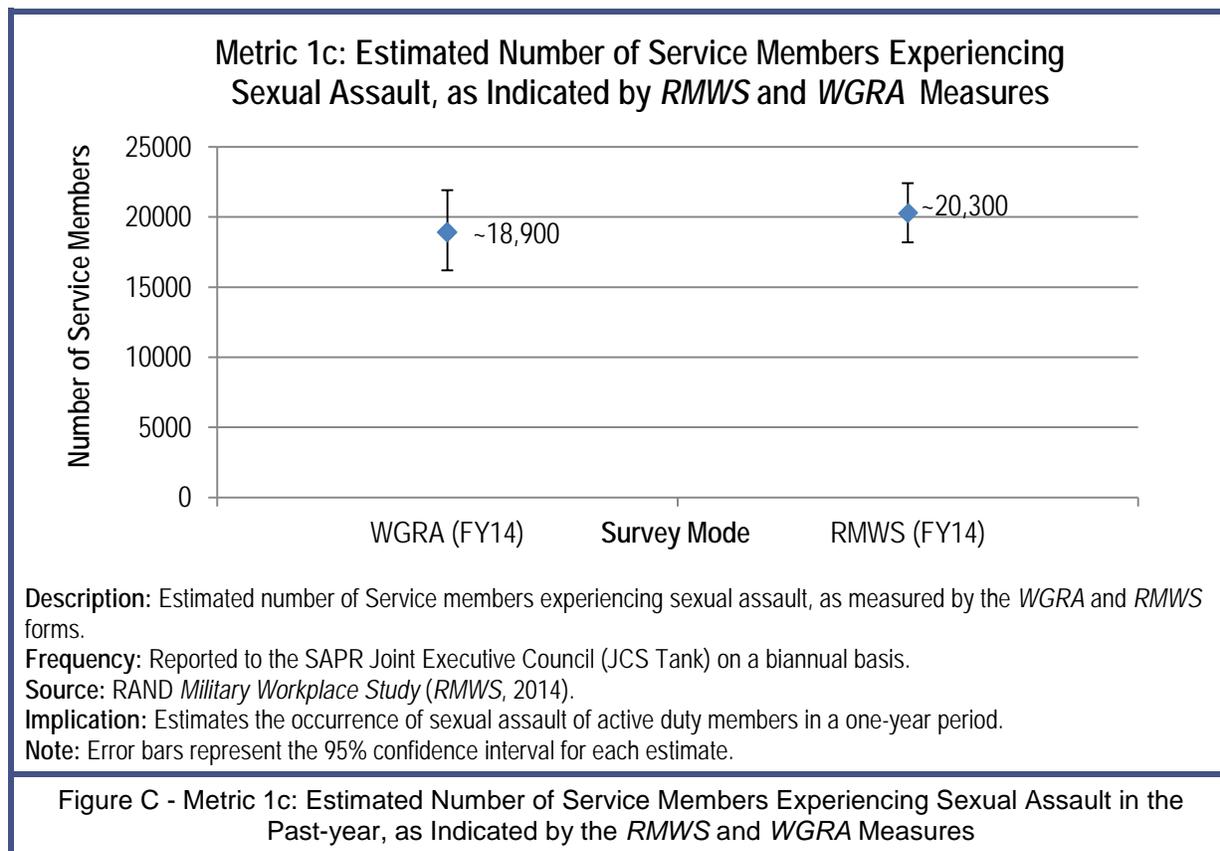
<sup>3</sup> RAND used scientific weighting to estimate prevalence rates that were representative of the entire active duty population. RAND provides confidence intervals for all statistics that are interpreted as population estimates. The estimated 4.3% prevalence rate among women has a confidence interval of 3.9% to 4.8%, meaning that we can infer with 95% confidence that the prevalence of USC among active duty women is between 3.9% and 4.8%. The estimated 0.9% prevalence rate among men has a confidence interval of 0.7% to 1.2%, meaning that we can infer with 95% confidence that the prevalence of USC among active duty men is between 0.7% and 1.2%. Full methodological details and results are included in the RAND Military Workplace Study Report in Annex 1.

Although prevalence among female Service members decreased from FY 2012 to FY 2014, women are still at much higher risk of USC than their male counterparts are, as are junior enlisted Service members compared to those of higher rank. Additionally, an experience of past-year sexual assault is highly correlated with an experience of past-year sexual harassment. Compared to those who did not experience sexual harassment, those who did experience such incidents were more likely to experience sexual assault in the past-year (14 times more likely among female Service members and 49 times more likely among male Service members).

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



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

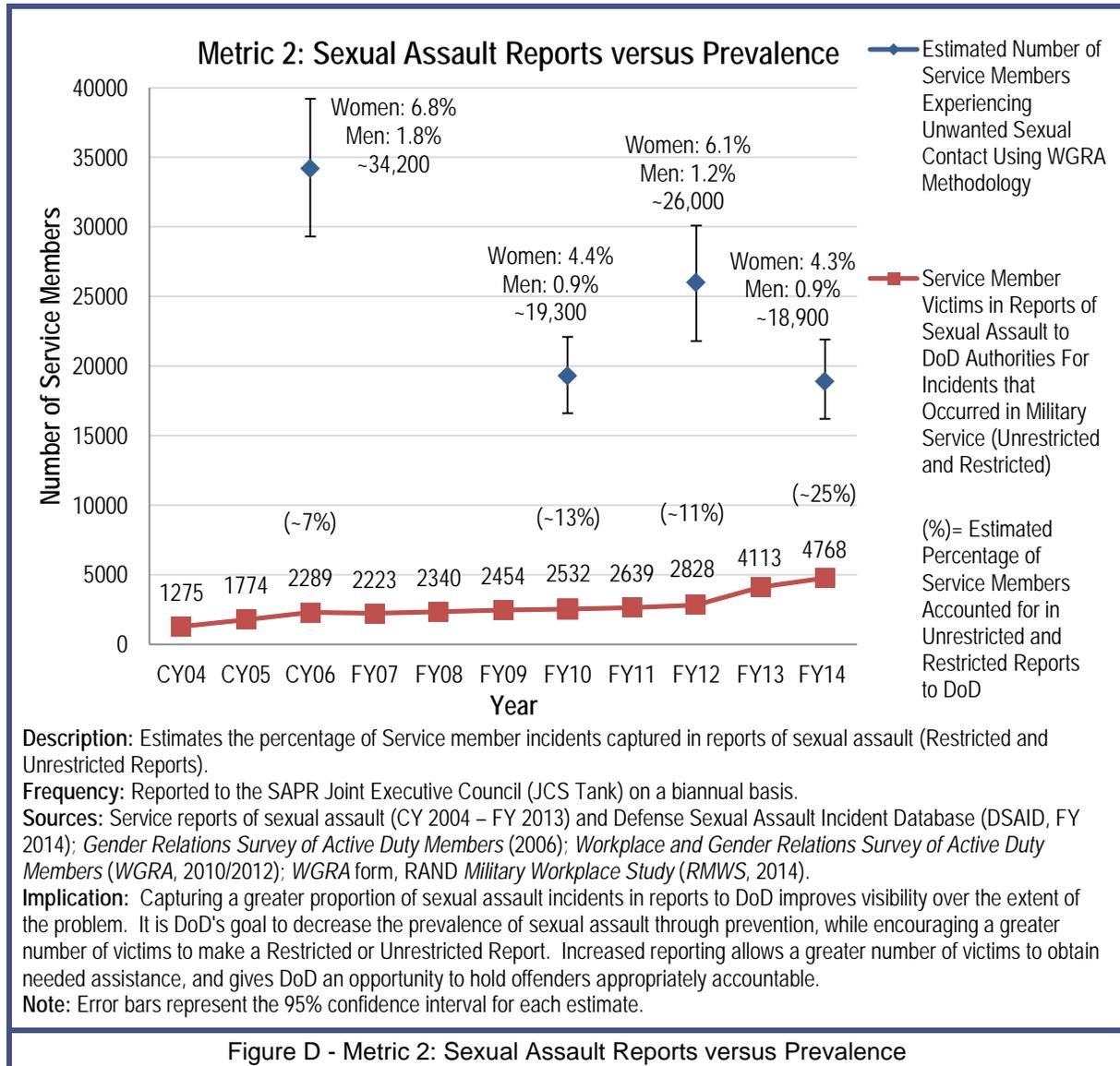


## METRIC 2: PREVALENCE VERSUS REPORTING

Underreporting occurs when crime reports to law enforcement fall far below statistical estimates of how often a crime may actually occur. Nationally, sexual assault is one of the most underreported crimes, with estimates indicating that between 65% and 84% of rapes and sexual assaults are not reported to police.<sup>4</sup> Underreporting also occurs within the DoD. Underreporting of sexual assault interferes with DoD's ability to provide victims with needed care and prevents the Department from holding offenders appropriately accountable. Much remains to be done to improve reporting as DoD estimates indicate that most military victims who experience USC do not make a sexual assault report. In order to better understand the extent to which sexual assault goes

<sup>4</sup> National Research Council. (2014). *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault*. Panel on Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault in Bureau of Justice Statistics Household Surveys, C. Kruttschnitt, W.D. Kalsbeek, and C.C. House, editors. Committee on National Statistics, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

unreported, Metric 2 compares the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced USC, as calculated with data from the *WGRA* form (administered by RAND), with the number of Service member victims in sexual assault reports for incidents occurring during military service.



Each year, DoD receives reports of sexual assault from both military and civilian victims. DoD responds to all reports of sexual assault; however, a focus on Service member victim reports of sexual assault for an incident during military Service allows for comparison with *WGRA* prevalence estimates. The difference between reports and the estimated number of military victims is illustrated in Figure D. Although reports to DoD authorities are unlikely to capture all USC estimated to occur in a given year, it is DoD's goal to increase Service members' confidence in reporting sexual assault. The increase in reporting, combined with efforts to reduce the overall occurrence of sexual assault

through prevention efforts, is expected to narrow the “gap” between prevalence and reporting.

As Figure D shows, 4,768 Service member victims in Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault made to DoD authorities in FY 2014 accounted for approximately 25% of the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced USC that year (~18,900). This represents a decrease in underreporting (e.g., the “gap” between reports received and the survey-estimated number of victims) since FY 2012, when 2,828 Service member victims in reports to DoD authorities accounted for about 11% of the 2012 USC prevalence estimate (~26,000).

Although male Service members account for the majority of the survey-estimated victims of USC (about 10,400 men and 8,500 women in FY 2014), a greater proportion of female victims reported their assault. Specifically, 43% (3,686) of survey-estimated female victims, but only 10% (1,082) of male victims, made a report of sexual assault for an incident occurring during their military service.

DoD expects that the “gap” between the survey-estimated number of Service members experiencing USC and the number of Service members accounted for in sexual assault reports to DoD authorities can be reduced in two ways:

- Over time, initiatives to build victims’ confidence in the system are expected to increase the number of Service members who choose to make an Unrestricted or Restricted Report.
- Over time, the effects of prevention initiatives implemented across DoD are expected to reduce past-year prevalence rates of USC, as measured by the *WGRA*.

### **METRIC 3: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION EXPERIENCE IN THE PAST-YEAR**

The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) *Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*<sup>5</sup> included two items to assess respondents’ bystander intervention experiences in the past 12 months. The first item asked whether participants *observed* a situation they believed could have led to a sexual assault within the past 12 months. If respondents answered “yes” to this question, they were prompted to answer a second question to identify the response that most closely resembled their actions. The two items are listed below:

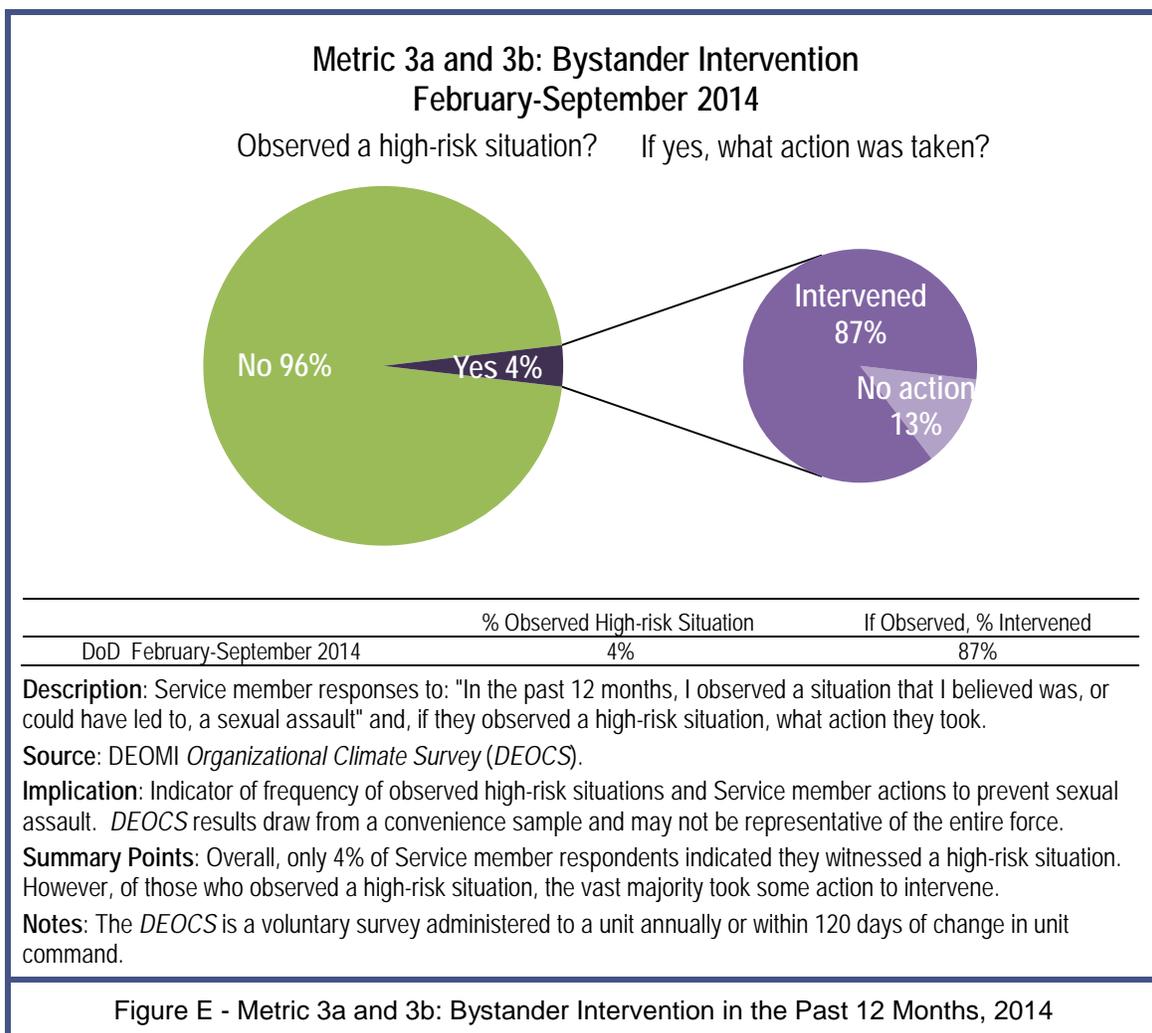
1. *In the past 12 months, I observed a situation that I believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault:*
  - Yes
  - No
2. *In response to this situation (select the one response that most closely resembles your actions):*

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<sup>5</sup> Additional information about the *DEOCS* can be found above in the “How It Is Gathered” section of this report (p. 8 of Appendix A).

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

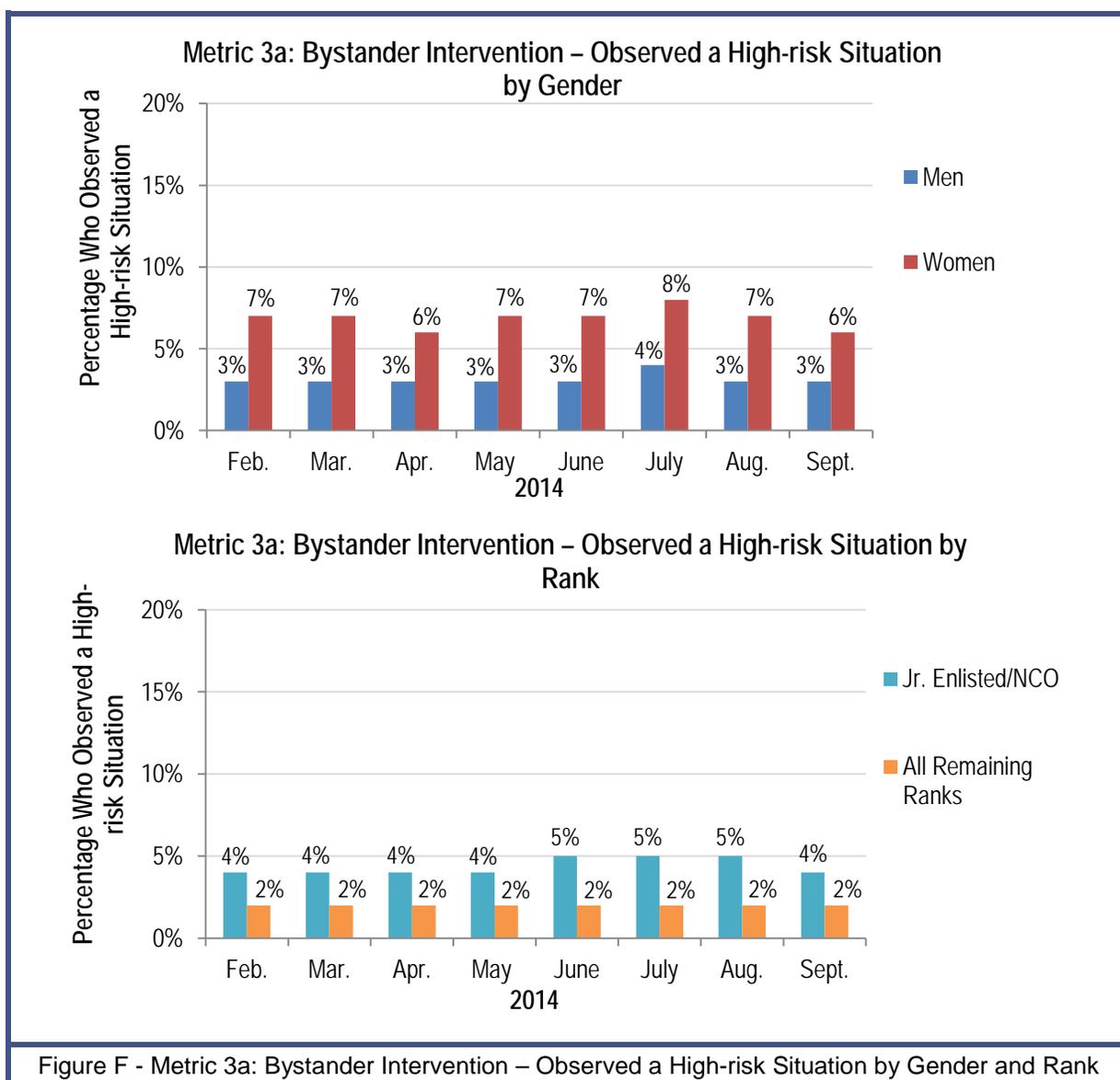
Of the respondents who completed the DEOCS in FY 2014, about 4% indicated they had observed a situation they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault (i.e., a high-risk situation). However, of those who observed a high-risk situation, the vast majority took some action to intervene (Figure E).

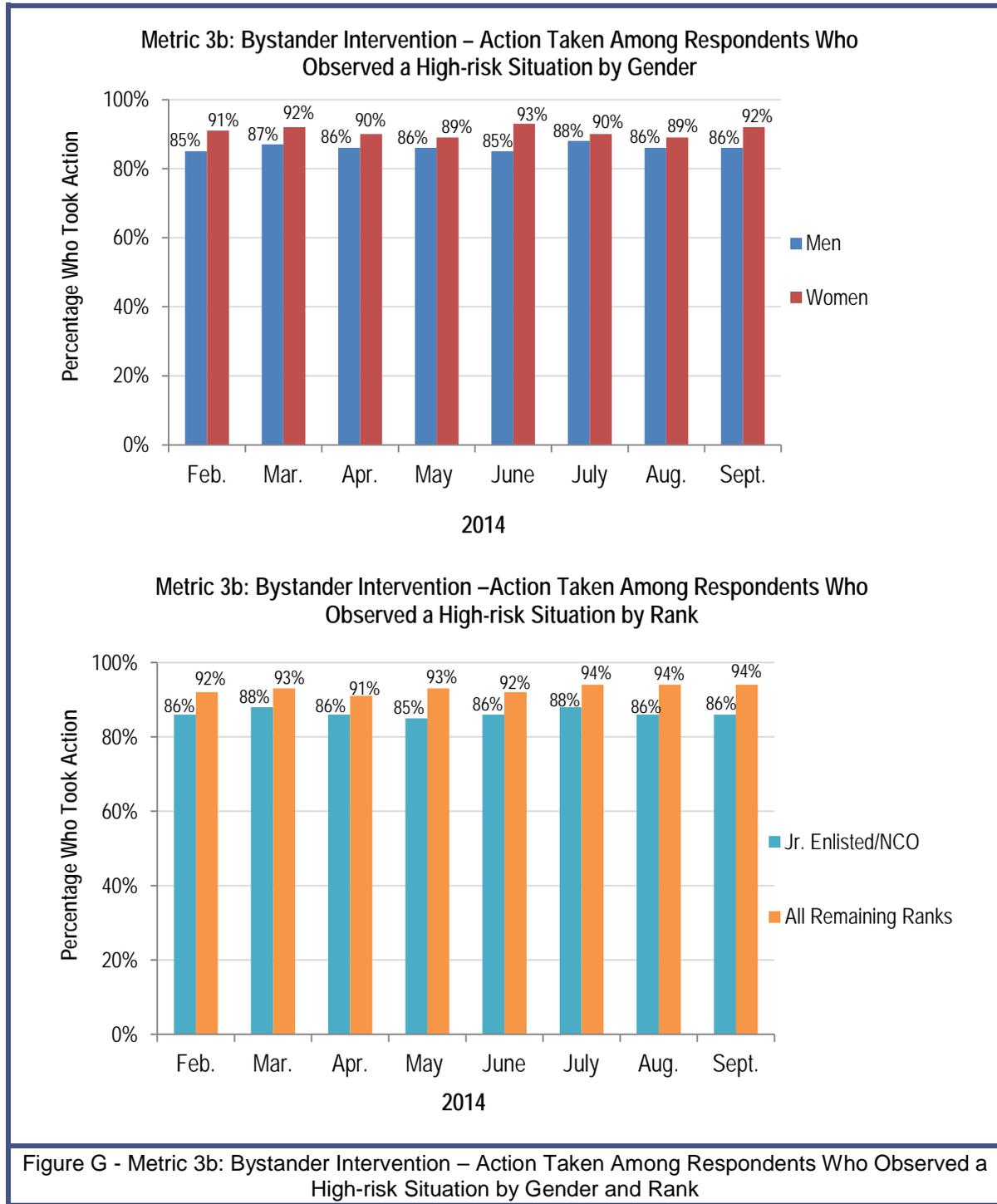


In order to understand response differences between certain demographic groups, DEOMI conducted subsequent comparisons as follows:

- Male respondents compared to female respondents
- Junior enlisted (E1 to E3)/non-commissioned officer (E4 to E6) respondents compared to senior enlisted member (E7 to E9)/warrant officer (WO1 to CWO5)/officer (O1 and above) respondents

Compared to men, women were more likely to observe a high-risk situation and more likely to intervene (Figure F and Figure G). Officers and senior enlisted Service members were less likely to observe a high-risk situation, but more likely to intervene (Figure F and Figure G) when compared to junior enlisted members and non-commissioned officers.





## METRIC 4: COMMAND CLIMATE INDEX – ADDRESSING CONTINUUM OF HARM

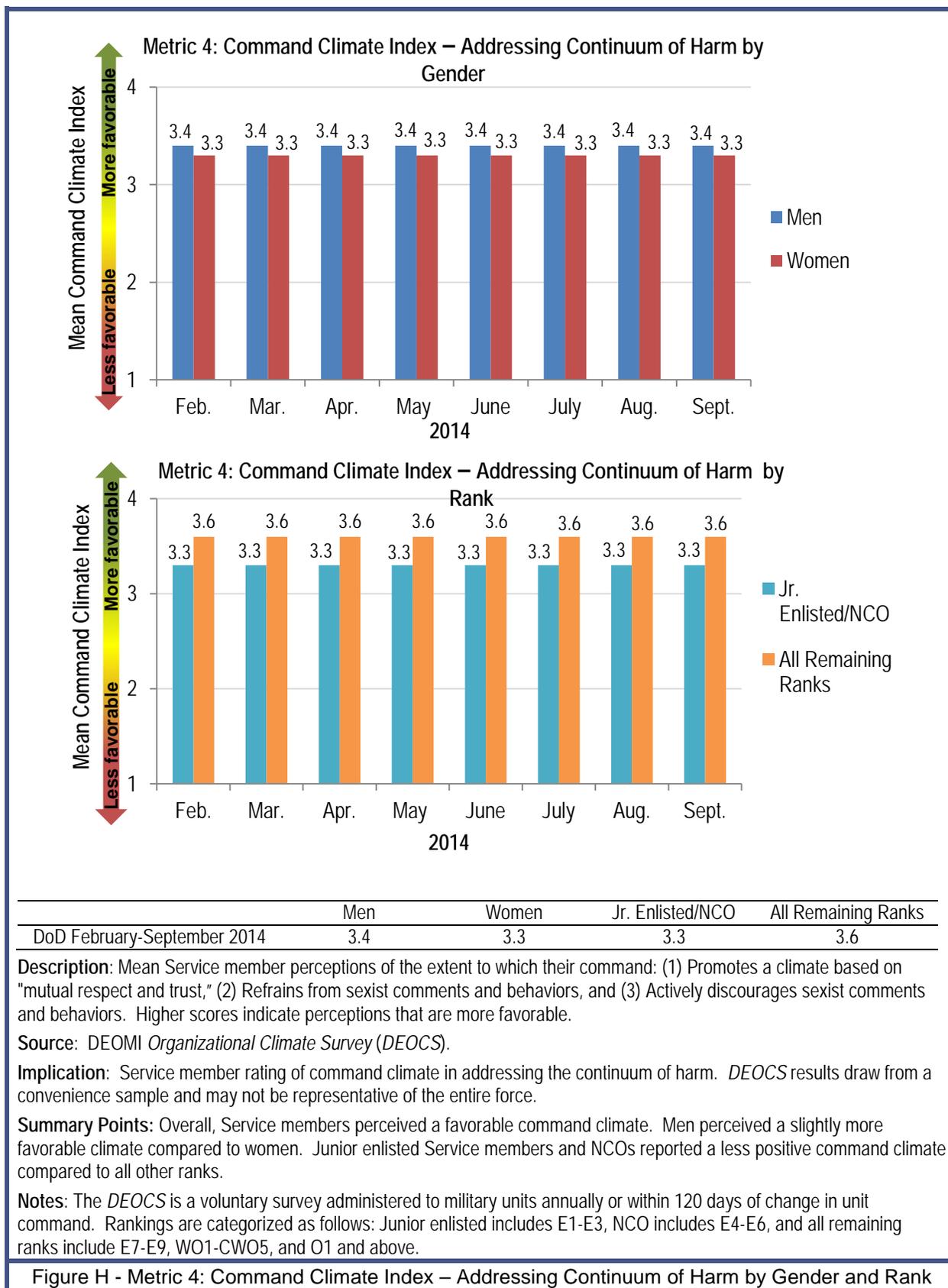
Respondents who completed the *DEOCS* answered three questions about their perceptions of the extent to which their leadership promotes a climate based on mutual respect and trust. These items, listed below, use a four-point scale ranging from “Not at All” to “Great Extent.” A high score indicates a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

*To what extent does your chain of command:*

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

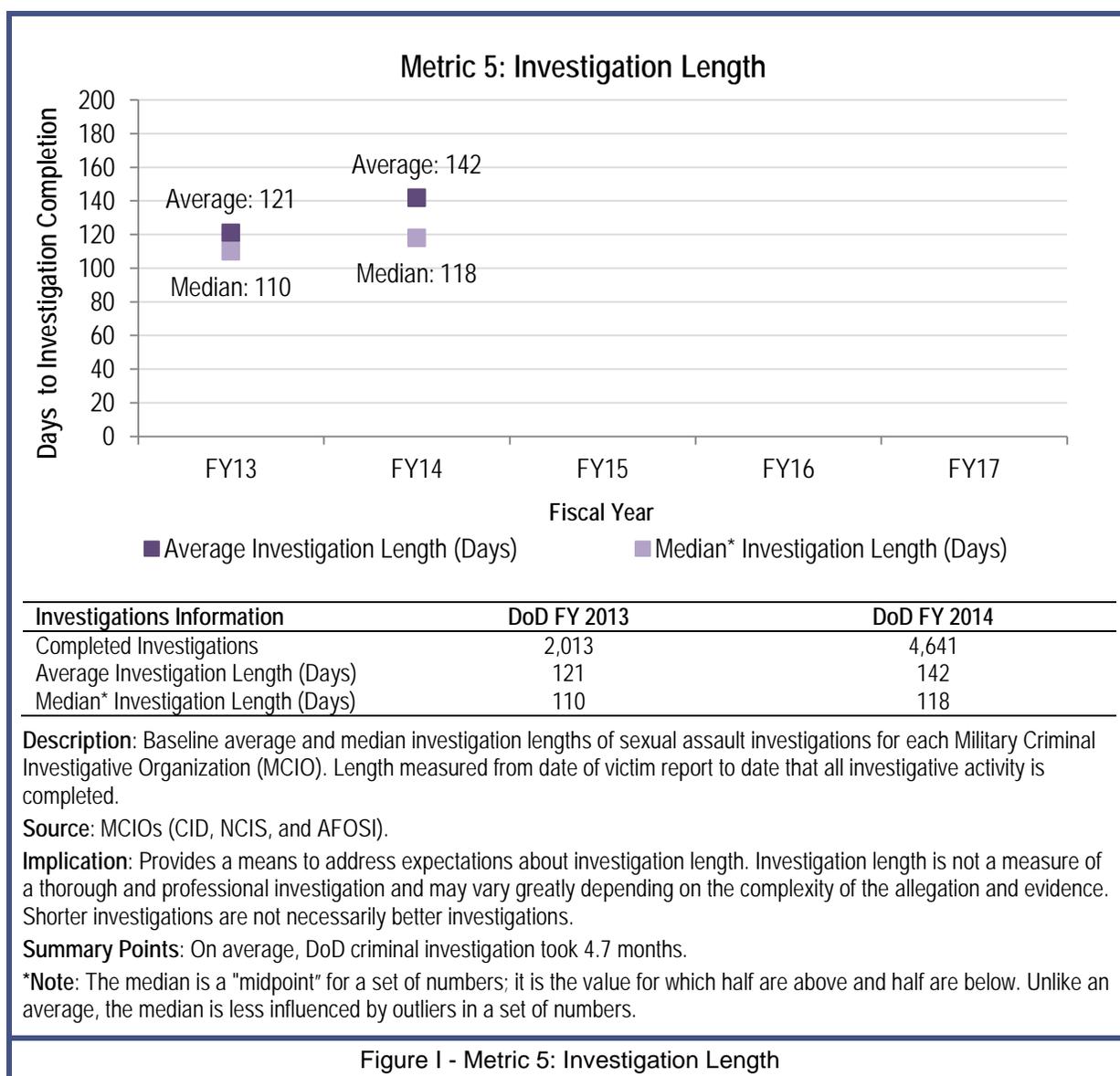
The responses to these three items were then combined into an index, using a four-point scale. The data displayed represent the average monthly responses from each of the demographic groups. Overall, *DEOCS* respondents indicated a favorable command climate. Perceptions of command climate are less favorable among junior enlisted members and non-commissioned officers (3.3 out of 4.0), compared to senior enlisted Service members and officers (3.6 out of 4.0). Moreover, perceptions of command climate are slightly less favorable among women than among men (Figure H).

Although between 100,000 and 200,000 personnel complete the *DEOCS* each month, the respondents may not be completely representative of the force as a whole. However, the consistency indicated in monthly results is notable, given that each month represents a different group of respondents. It is important to note that this is the first year that the *DEOCS* results have been used in this way, and the data have not been fully analyzed to determine scientific reliability and validity, representativeness, and sensitivity to changes in the military population. The *DEOCS* remains a valuable tool to assess climate on the unit level. Nonetheless, the inferences that can be made in combining the data of many units for a DoD-wide or Service-wide picture of climate are subject to limitations. DoD will be reviewing its metric methodology in the forthcoming year to identify strengths and areas for improvement.



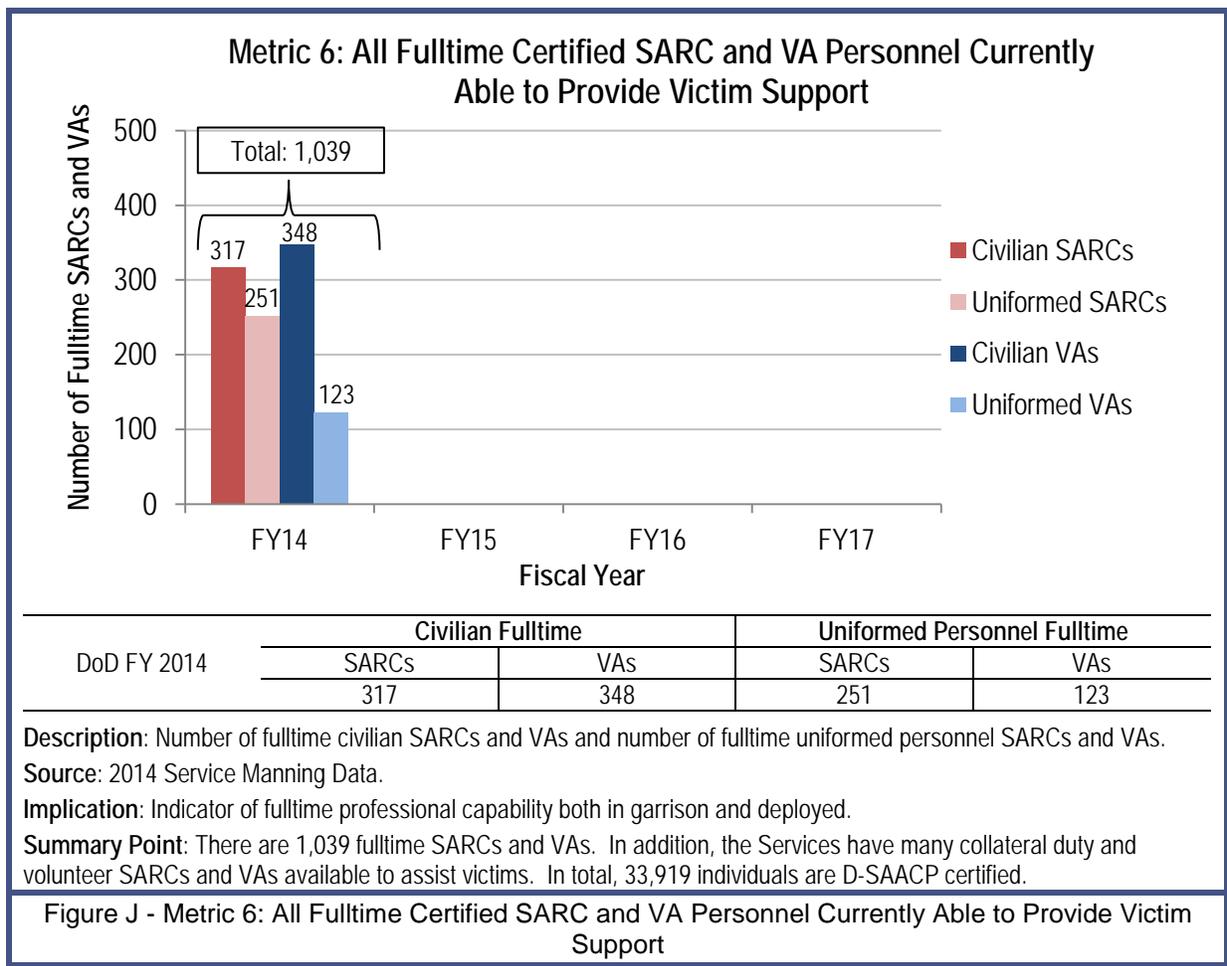
### METRIC 5: INVESTIGATION LENGTH

As illustrated in Figure I, it took an average of 142 days, or 4.7 months, to complete a sexual assault investigation in FY 2014, up slightly from the 121 day average investigation length in FY 2013. DoD began tracking investigation length in FY 2013; therefore, data from previous fiscal years are not available. It is important to note that the length of an investigation does not necessarily reflect an investigation’s quality. The time it takes to conduct an investigation depends on a variety of factors, including the complexity of the allegation, the number and location of potential witnesses involved, and the laboratory analysis required for the evidence. Thus, the factors that affect investigation length vary on a case-by-case basis. Knowledge of the average length of a sexual assault investigation will help inform victims about the investigative process and allows DoD to assess its resources and investigative capabilities moving forward.



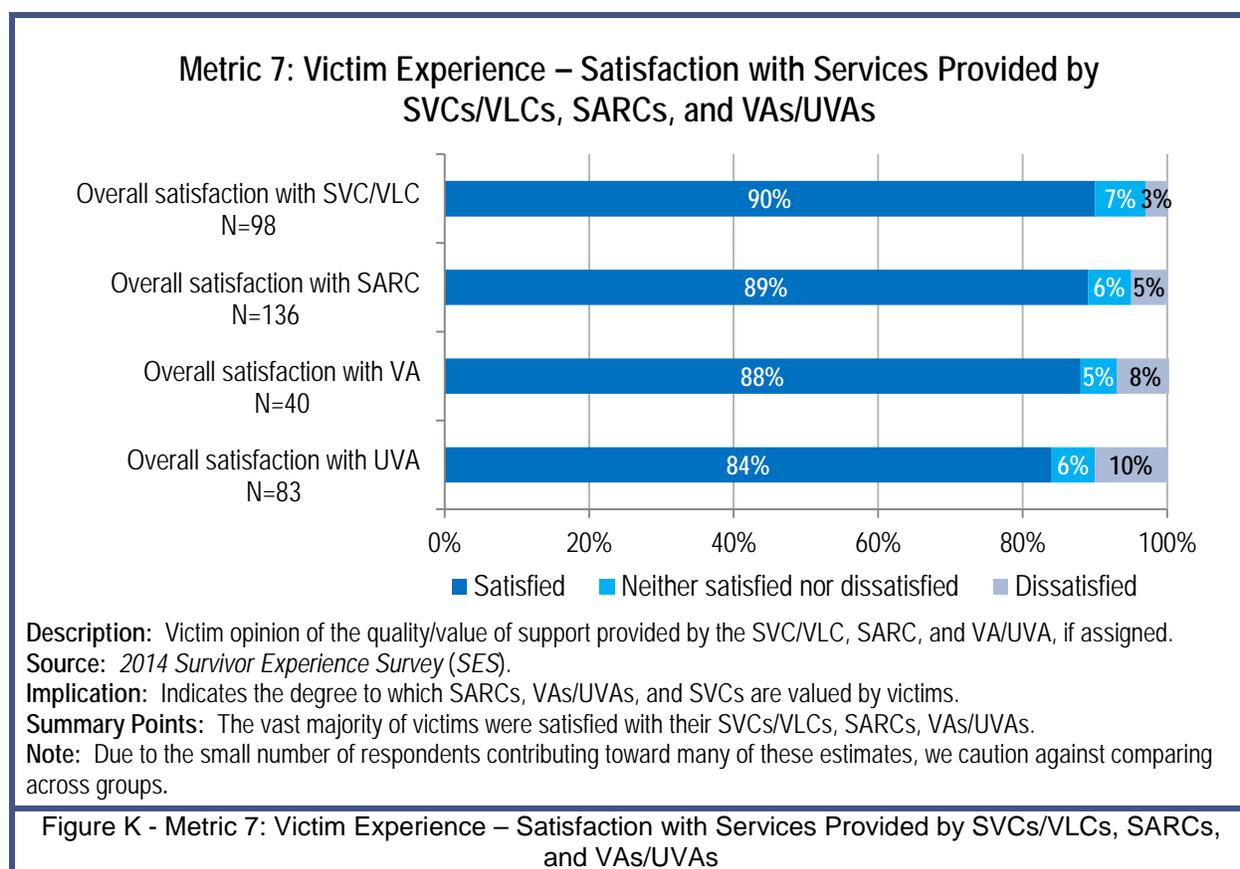
### METRIC 6: ALL FULLTIME CERTIFIED SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATOR AND VICTIM ADVOCATE PERSONNEL CURRENTLY ABLE TO PROVIDE VICTIM SUPPORT

As illustrated in Figure J, there are 1,039 fulltime civilian and Service member Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Victim Advocates (VAs), and Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs) working to provide victim support. In addition to fulltime SARCs and VAs/UVAs, the Services also employ collateral duty Service member SARCs and UVAs to provide support to victims on a part-time basis.



### METRIC 7: VICTIM EXPERIENCE – SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES PROVIDED BY SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATORS, VICTIM ADVOCATES, AND SPECIAL VICTIMS’ COUNSEL/VICTIMS’ LEGAL COUNSEL

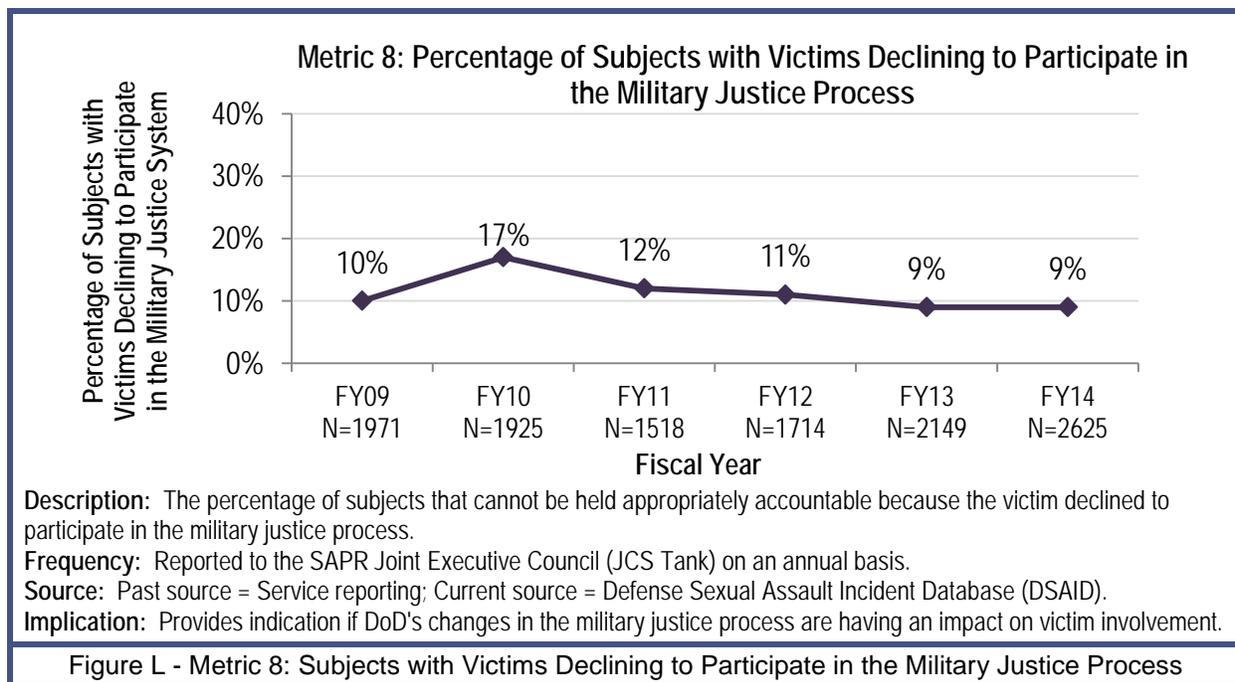
Survivors who completed the *2014 Survivor Experience Survey (SES)*<sup>6</sup> reported the extent to which they were satisfied with the services provided by their SARC, VA, UVA and Special Victims’ Counsel/Victims’ Legal Counsel (SVC/VLC). As illustrated in Figure K, the vast majority of survivors expressed satisfaction with the services provided by their SARCs, VAs/UVAs, and SVCs/VLCs. The *SES* is the first Department-wide effort to assess victims’ experiences with the DoD response system. DoD will continue to administer the *SES* on an ongoing basis to assess survivors’ needs and experiences in an effort to improve victim services.



<sup>6</sup> Available at: <http://sapr.mil/index.php/research>

### METRIC 8: PERCENTAGE OF SUBJECTS WITH VICTIMS DECLINING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MILITARY JUSTICE PROCESS

The Services reported that DoD commanders, in conjunction with their legal advisors, reviewed and made case disposition decisions for 2,625 subjects in FY 2014. However, the evidence did not support taking disciplinary action against everyone accused of a sexual assault crime. For example, disciplinary action may be precluded when victims decline to participate in the military justice process. In FY 2014, 9% of accused subjects whose cases were presented to command for consideration of action did not receive disciplinary action because their victims declined to participate in the justice process. As illustrated in Figure L, the percentage of subjects with victims declining to participate remained steady from FY 2009 to FY 2014, with the exception of an increase in FY 2010. Although the majority of victims participate in the justice process, DoD will continue to pursue avenues for greater and sustained victim involvement in the justice system. Recent initiatives, such as the SVCs, Counsel/Advocacy Program, are expected to encourage greater victim participation and engagement with the military justice process.



### METRIC 9: PERCEPTIONS OF RETALIATION

The Department's goal is to have a climate of confidence where victims feel free to report sexual assault without any concern of retaliation or negative repercussions for doing so. In an attempt to gather information about perceptions of retaliation as they relate to sexual assault reporting, DoD pulled data from three sources.

Given the challenges associated with interpreting these data, DoD sought to sample a number of domains to get as full a picture of this phenomenon as possible. It should be

noted that these sources provide data on victim's broad perceptions of retaliation that do not necessarily align with actionable offenses that meet the elements of proof required for a charge of retaliation under military law.

- Command Climate Perspective (*DEOCS*)
- RAND *Military Workplace Study (RMWS)*
- *Survivor Experience Survey (SES)*

#### **A. Command Climate Perspective**

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

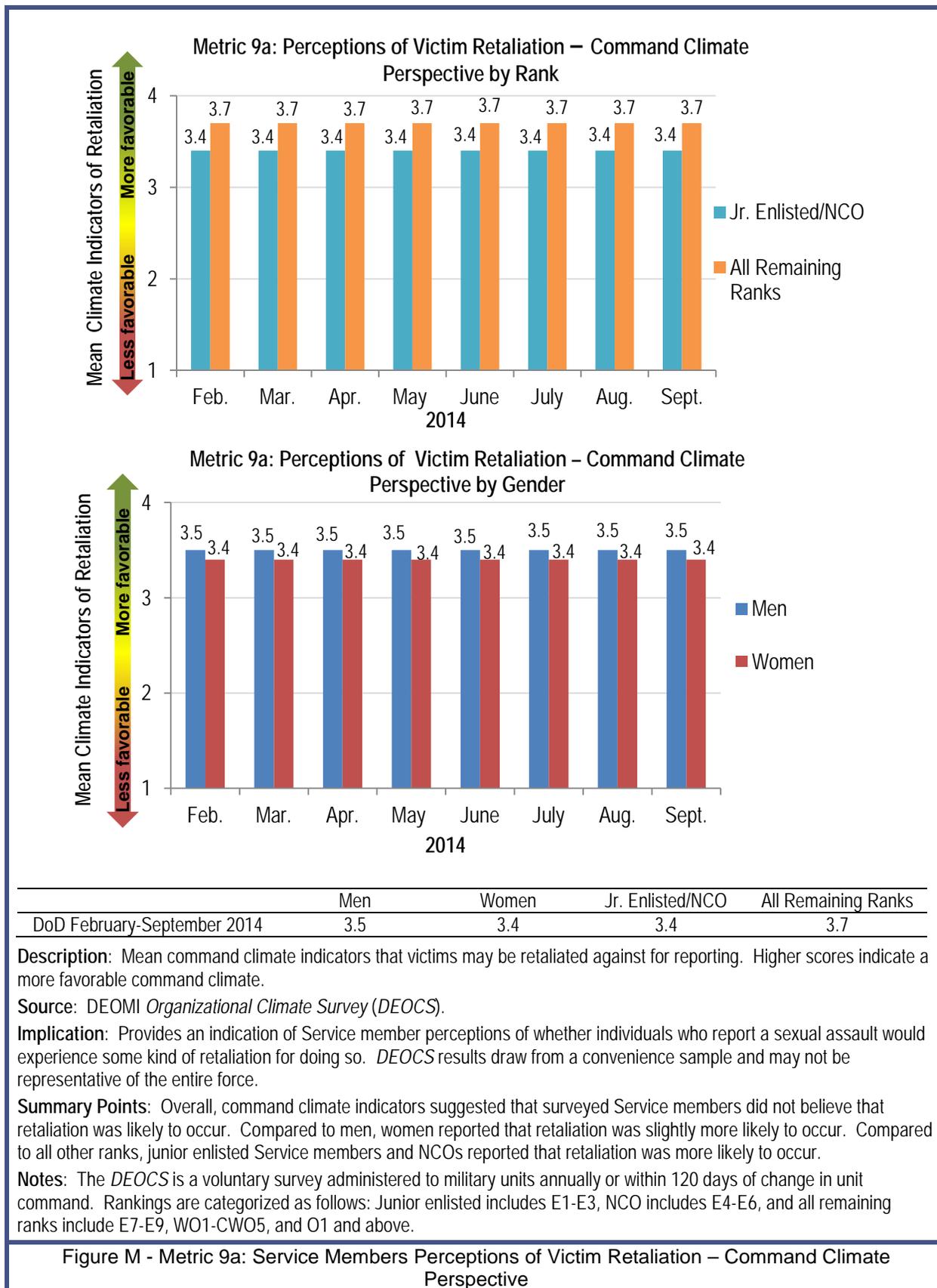
*If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that:*

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

Overall, Service members who completed the *DEOCS* perceived the potential for retaliation from their command and unit members to be unlikely (i.e. they perceived a favorable climate). However, men (3.5 out of 4.0) perceived a slightly more favorable climate with a lower likelihood of retaliation compared to women (3.4 out of 4.0; Figure M). Moreover, senior enlisted Service members and officers (3.7 out of 4.0) perceived a more favorable climate and perceived that retaliation was less likely to occur compared to junior enlisted Service members and non-commissioned officers (3.4 out of 4.0). Although between 100,000 and 200,000 personnel complete the *DEOCS* each month, the respondents may not be completely representative of the force as a whole. The consistency indicated in monthly results is notable, given that each month represents a different group of respondents.<sup>7</sup>

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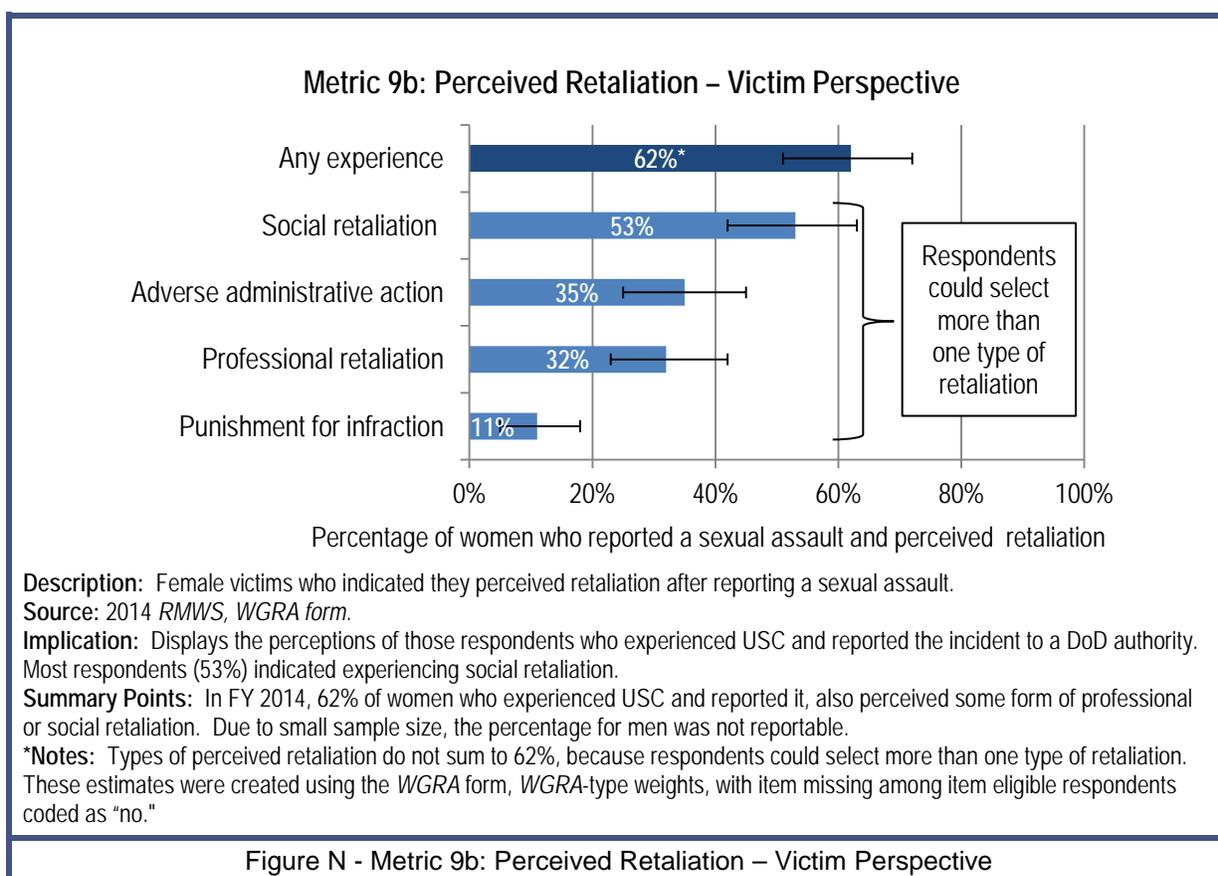
<sup>7</sup> As previously stated, this is the first year that the *DEOCS* results have been used in this way, and the data have not been fully analyzed to determine scientific reliability and validity, representativeness, and sensitivity to changes in the military population.



### B. The RAND Military Workplace Study – WGRA Responses

According to the WGRA form, of the women who indicated experiencing USC in the year preceding the survey, and who reported the matter to a military authority or organization, 62% perceived some form of professional or social retaliation, an administrative action, and/or a punishment. Figure N displays the specific types of experiences. The results of the WGRA form, shown in Figure N, were not statistically different from the results on retaliation from the RWMS form.<sup>8</sup>

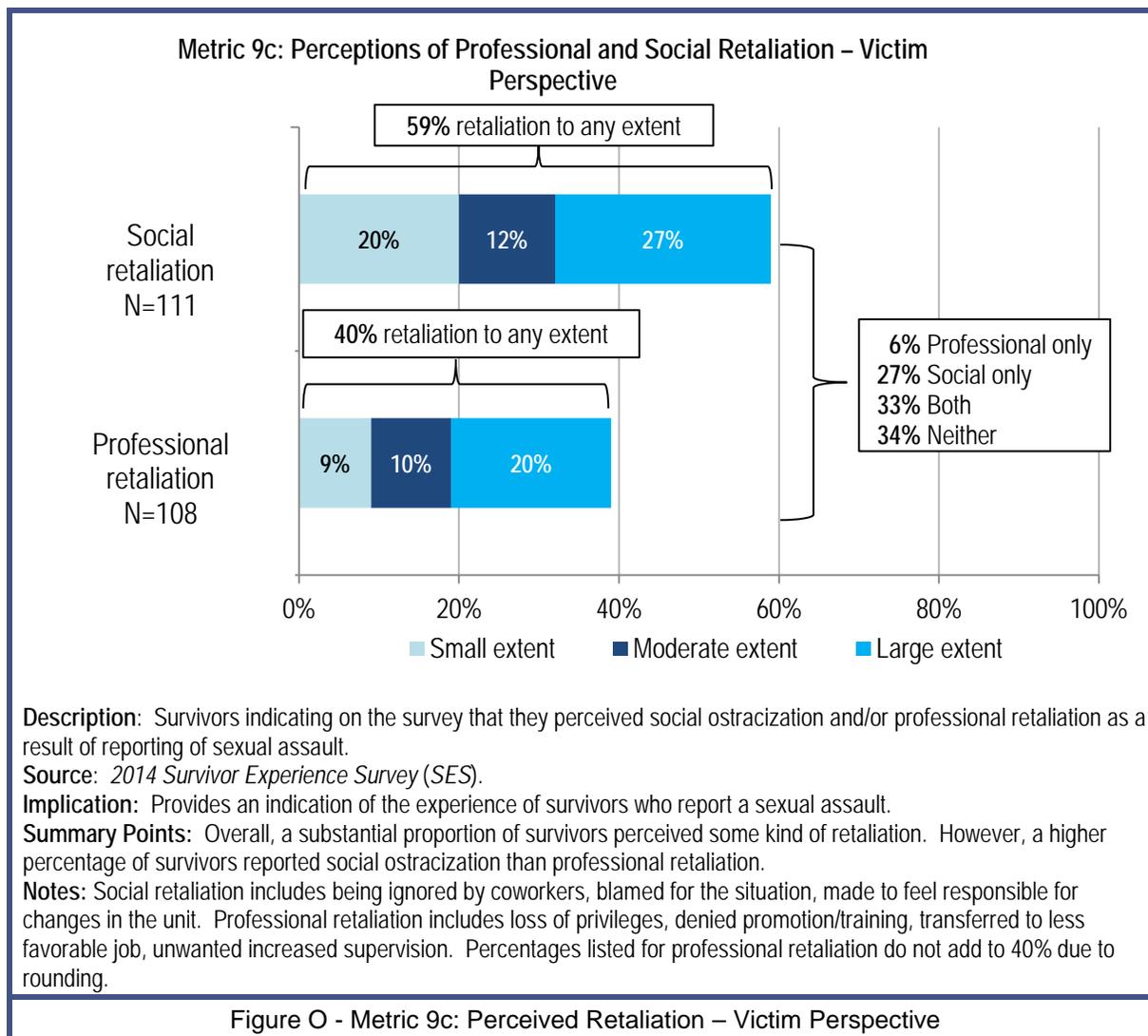
Adverse administrative actions and punishment for infractions are not included under the category of "professional retaliation" in Figure N because these actions are not necessarily retaliatory. They could occur after a sexual assault report to address victim safety and health concerns or to address collateral misconduct under military law. However, if these actions are taken with the intention of penalizing a victim for reporting a sexual assault, they could be considered professional retaliation.



<sup>8</sup> On the RWMS form, 54.5% of female Service members who made an official report of sexual assault perceived retaliation (44% social, 28% professional, 25% adverse actions, and 10% punishments).

### C. Survivor Experience Survey

A pattern similar to the *RMWS* was observed in the *SES results*, with 59% of respondents perceiving social retaliation and 40% perceiving professional retaliation (Figure O). The *SES* draws from a convenience sample of survivors who responded to a SARC’s invitation to take the survey. Nonetheless, the results on this item were within the margins of error associated with a similar item from the *WGRA* form, administered by RAND (Figure N), giving a good indication that the respondents to the *SES* had similar experiences as those respondents in the more representative *RMWS*.



That there is retaliation perceived of any kind is a serious concern; however, additional information from the *SES* gives a greater understanding of the overall impact of those experiences on individuals. Respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with a number of items that described their experience with their unit commander/director. Of the 64% of respondents who made an Unrestricted Report and spoke to their unit commander/director in response to the sexual assault, more than two-thirds

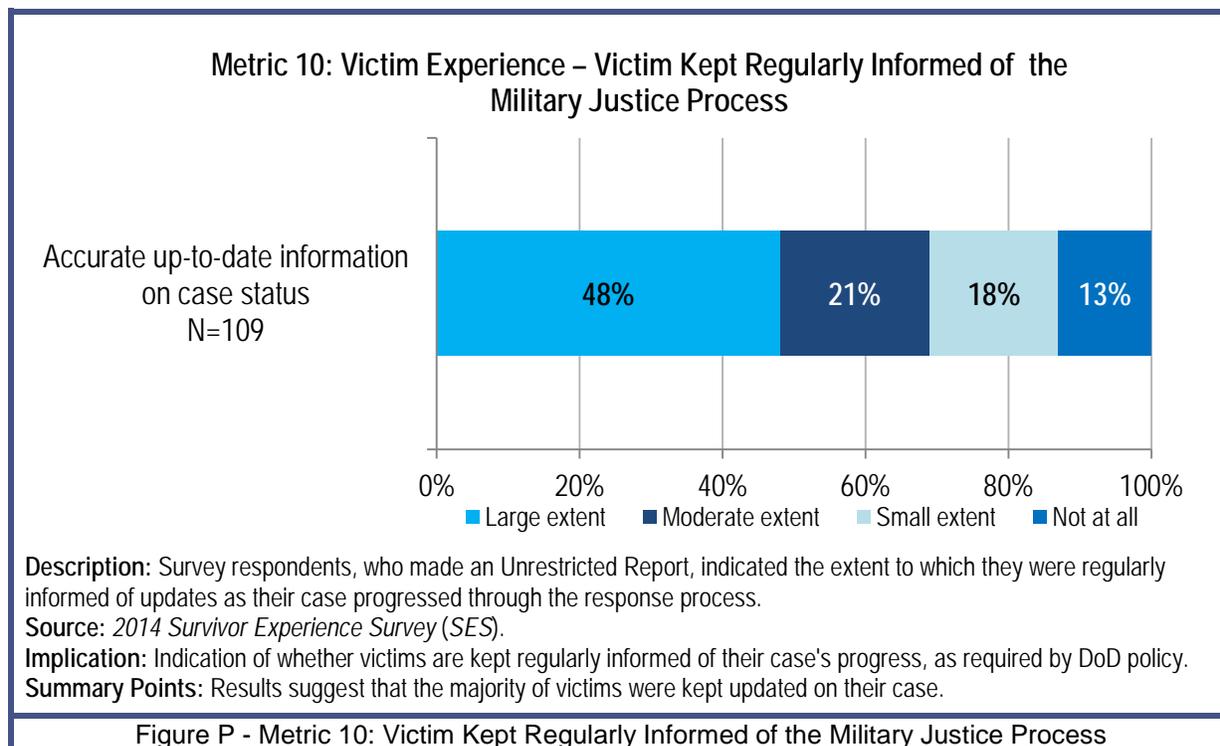
agreed the unit commander/director *supported them* (82%), *took steps to address their privacy and confidentiality* (80%), *treated them professionally* (79%), *listened to them without judgment* (78%), and *thoroughly answered their questions* (70%). Across these items, less than one-fifth (between 14 and 18%) of respondents indicated they disagreed with those statements. Of the 64% of respondents who made an Unrestricted Report and spoke to their unit commander/director in response to the sexual assault, almost three-quarters (73%) indicated that they were satisfied with the unit commander/director's response to the report of sexual assault, whereas 16% indicated they were dissatisfied.

*SES* respondents were less satisfied with the response of other members of their chain of command. Of the 81% of respondents who made an Unrestricted Report and spoke to another member in their chain of command in response to the sexual assault, about two-thirds (61%) indicated that, overall, they were satisfied with the other member's response to the report of sexual assault. More than one quarter (29%) indicated they were dissatisfied with the other member's response to the sexual assault. Based on this, respondents to the *SES* appeared to have a better experience working with their commander than they did with others lower in their chain of command. This finding, while limited to the *SES*, may have broader applicability to DoD training initiatives, in that over the past two years DoD has worked to improve pre-command training for officers and senior enlisted members. Furthermore, this finding suggests that expanded leadership training on the SAPR program for other members of the chain of command may be warranted.

Finally, one finding from the *SES* provides additional insight about survivors' satisfaction with DoD's sexual assault response system. Given the potential impact of survivors' experiences on the future decisions of others survivors, one of the ways DoD measures progress is to assess whether respondents who report a sexual assault would recommend others report as well. In the 2014 *SES*, nearly three quarters (73%) of respondents indicated, based on their overall experience of reporting, that *yes*, they would recommend others report their sexual assault, whereas 14% of respondents indicated *no*, and 13% were *unsure* if they would recommend others report their sexual assault.

### **METRIC 10: VICTIM EXPERIENCE – VICTIM KEPT REGULARLY INFORMED OF THE MILITARY JUSTICE PROCESS**

As displayed in Figure P, 69% of victims who completed the *SES* reported that they were, to a large or moderate extent, kept informed of their case's progress. DoD policy requires that victims are kept informed of the legal proceedings against the alleged perpetrator of their sexual assault. Commanders hold primary responsibility for informing victims on a monthly basis about the progress on their cases.



## METRIC 11: PERCEPTIONS OF LEADERSHIP SUPPORT FOR SAPR

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

*To what extent does your chain of command:*

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

The responses to these items were combined into an index and averaged across all military respondents to the *DEOCS* each month. Overall, Service members who completed the *DEOCS* reported that their command supported sexual assault reporting by victims. While an overall encouraging trend was observed in *DEOCS* results, there is much work to be done to address observed differences in perceptions of command support for SAPR by gender and rank. Consistent with the pattern of results for previous *DEOCS* metrics, men (3.6 out of 4.0) perceived greater command support for victim reporting compared to women (3.4 out of 4.0; Figure Q). Additionally, senior enlisted Service members and officers perceived greater command support for SAPR (3.7 out of 4.0) compared to junior enlisted members and non-commissioned officers (3.5 out of 4.0).

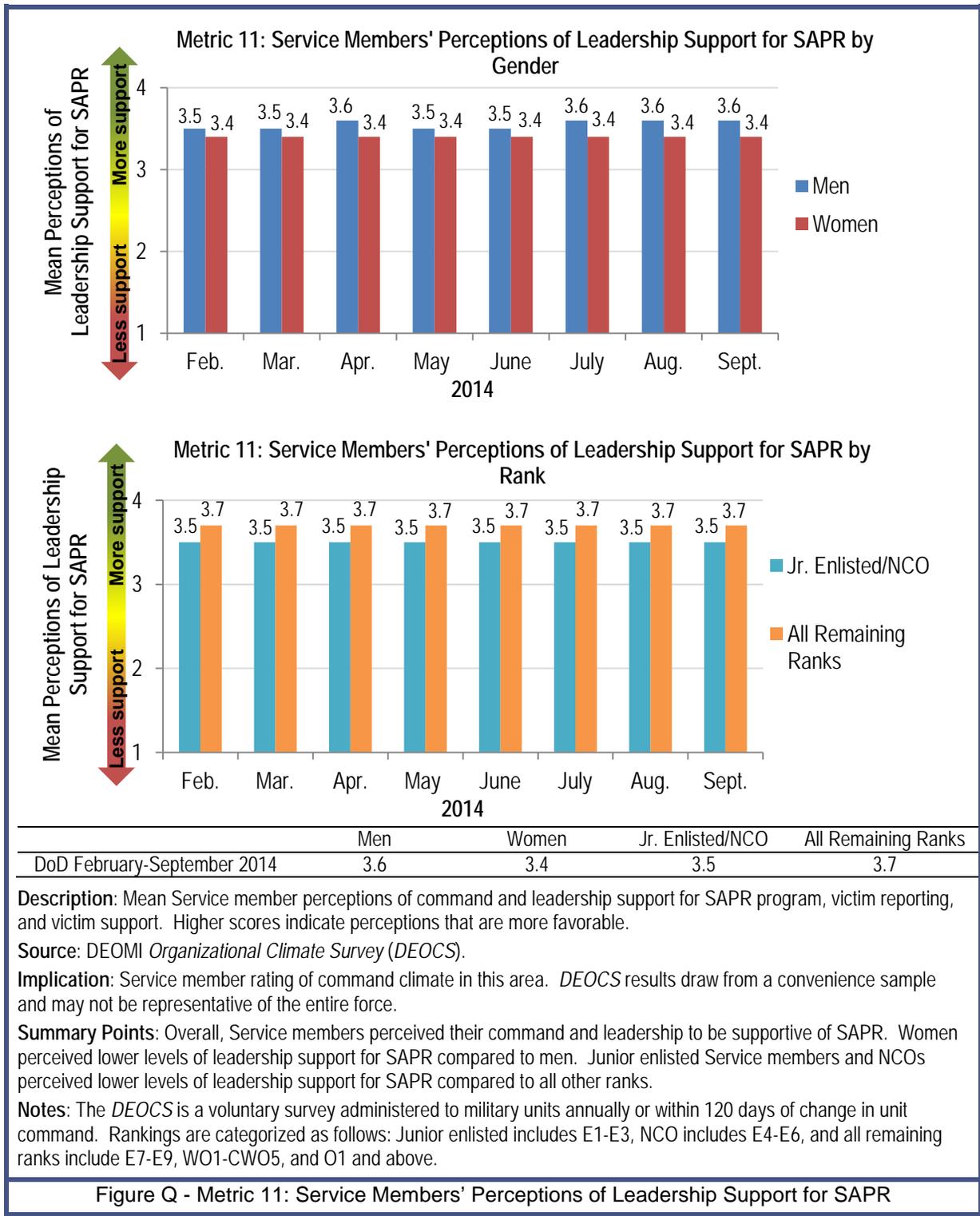
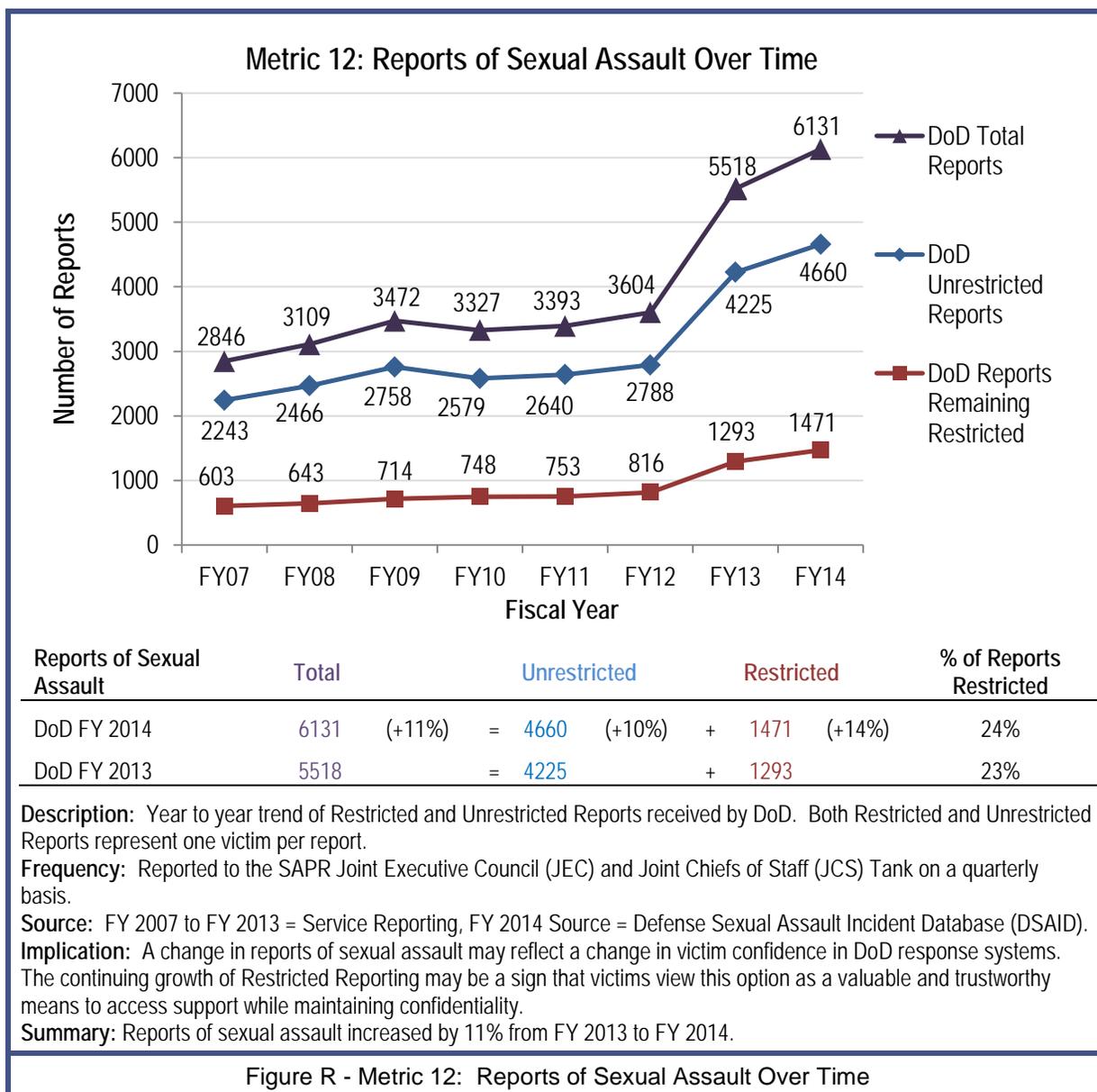


Figure Q - Metric 11: Service Members' Perceptions of Leadership Support for SAPR

### Metric 12: Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time

Reports of sexual assault are imperative for DoD to track for several reasons. The number of sexual assault reports received each year indicates:

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



In FY 2014, the Military Services received 6,131 reports of alleged sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects, which represents an 11% increase from the 5,518 reports made in FY 2013 (Figure R). It should be noted that while these reports were received in FY 2014, some reported incidents occurred in prior years. Of the 6,131 reports, 516 (approximately 8%) were made by Service members for incidents that occurred prior to their entering military service.<sup>9</sup>

- The Military Services received 4,660 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects, a 10% increase over FY 2013.
- The Military Services initially received 1,840 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 1,840 initial Restricted Reports, 369 (20%) reports later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. There were 1,471 reports remaining restricted, a 14% increase over FY 2014.

The increase in reporting from FY 2013 to FY 2014 is more modest than the increase in reporting from FY 2012 to FY 2013. This is not surprising given that there was an unprecedented 53% increase in reporting in FY 2013. In FY 2014, the high level of reporting seen in FY 2013 was sustained.

## NON-METRICS

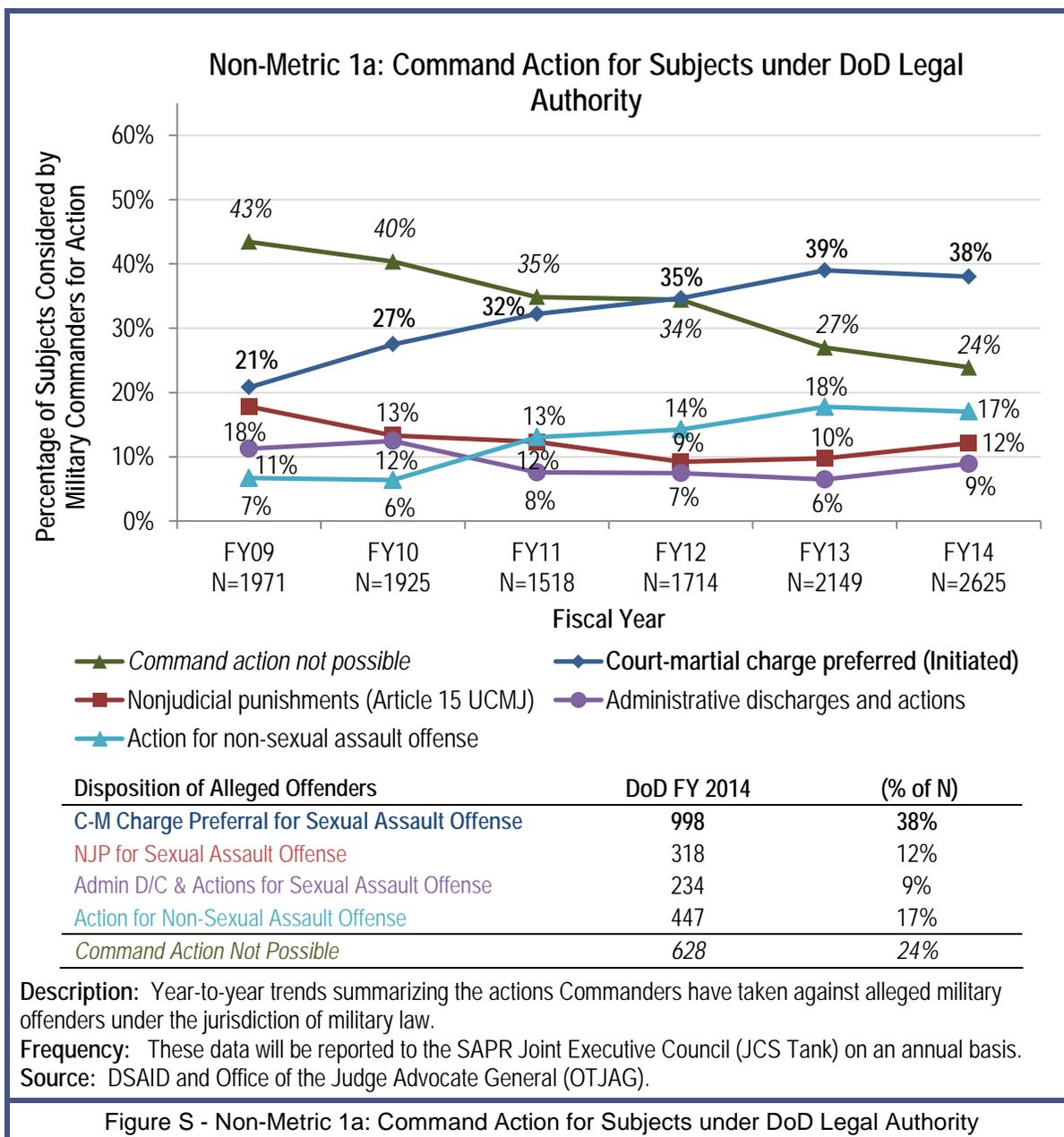
### NON-METRIC 1: COMMAND ACTION – CASE DISPOSITIONS

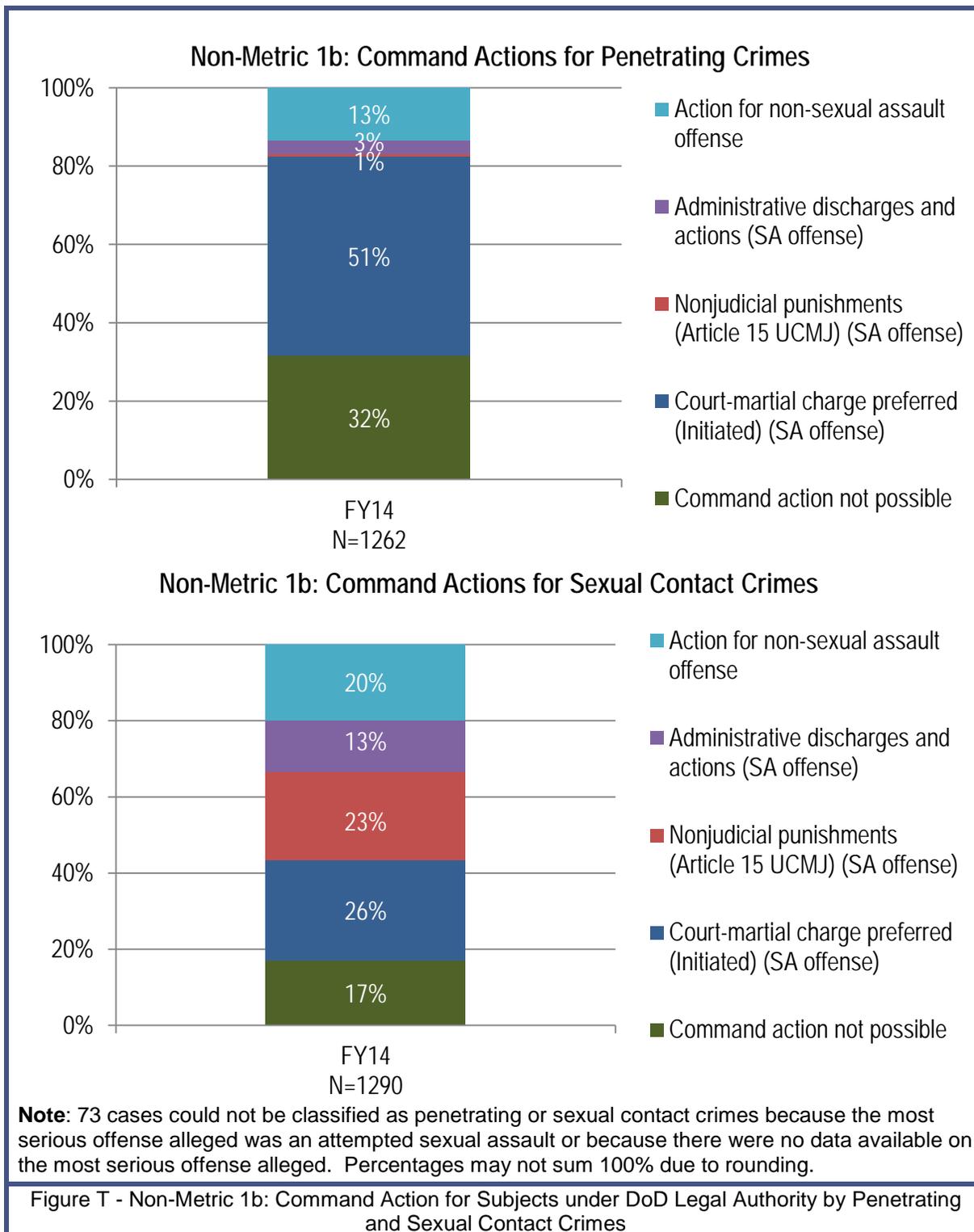
The following information is for those subjects' cases whose investigations were complete and case disposition results were reported in FY 2014. In FY 2014, 2,625 subjects investigated for sexual assault were primarily under the legal authority of DoD. However, as with the civilian justice system, evidentiary issues may have prevented disciplinary action from being taken against some subjects. In addition, commanders declined to take action on some subjects after a legal review of the matter indicated that the allegations against the accused were unfounded, meaning they were determined to be false or baseless. Command action was not possible in 24% of the cases considered for action by military commanders (Figure S) in FY 2014.

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<sup>9</sup> Prior to FY 2014, an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault may have included one or more victims and one or more subjects. DoD relied upon the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs) to provide the number of Unrestricted Reports each year, and the subsequent number of victims and subjects associated with those reports. In FY 2014, DoD moved to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) as the primary source of reporting statistics with each Unrestricted Report corresponding to a single victim.

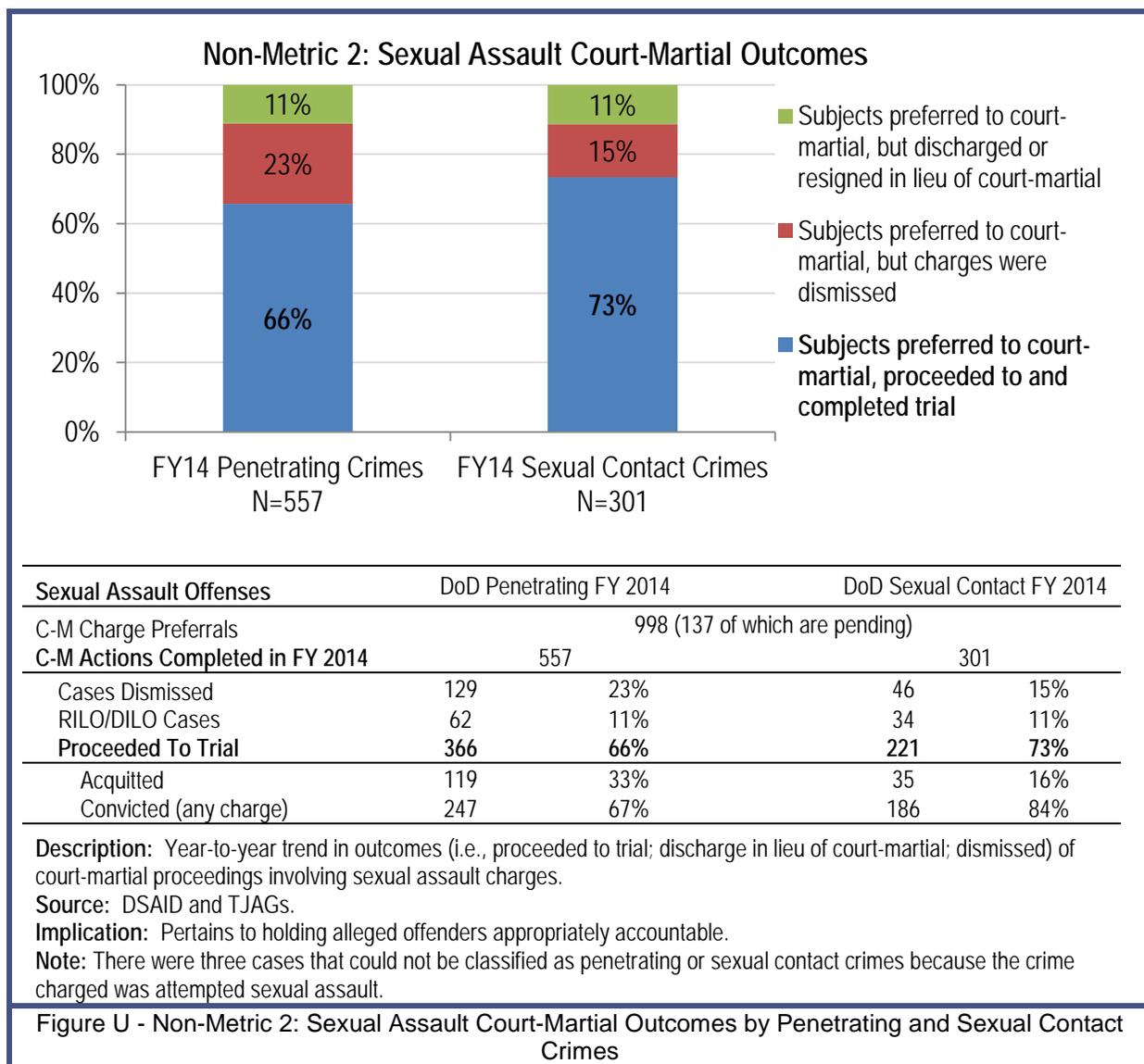
For the remaining 76% of cases considered for command action, commanders had sufficient evidence and legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for a sexual assault offense or other misconduct. Figure S displays command action taken from FY 2009 to FY 2014 and Figure T displays command action in FY 2014 for penetrating versus sexual contact crimes. Since FY 2007, the percentage of subjects who had charges preferred to court-martial has steadily increased and the percentage of subjects for whom command action was not possible has steadily declined.





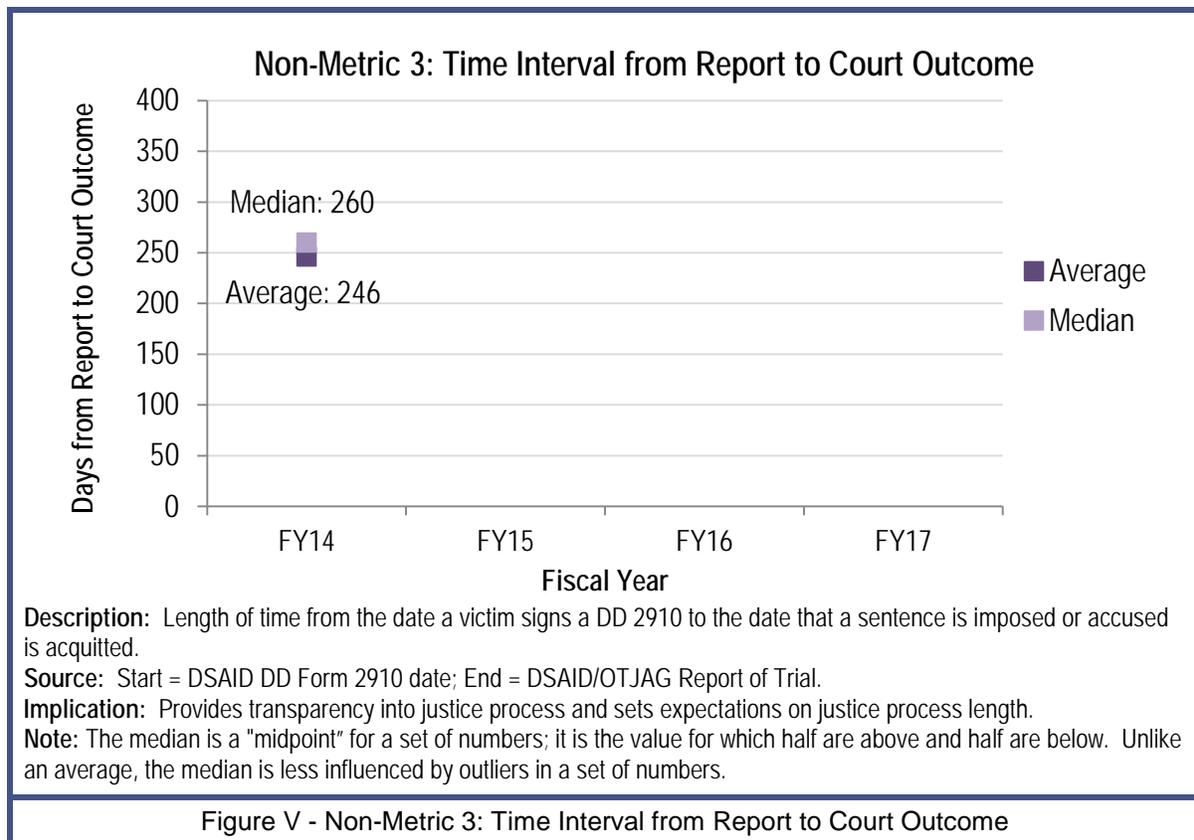
## NON-METRIC 2: COURT-MARTIAL OUTCOMES

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



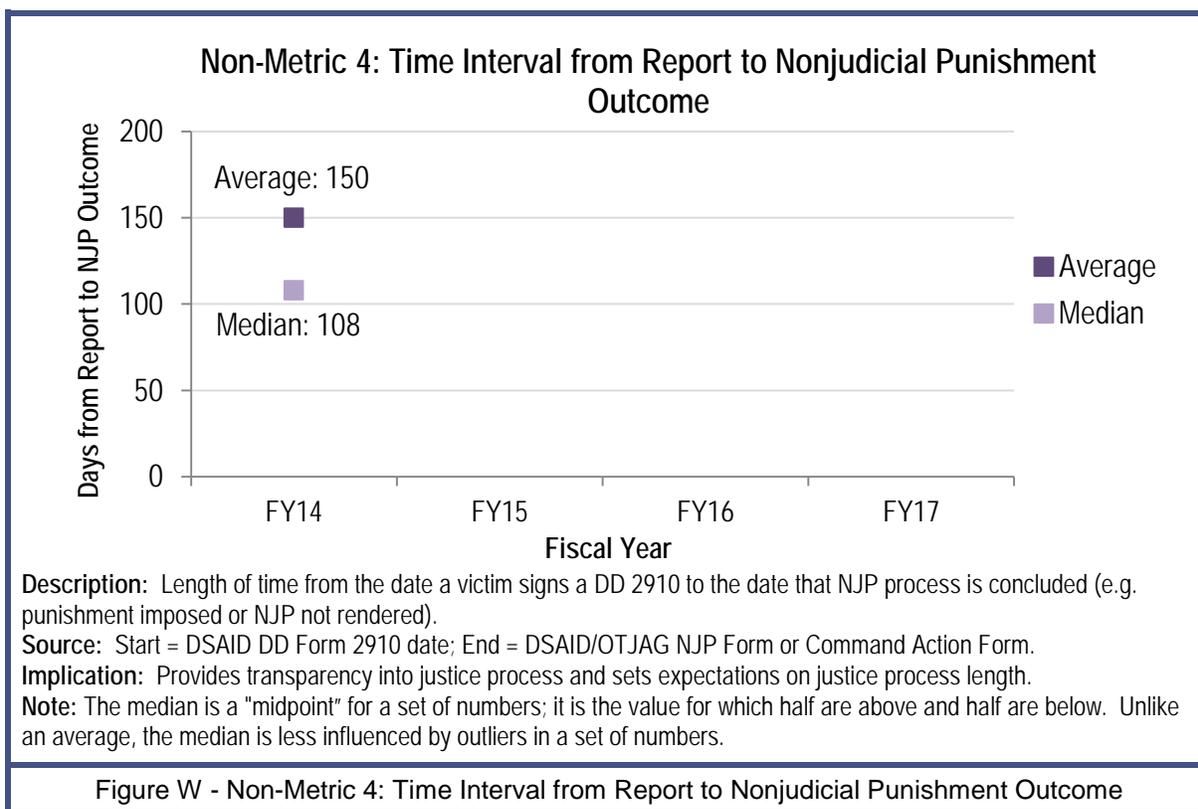
### Non-Metric 3: Time Interval from Report of Sexual Assault to Court Outcome

As illustrated in Figure V, the mean and median length of time from the date a victim reported a sexual assault to the date that court-martial proceedings concluded, was 246 days (8.1 months) and 260 days (8.5 months), respectively. This is the first year that DoD has collected these data. There are a variety of factors, such as the complexity of the allegation, the need for laboratory analysis of the evidence, the quantity and type of legal proceedings, availability of counsel and judges, and other factors that likely affect the interval of time between a report of sexual assault and the conclusion of a court-martial. That notwithstanding, knowledge of the average amount of time between a report and the end of a court-martial is useful because it improves the transparency of the military justice process and helps to inform victims about what to expect.



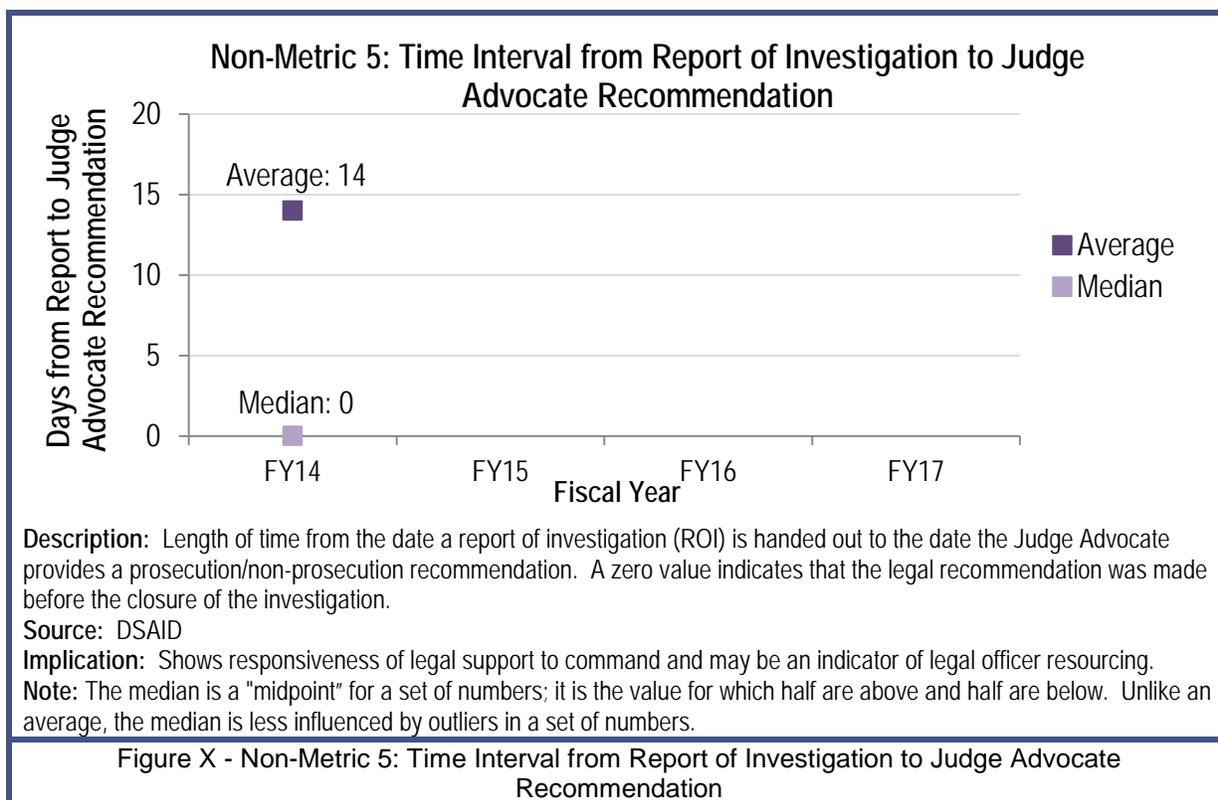
### NON-METRIC 4: TIME INTERVAL FROM REPORT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT TO NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT OUTCOME

The mean and median length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that the NJP process is concluded (e.g. punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) was 150 days (4.9 months) and 108 days (3.5 months), respectively (Figure W). This is the first year that DoD collected these data. Similar to non-metric 3, there are a variety of factors that influence the interval of time between a report of sexual assault and the conclusion of a NJP. However, knowledge of the average amount of time between a report and the end of NJP proceedings improves the transparency of the NJP process and helps to set appropriate expectations.



## NON-METRIC 5: TIME INTERVAL FROM REPORT OF INVESTIGATION TO JUDGE ADVOCATE RECOMMENDATION

As illustrated in Figure X, the mean and median length of time from the date a report of investigation was provided to command, until the date a judge advocate made a disposition recommendation to the commander of the accused, was 14 days and 0 days, respectively. A zero value indicates that the legal recommendation was made before the closure of the investigation. As for non-metrics 3 and 4, there is no expected or set time for this to occur.



## NON-METRIC 6: DoD ACTION IN SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES DECLINED OR NOT FULLY ADDRESSED BY CIVILIAN OR FOREIGN JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Each of the Services were directed by the Joint Chiefs to collect 5 to 10 cases where the military justice system was better able to address the misconduct alleged than the involved civilian or foreign justice system. This is not to say that the military justice system is superior to other justice systems, but rather it has the flexibility to address certain types of misconduct that other systems cannot. For full descriptions of these selected cases, refer to the Army, Department of Navy, and Air Force Reports in the *Report to the President* (Enclosures 1-3).<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Available here: <http://sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports>

# APPENDIX C: Response to the U.S. Government Accountability Office's Report on Male Victims



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## INTRODUCTION

In March 2015, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) released a report titled “Military Personnel: Actions Needed to Address Sexual Assaults of Male Servicemembers.”<sup>1</sup> The report presents six recommendations for improving the Department of Defense’s (DoD) sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) services with respect to male Service members. The following document outlines GAO’s recommendations and responds to each with the progress DoD has already made in addressing GAO’s concerns. This document also discusses plans for future DoD action to address male sexual assault victimization.

## GAO RECOMMENDATION 1: DATA-DRIVEN DECISION MAKING

*“To help DOD’s sexual assault prevention and response program realize the full benefit of the data it collects on sexual assault incidents, we recommend that the Secretary of Defense direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in collaboration with the Secretaries of the military services, to develop a plan for data-driven decision making to prioritize program efforts.”*

DoD integrates responsive, comprehensive, and rigorous systems of measurement and analysis into every aspect of the SAPR program. Over the past few years, DoD has built a foundation of data sources to address male victimization. In the forthcoming years, we will use these information streams to better shape policy and programs for male victims. The following sections summarize current data sources that inform SAPR policy and programs.

### DEFENSE SEXUAL ASSAULT INCIDENT DATABASE

In accordance with the fiscal year (FY) 2009 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), DoD created the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), a secure internet database designed for reporting and case management of sexual assaults committed by or against Service members. Using DSAID, DoD can analyze sexual assault incident data with greater depth and precision than ever before. For instance, DSAID has given DoD greater visibility over the type of sexual assault reports made by male and female victims (Table 1).

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<sup>1</sup> Available at: <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-15-284>

**Table 1: Sexual Assault Reporting by Victim Gender and Status**

	Male	Female	Gender Data Not Available	Total
<b>All Reports</b>	1208	4852	71	6131
Service Member Victims	1180	4104	0	5284
<i>Incidents Occurring Prior to Service</i>	98	418	0	516
Non-Service Member Victims	14	731	0	745
Data on Victim Service Status Unavailable	14	17	71	102
<b>Unrestricted Reports</b>	965	3628	67	4660
Service Member Victims	937	2914	0	3851
<i>Incidents Occurring Prior to Service</i>	41	94	0	135
Non-Service Member Victims	14	698	0	712
Data on Victim Service Status Unavailable	14	16	67	97
<b>Reports Remaining Restricted</b>	243	1224	4	1471
Service Member Victims	243	1190	0	1433
<i>Incidents Occurring Prior to Service</i>	57	324	0	381
Non-Service Member Victims	0	33	0	33
Data on Victim Service Status Unavailable	0	1	4	5
<b>Restricted Reports Converted to Unrestricted (Included in Unrestricted Total)</b>	45	288	36	369
Service Member Victims	45	279	0	324
Non-Service Member Victims	0	9	0	9
Data on Victim Service Status Unavailable	0	0	36	36

DoD is exploring analytic options to better understand and summarize the vast amount of information stored in DSAID. Analyses focused on gender differences can inform DoD about the unique needs of male and female victims who report their sexual assault. These analyses can investigate whether significant demographic differences exist between male and female victims and their alleged perpetrators, whether the characteristics of sexual assault incidents vary by victim gender, and whether SAPR response efforts (e.g., referrals and services offered) differ by victim gender. Furthermore, these analyses allow DoD to compare survey data on sexual assault prevalence estimates to reporting statistics.

It is important to note that DSAID only tracks the subset of victims who made a report of sexual assault. The data on male victims may be particularly sparse because male Service members are less likely to report sexual assault than female Service members. As such, DoD relies on scientific population surveys to determine sexual assault prevalence and assess the experience of sexual assault victims.

## WORKPLACE AND GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY/RAND MILITARY WORKPLACE STUDY

From Calendar Year (CY) 2006 to FY 2012, the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) assessed the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact (USC) using the

*Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA)*. USC is the DMDC survey term for the range of sexual crimes between adults, prohibited by military law, ranging from abusive sexual contact to rape. In its earliest iterations, some *WGRA* estimates were unreportable due to small sample sizes. More recently, DMDC sampled a greater proportion of Service members to allow for detailed analyses on small subsamples of interest, such as men who indicated they had experienced USC.

DoD contracted the RAND Corporation (RAND) to administer the *RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS)* to determine the prevalence of sexual assault in FY 2014. At the request of DoD, RAND sampled the entire population of active duty women and 25% of active duty men. The unprecedentedly large number of male Service member respondents gave RAND the ability to perform more detailed and reliable demographic analyses compared to past surveys. When describing the new RAND prevalence survey below, we refer to sexual assault, rather than USC, because the RAND survey measure was designed to more closely align with the language used to describe sexual assault crimes under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

The FY 2014 *RMWS* identified important differences between the sexual assault experiences of male and female Service members. Overall, men are more likely than women to indicate that the sexual assault was perpetrated by multiple offenders and to describe the incident as “hazing.” Male sexual assault victims also indicated that the sexual assault occurred in the workplace and without the use of alcohol. Some male victims who experience such hazing/bullying incidents may not consider making a report because they may not identify the incident as a sexual assault. In addition, men are more likely than women to experience violent or abusive sexual assaults when that assault is penetrative.

Lastly, among both male and female victims, an experience of past-year sexual assault was highly correlated with an experience of past-year sexual harassment; however, the relationship between sexual assault and sexual harassment was stronger for male victims. For more details about gender differences in sexual assault experiences, see RAND’s report in Annex 1.

## SERVICE ACADEMY GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY

DoD assesses the prevalence of USC at the Military Service Academies (MSAs) through the *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (SAGR)*, administered by DMDC. For the first time in 2014, *SAGR* sampled the entire population of male and female cadets/midshipmen, generating a much higher number of male respondents than past surveys. The large sample of male *SAGR* respondents enabled DMDC to conduct more thorough and complete analyses of the experiences of male victims than in past survey iterations. Across the MSA population, estimated past-year prevalence of USC was down significantly for both male and female cadets/midshipmen.

Compared to female cadets/midshipmen victims, a higher percentage of male cadets/midshipmen victims indicated that their sexual assault was a hazing incident and/or that it involved some form of “horseplay,” locker room behavior, or other similar behaviors. Furthermore, compared to female cadets/midshipmen victims, fewer male

cadets/midshipmen victims at each Academy indicated that they or their alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol at the time of the incident that had the greatest impact on them. Finally, similar to the *RMWS*, a strong relationship between experiences of sexual harassment/sexist behavior and sexual assault was observed in the *2014 SAGR*. For more details about the *2014 SAGR*, see DMDC's "2014 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey Report."<sup>2</sup>

## **SURVIVOR EXPERIENCE SURVEY AND MILITARY JUSTICE EXPERIENCE SURVEY**

In 2014, DoD administered the *Survivor Experience Survey (SES)* to examine the experiences of Service members who made a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault. The *SES* is the first survey of its kind, providing DoD with greater visibility over male and female sexual assault survivors' experiences with DoD's response process on a continual basis.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, DoD developed the *Military Justice Experience Survey (MJES)* to learn about survivors' experiences with the justice system. Participant recruitment for the *MJES* will begin in Spring or Summer of 2015 and will proceed on a continual, long-term basis.

## **DEFENSE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE SURVEY**

*The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)* provides commanders with a unique opportunity to receive anonymous feedback from their unit on a wide variety of topics related to equal opportunity and organizational effectiveness, including the unit's perceptions of command support of the SAPR program. Although between 100,000 and 200,000 personnel take the *DEOCS* each month, respondents may not be completely representative of the force as a whole. Nonetheless, the *DEOCS* is a useful tool, particularly for individual unit commanders, to assess SAPR program progress.

Analyses of *DEOCS* data are presented by gender, which often demonstrate small but important differences between men and women's perceptions of command climate. Overall, Service members perceive a favorable command climate with respect to SAPR; however, male Service members tend to have a more positive view than their female counterparts. To a greater extent than female Service members, male Service members indicated that their chain of command promoted a climate based on "respect and trust" free of sexist behaviors, believed that retaliation against victims of sexual assault was unlikely in their unit, and thought that their command supported sexual assault prevention and response.

## **HEALTH RELATED BEHAVIORS SURVEY OF ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL**

*The Health Related Behaviors Survey of Active Duty Military Personnel (HRB)* examines health issues relevant to the wellbeing and readiness of the Services. Recent

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<sup>2</sup> Available at: <http://sapr.mil/index.php/research>

<sup>3</sup> Available at: <http://sapr.mil/index.php/research>

analyses of the 2011 survey, sponsored by DoD's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO), the Defense Suicide Prevention Office, and the United States Coast Guard, focused on sexual assault victimization and health behavior in the Services. According to the *HRB*, both male and female Service members who experienced sexual assault, both before and after joining the military, were more likely to report suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and post-traumatic stress than those with no history of sexual assault. Furthermore, those with a history of sexual assault victimization were more likely to indicate that they needed and/or received mental health services than those with no history of sexual assault. However, of those victims who received mental health services, a significant minority (33% among men and 27% among women) perceived that seeking mental health services negatively affected their military careers.<sup>4</sup>

An experience of sexual assault had important implications for the career attitudes of sexual assault victims, particularly among men. Men who experienced sexual assault after joining the military exhibited lower career commitment (as measured by self-reported intent to remain in the military) compared to men who were not assaulted. The difference in career commitment between women who had been sexually assaulted and those who had not been assaulted was not statistically significant.

## SECTION SUMMARY

The breadth of data sources summarized above demonstrates DoD's strong commitment to data-driven decision making. With this solid foundation, DoD's analytic capabilities will continue to grow and become more robust as annual data are collected and trend analyses are conducted.

## GAO RECOMMENDATIONS 2 AND 3: GENDER-SPECIFIC TREATMENTS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS

*"To help ensure that all of DOD's medical and mental health providers are generally aware of any gender-specific needs of sexual assault victims, and that victims are provided the care that most effectively meets those needs, we are recommending that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, in collaboration with the services' Surgeons General,*

- *Systematically evaluate the extent to which differences exist in the medical and mental health care needs of male and female sexual assault victims, and the care regimen, if any, that will best meet those needs; and*

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<sup>4</sup> While these follow-up analyses did not have sufficient information to determine how respondents' military careers were affected by seeking mental health services, sexual assault produces more trauma symptoms than many other events, even high combat exposure (Kang, et al., 2005). Role of Sexual Assault on Risk of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder among Gulf War Veterans, *Annals of Epidemiology*, 15, 191-195).

- *Develop and issue guidance for the department’s medical and mental health providers—and other personnel, as appropriate—based on the results of this evaluation that delineates these gender-specific distinctions and the care regimen that is recommended to most effectively meet those needs.”*

DoD is committed to fully understanding the needs of both male and female victims to further improve its response services and treatment programs. A review of the research literature, DoD-sponsored research, and extant treatment approaches within the Veterans Administration provides important insights about the different needs of male and female victims. DoD will continue to explore different approaches to best treat sexual assault victims and will issue guidance to expand its current approach.

## REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON TREATMENT APPROACHES FOR MALE VICTIMS

Although men and women experience many of the same psychological difficulties due to sexual assault victimization, they also face distinct challenges.<sup>5</sup> Male victims of sexual assault may have difficulty reconciling their masculine identity—normatively associated with strength and control—with the experience of being a victim.<sup>6,7</sup> Furthermore, male victims may struggle with their sexual identity, and treatment needs may vary depending on victims’ sexual orientation and the gender of their perpetrators.<sup>8</sup> As summarized in the prior section, DoD-sponsored research (*RMWS* and *SAGR*) suggests that the nature of sexual assault experienced by men versus women varies in important ways. Overall, men are more likely than women to experience sexual assault allegedly perpetrated by multiple offenders and described as “hazing.”

Widely endorsed myths suggesting that men cannot be raped or should be able to defend themselves against rape likely deter male victims from reporting their sexual assault.<sup>9,10</sup> Male victims may fear that they will face disbelief, blame, and scorn if they choose to report.<sup>11</sup> Additionally, male victims who experience sexual assault during incidents of hazing or bullying may not consider reporting the experience because of the misperception that the incident is not a “sexual” assault. When men do seek medical attention after a sexual assault, they often seek assistance for secondary injuries without revealing the sexual assault that led to those injuries.<sup>12</sup> Research on the civilian

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<sup>5</sup> Peterson, Z. D., Voller, E. K., Polusny, M. A., & Murdoch, M. (2011). Prevalence and consequences of adult sexual assault of men: Review of empirical findings and state of the literature. *Clinical Psychology Review, 31*, 1-24.

<sup>6</sup> Davies, M. (2002). Male sexual assault victims: A selective review of the literature and implications for support services. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 7*, 203-214.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* 5

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* 6

<sup>9</sup> Turchik, J. A., & Edwards, K. M. (2012). Myths about male rape: A literature review. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity, 13*, 211-226.

<sup>10</sup> Morris, E. E., Smith, J. C., Farooqui, S. Y., & Suris, A. M. (2013). Unseen battles: The recognition, assessment, and treatment issues of men with military sexual trauma (MST). *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 15*, 94-101.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* 6

<sup>12</sup> Isley, P. J., & Gehrenbeck-Shim, D. (1997). Sexual assault of men in the community. *Journal of Community Psychology, 25*, 159-166.

population suggests that societally-endorsed myths about rape even persist among service providers, including counselors, crisis workers, medical personnel and law enforcement officials.<sup>13,14,15</sup>

Collectively, the research described above suggests the need for improved outreach to male victims and enhanced training for service providers.<sup>16</sup> Expanded training for professionals who work with sexual assault victims can increase awareness and dispel widely endorsed myths about male rape. For example, medical personnel may require specific education on how to examine male victims and collect evidence.<sup>17</sup> Given that male victims may seek medical attention for injuries resulting from a sexual assault without referencing the sexual assault, more subtle ways to ask about and detect medical conditions associated with sexual assault victimization could be incorporated into general medical visits.

Additionally, treatment approaches for male victims may need to address gender and sexual identity issues and externalizing behaviors (e.g., alcohol and drug abuse, angry outbursts, self-harm, etc.) that male victims may exhibit more frequently than female victims.<sup>18, 19</sup> Finally, tailoring treatments may better address the needs of individuals regardless of gender. For example, the circumstances of the assault, the gender of the alleged perpetrator, and the sexual orientation of the victim may be important factors to consider when developing treatment approaches for both male and female victims.<sup>20</sup>

## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS' APPROACH TO MALE VICTIMS

In addition to considering empirical research on treating sexual assault, DoD also examines existing treatment programs for sexual assault victims to inform its policies. The Department of Veterans Affairs has a well-known program to treat male and female victims of sexual assault. Along with residential facilities that specialize in sexual assault and male victim care<sup>21</sup>, practitioners at outpatient Veterans Affairs centers across the country treat male victims where they reside. Specialists at the Department of Veterans Affairs emphasize that there is no "one size fits all" treatment approach to treating sexual assault victims. Since each victim has specific needs, the tailoring of

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<sup>13</sup> Anderson, I., & Quinn, A. (2009). Gender differences in medical students' attitudes towards male and female rape victims. *Psychology, Health & Medicine, 14*, 105-110.

<sup>14</sup> Donnelly, D. A., & Kenyon, S. (1996). "Honey, we don't do men": Gender stereotypes and the provision of services to sexually assaulted males. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 11*, 441-448.

<sup>15</sup> Dye, E., & Roth, S. (1990). Psychotherapists' knowledge about and attitudes toward sexual assault victim clients. *Psychology of Women Quarterly, 14*, 191-212.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.* 10, p. 6

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* 6, p. 6

<sup>18</sup> Cucciare, M. A., Ghaus, S., Weingardt, K. R., & Frayne, S. M. (2011). Sexual assault and substance use in male veterans receiving a brief alcohol intervention. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 72*, 693-700.

<sup>19</sup> Elliott, D. M., Mok, D. S., & Briere, J. (2004). Adult sexual assault: Prevalence, symptomology, and sex differences in the general population. *Journal of Traumatic Stress, 17*, 203-211

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* 6, p. 6

<sup>21</sup> Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, located in Bay Pines, Florida at the C.W. Young Veterans Affairs Medical Center is one such center.

treatment approaches should primarily depend on the individual's symptoms and needs. The Department of Veterans Affairs trains providers to recognize the unique experiences of male sexual assault victims, while at the same time appreciating the wide variability in responses to sexual assault.<sup>22</sup>

In recent years, the Department of Veterans Affairs has found it beneficial to offer mixed-gender group therapy in residential facilities while also providing the time and space for same-gender process groups. This approach, however, may not suit the needs of all victims and requires highly skilled providers to manage and deliver patient care in this setting. Some victims may prefer a mixed-gender approach, while others may want to meet with men only or women only. Still others may prefer to solely address the *symptoms* of their sexual assault, and may join groups that focus on general trauma, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), or depression.

## SECTION SUMMARY

Support services for and research on male victims of sexual assault has yet to reach the level of services for and research on female victims. As such, DoD is considering various approaches to close this gap in knowledge and provide specific guidance on treating male victims.

## GAO RECOMMENDATIONS 4, 5, AND 6: ADDRESS MALE SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION IN SAPR TRAINING, COMMUNICATION, AND STRATEGY

*“To address challenges faced by male servicemembers as DOD continues to seek to transform its culture to address sexual assault, we are recommending that the Secretary of Defense direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in collaboration with the Secretaries of the military services, to:*

- *Develop clear goals with associated metrics to drive the changes needed to address sexual assaults of males and articulate these goals, for example in the department's next sexual assault prevention strategy;*
- *Include information about the sexual victimization of males in communications to servicemembers that are used to raise awareness of sexual assault and the department's efforts to prevent and respond to it; and*
- *Revise sexual assault prevention and response training to more comprehensively and directly address the incidence of male servicemembers being sexually assaulted and how certain behavior and activities—like hazing—can lead to a sexual assault.”*

As discussed in the previous sections, DoD sponsors a variety of research initiatives to understand gender differences in sexual victimization. These research initiatives will

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<sup>22</sup> This information was provided by the National Center for PTSD, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

inform prevention strategy and help DoD convey a more realistic picture of male sexual assault victimization in training programs and communications to Service members. Additionally, the Department directed several initiatives to increase outreach to male victims and to evaluate prevention programming.

## DEPARTMENT RESEARCH EFFORTS

DoD has a solid foundation of data sources to inform policy, training, and communication on male victims. The *SES* and the *MJES*, which are administered on a rolling basis, will provide information on the effectiveness of DoD's response process for male and female victims.

Both the *RMWS* and *SAGR* provide important insights about the different experiences of male and female sexual assault victims. Compared to female victims, male victims are more likely to associate their assault with abuse and humiliation, often in connection with hazing incidents. Furthermore, sexual victimization of male Service members is less likely to involve alcohol and more likely to occur in the workplace, compared to sexual victimization of female Service members. In addition, male Service members are more likely than female Service members to experience violent or abusive sexual assaults when that assault is penetrative. For male and female victims alike, those who experience sexual harassment are more likely to experience sexual assault than those with no history of sexual harassment. This correlation is particularly strong for male victims of sexual assault.

One of the primary conclusions coming from the *RMWS* is that many men may perceive and experience sexual assault differently than most women. Men's experiences with sexual assault were not fully understood until the *RMWS* asked about them using specific language and behaviors derived from military law. The results of the *RMWS* indicated that although many men experienced oral and anal penetration, they do not necessarily perceive these acts as "sexual." Instead, many of these acts are consistent with hazing and meant to humiliate the victim rather than to stimulate the alleged offender. Men in these circumstances may see little need for help from a "sexual assault" program or a "victim advocate," because they may perceive these behaviors as non-sexual misconduct. This understanding may require DoD to examine its sexual assault prevention and response system to determine if corresponding program and policy modifications lead to greater reporting by men.

The results of Department-sponsored survey efforts suggest several avenues for improvement of SAPR strategies. DoD can expand awareness of male sexual assault victimization by communicating that hazing and bullying experiences can constitute a sexual assault crime under the UCMJ. Although male Service members account for the majority of the survey-estimated victims of sexual assault, a greater proportion of female victims report their assault (about 43% of women versus about 10% of men in FY 2014). By broadening Service members' understanding of sexual assault and emphasizing that sexual assaults do not necessarily center on sexual gratification of the alleged perpetrator(s), male Service members will be better equipped to recognize and report sexual assault crimes when they occur. Furthermore, greater awareness about male

victimization among leadership and SAPR first responders may help to improve the response process for male victims who do report.

This new knowledge about gender differences in sexual assault experiences can inform prevention strategy and training. Hazing and bullying may be a key area of focus with respect to prevention. Additionally, given that sexual assault victimization is often associated with sexual harassment and gender discrimination, prevention efforts should center on eliminating a broad range of gender-based sexual maltreatment.

## SECRETARY OF DEFENSE INITIATIVES

In May 2014, the Secretary of Defense at the time directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments to take steps to improve reporting and encourage male victims to seek assistance, to include a request that the Secretaries solicit male victim input in the development of these methods. The Services have since acted on this directive and in January 2015, each of the Services provided their implementation plans to DoD. DoD is currently consolidating the submitted plans for review by Secretary Carter. Overall, all four Services resolved to increase the extent to which their prevention, education, and victim outreach efforts include information about male victims of sexual assault.

In December 2014, the Secretaries of the Military Departments were directed to implement the Installation Prevention Project (IPP) to advance DoD's understanding of successful intervention policies. The IPP will track prevention programming across select installations. This effort will help to identify promising practices for sexual assault prevention and allow the DoD to evaluate its prevention efforts.<sup>23</sup>

## CONCLUSION

DoD is committed to a SAPR program that addresses the needs of *all* victims of sexual assault. New DoD research this year revealed the commonalities, as well as the differences, between the experiences of male and female victims. As the GAO recommends, DoD will continue to use data to inform policy, provide treatments that address specific victim needs, and develop new and innovative strategies to prevent and communicate the full range of sexual assault experiences.

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<sup>23</sup> The Public Health Model uses four-steps to address problems like sexual violence. Step 3 involves developing and testing prevention strategies. This approach is known as "evidence-based program planning," and ensures that prevention strategies are rigorously evaluated to determine effectiveness. See Dahlberg LL, Krug EG. "Violence-a global public health problem," In: Krug E, Dahlberg LL, Mercy JA, Zwi AB, Lozano R, eds. *World Report on Violence and Health*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2002:1-56.

# APPENDIX D: FY 2014 Aggregate Data Matrices



Summary Worksheet

DoD	
SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS CLOSED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY14 Totals
Total Service Member Victims in all investigations closed in FY14*	3357
Service Member Victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	1645
Total Service Member Subjects in all investigations closed in FY14**	3317
Service Member Subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**	1469
*Does not include Victims from Restricted Reports, per mandate in PL 111-383; Also, does not include Victims from investigations where command action had yet to be reported. **Does not include Subjects from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.	
SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY14 Totals
# Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports	1757
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14*	324
# Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted	1433

Unrestricted Reports

DoD		
<b>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</b> Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAlD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY14 Totals	
# FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	4611	The total number of Unrestricted Reports, 4,660, is the sum of 4,611 (in this section) and the number of Restricted Reports from prior fiscal years converted to Unrestricted this year (49, in the Restricted Report section). Converted Restricted Reports from the current fiscal year are already included in the 4,611 Unrestricted Reports shown here.
# Service Member Victims	3802	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	712	
# Relevant Data Not Available	97	
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>	<b>4611</b>	
# Service Member on Service Member	2502	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	712	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	206	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	555	
# Relevant Data Not Available	636	
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>	<b>4611</b>	
# On military installation	2560	
# Off military installation	1718	
# Unidentified location	333	
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>	<b>4617</b>	
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>	<b>4357</b>	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014	836	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014	3521	
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>	<b>105</b>	
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>	<b>155</b>	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	29	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	1	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	46	
# Victims - Other	79	
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>1840</b>	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	369	
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>	<b>1471</b>	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY14	FY14 Totals	FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>4611</b>	<b>3802</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1465	1200
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	595	455
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	475	377
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1213	1006
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	728	637
# Relevant Data Not Available	135	127
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>4611</b>	<b>3802</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	1873	1498
# 6 am to 6 pm	1043	881
# 6 pm to midnight	1322	1083
# Unknown	148	144
# Relevant Data Not Available	225	196
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>4611</b>	<b>3802</b>
# Sunday	737	578
# Monday	488	412
# Tuesday	588	483
# Wednesday	476	406
# Thursday	523	439
# Friday	773	644
# Saturday	886	708
# Relevant Data Not Available	140	132

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

DoD FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY											
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
	2711	601	72	67	52	144	26	938	4611		
# Service Member on Service Member	1752	494	56	55	1	7	16	121	2502		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	674	12	2	8	0	3	5	8	712		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	129	35	10	0	2	3	1	26	206		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	96	38	2	2	49	131	0	237	555		
# Relevant Data Not Available	60	22	2	2	0	0	4	546	636		
FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
D1.	1006	58	948	42	148	1884	26	16	105	378	4611
# Service Member on Service Member	390	25	542	6	86	1326	17	8	36	66	2502
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	223	4	183	4	18	231	3	1	17	28	712
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	55	2	36	8	4	57	1	2	7	34	206
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	163	20	133	11	11	140	1	4	30	42	555
# Relevant Data Not Available	175	7	54	13	29	130	4	1	15	208	636
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports	764	52	751	37	126	1602	23	15	87	345	3802
# Service Member Victims: Female	654	41	612	7	97	1117	16	7	65	257	2873
# Service Member Victims: Male	110	11	139	30	29	485	7	8	22	88	929
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY14											
D3. Time of sexual assault	1006	58	948	42	148	1884	26	16	105	378	4611
# Midnight to 6 am	503	35	445	23	53	681	13	10	39	71	1873
# 6 am to 6 pm	143	4	146	6	28	646	4	2	26	38	1043
# 6 pm to midnight	298	15	325	5	55	506	7	1	34	76	1322
# Unknown	38	1	14	7	8	13	2	3	3	59	148
# Relevant Data Not Available	24	3	18	1	4	38	0	0	3	134	225
D4. Day of sexual assault	1006	58	948	42	148	1884	26	16	105	378	4611
# Sunday	192	10	156	6	21	295	3	5	9	40	737
# Monday	99	11	89	4	21	222	2	0	10	30	488
# Tuesday	136	8	98	6	17	269	3	0	19	32	588
# Wednesday	92	4	87	5	19	224	3	2	12	28	476
# Thursday	111	10	110	5	16	234	6	2	9	20	523
# Friday	156	13	181	6	23	322	3	6	24	39	773
# Saturday	213	2	227	8	31	318	6	1	22	58	886
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	131	140

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14</b>		
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.		
# Investigations Initiated during FY14		3934
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		2259
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		1675
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (Group by MCIO #)		
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY14</b>		<b>4559</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		1679
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		1629
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		50
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS		990
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS		873
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS		117
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI		597
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI		559
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI		38
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		149
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		645
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		37
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		37
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		54
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		27
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		381
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14</b>		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		3747
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		235
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		256
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		17
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service		4202
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		1558
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		1532
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		26
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS		1142
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS		1049
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS		93
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI		589
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI		565
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI		24
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		174
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		525
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		214
# Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service		4130
# Service Member Victims in CID Investigations		1395
# Your Service Member Victims in CID Investigations		1373
# Other Service Member Victims in CID Investigations		22
# Service Member Victims in NCIS Investigations		1295
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS Investigations		1243
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS Investigations		52
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI Investigations		573
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI Investigations		570
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI Investigations		3
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		649
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		218
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14</b>		
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.		
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		89
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		2
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		3
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		2
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service		96
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement		22
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement		22
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		40
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		20
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		14
# Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service		95
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations		79
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations		78
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations		1
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service		15
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		1
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")</b>		
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.		
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.		
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		14
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		2
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		1
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service		15
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs		9
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs		8
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs		1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service		1
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service		2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		3
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service		16
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations		15
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations		14
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations		1
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP investigations, supported by your Service		0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		1

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY14	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>4241</b>
# Male	84	12	129	22	22	405	8	5	10	38	735
# Female	809	85	677	21	121	1316	30	17	86	148	3310
# Unknown	57	10	31	3	9	73	3	1	3	6	196
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>4241</b>
# 0-15	5	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	8	19
# 16-19	187	24	168	5	29	372	8	4	14	40	851
# 20-24	428	38	403	19	63	749	8	6	46	60	1820
# 25-34	132	19	144	12	28	366	10	8	22	29	770
# 35-49	40	5	19	2	7	104	4	1	4	9	195
# 50-64	2	0	1	0	1	13	1	0	0	0	18
# 65 and older	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	156	20	99	8	24	188	10	3	13	46	567
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>4241</b>
# Service Member	705	81	660	34	115	1483	34	19	80	146	3357
# DoD Civilian	4	1	8	0	3	15	1	0	2	2	36
# DoD Contractor	2	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	12
# Other US Government Civilian	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5
# US Civilian	172	12	134	9	19	175	3	3	11	27	565
# Foreign National	7	2	2	0	2	18	0	0	2	11	44
# Foreign Military	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
# Unknown	59	11	32	3	10	92	3	1	3	6	220
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1483</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>3357</b>
# E1-E4	552	60	558	28	99	1176	20	9	57	113	2672
# E5-E9	109	15	77	3	14	224	10	8	17	23	500
# WO1-WO5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	25	3	22	2	1	62	3	1	3	6	128
# O4-O10	10	0	1	1	0	10	1	1	2	2	28
# Cadet/Midshipman	8	1	2	0	1	11	0	0	1	0	24
# Academy Prep School Student	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1483</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>3357</b>
# Army	227	30	235	13	27	812	27	13	7	11	1402
# Navy	199	20	224	7	36	301	0	5	37	85	914
# Marines	118	17	100	6	25	113	1	1	12	35	428
# Air Force	161	13	101	8	27	257	6	0	23	15	611
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
# Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1483</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>3357</b>
# Active Duty	662	72	644	34	112	1368	30	15	75	143	3155
# Reserve (Activated)	35	6	12	0	2	70	4	4	4	1	138
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	1	2	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	37
# Cadet/Midshipman	8	1	2	0	1	11	0	0	1	0	24
# Academy Prep School Student	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (Art. 134)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 120)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1683</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>4313</b>
# Male	893	96	727	31	128	1438	42	18	76	132	3581
# Female	15	5	29	3	5	100	2	0	6	4	169
# Unknown	45	7	52	6	4	19	0	2	16	20	171
# Relevant Data Not Available	105	14	80	8	9	126	2	4	7	37	392
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1683</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>4313</b>
# 0-15	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	8
# 16-19	76	11	64	2	5	144	1	1	6	5	315
# 20-24	380	43	353	12	55	477	4	4	40	47	1415
# 25-34	270	34	246	5	48	522	21	6	18	42	1212
# 35-49	82	8	53	7	16	318	17	6	6	16	529
# 50-64	0	0	4	1	0	33	0	0	3	4	45
# 65 and older	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	8
# Unknown	19	2	9	3	1	0	0	0	3	5	42
# Relevant Data Not Available	230	24	157	16	21	185	3	7	27	69	739
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1684</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>4314</b>
# Service Member	755	89	684	22	124	1427	43	14	67	92	3317
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	1	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	3	1	24
# DoD Contractor	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	46	4	36	7	1	19	0	1	4	16	134
# Foreign National	3	0	5	0	0	21	0	0	2	8	39
# Foreign Military	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	10
# Unknown	175	24	125	17	13	137	0	8	24	41	564
# Relevant Data Not Available	77	5	26	2	7	58	3	1	4	35	218
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1427</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3317</b>
# E1-E4	447	45	444	14	71	715	8	4	44	48	1840
# E5-E9	242	28	194	5	46	582	25	10	18	37	1187
# WO1-WO5	4	0	6	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	26
# O1-O3	29	14	22	2	4	69	4	0	2	3	149
# O4-O10	19	1	3	1	2	39	5	0	1	3	74
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	8
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	9	0	14	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	29
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1427</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3317</b>
# Army	303	36	269	11	26	856	39	14	5	10	1569
# Navy	180	14	170	3	38	249	0	0	23	52	729
# Marines	112	21	106	1	28	110	1	0	8	27	414
# Air Force	150	18	125	7	32	208	3	0	29	3	575
# Coast Guard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	9	0	14	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	29
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1427</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3317</b>
# Active Duty	699	81	657	22	114	1298	37	12	62	88	3070
# Reserve (Activated)	37	7	8	0	8	79	5	2	3	3	152
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	8	1	4	0	1	43	1	0	0	0	58
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	8
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	9	0	14	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	29

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> <b>Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.</b>	28		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	4		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	1		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	5		
# Subjects - Other	18		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY14</b> <b>Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.</b>	4312	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY14</b>	4241
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14	1810	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14	2069
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	521	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	478
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	372	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	360
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	24	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	79
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	119		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	6	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	39
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	534		
# Unknown Offenders	262	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	194
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	35
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	182	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	116
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	36
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	79	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	32
# Subjects who died or deserted	11	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	6
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	554		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	227	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	176
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	275	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	208
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	6	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	5
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	46	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	42
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	1235	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	1616
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014</b>	1468		
<b># FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	1469	<b># FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	1297
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	704	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	607
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	258	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	257
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	73	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	63
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	84	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	81
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	35	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	28
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	215	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	173
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	19	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	12
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	81	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	76
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>998</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14	137
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>861</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>176</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	76
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	23
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	54
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	17
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	2
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>97</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	5
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	92
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>588</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	154
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>434</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	2
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>432</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	317
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	353
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	271
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	258
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	43
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	26
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	52
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	32
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	17
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	234
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY14</b>	<b>318</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14	19
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>299</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	28
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>271</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	20
# Subjects with no punishment	1
# Subjects with pending punishment	1
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>249</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	163
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	198
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	125
# Subjects receiving extra duty	134
# Subjects receiving hard labor	1
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	70
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	66
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	24
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	27
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	7
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	8
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN.</b> This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14	17
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>94</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	51
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	32
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	8
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14	17
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>106</b>

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>49</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14		11
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>38</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		8
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		2
# Officer Subjects who were officers that were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		2
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>28</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		3
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial</b>		<b>25</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>25</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement		12
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		17
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		17
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		7
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		6
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		1
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		5
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		3
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		1
<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>263</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14		14
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>249</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		11
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>238</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		5
# Subjects with no punishment		1
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>232</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		2
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		159
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		165
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		109
# Subjects receiving extra duty		108
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		73
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		45
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		17
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		23
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		2
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14		2
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>28</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		12
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		13
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14		5
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>100</b>

Restricted Reports

DoD FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>1840</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	1757
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	42
# Relevant Data Not Available	41
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>369</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	324
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	36
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>1471</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	1433
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	33
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>1471</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	577
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	397
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	33
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	226
# Relevant Data Not Available	238
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>1471</b>
# On military installation	400
# Off military installation	788
# Unidentified location	194
# Relevant Data Not Available	89
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>1471</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	316
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	113
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	84
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	209
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	277
# Relevant Data Not Available	472
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>1471</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	416
# 6 am to 6 pm	192
# 6 pm to midnight	483
# Unknown	305
# Relevant Data Not Available	75
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>1471</b>
# Sunday	152
# Monday	107
# Tuesday	117
# Wednesday	97
# Thursday	101
# Friday	176
# Saturday	292
# Relevant Data Not Available	429
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1433</b>
# Army Victims	400
# Navy Victims	287
# Marines Victims	354
# Air Force Victims	391
# Coast Guard Victims	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

DoD FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1433</b>
# Army Victims	400
# Navy Victims	287
# Marines Victims	354
# Air Force Victims	391
# Coast Guard Victims	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>1471</b>
# Male	243
# Female	1224
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>1471</b>
# 0-15	192
# 16-19	339
# 20-24	577
# 25-34	251
# 35-49	59
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	52
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1433</b>
# E1-E4	1057
# E5-E9	261
# WO1-WO5	1
# O1-O3	80
# O4-O10	13
# Cadet/Midshipman	20
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1433</b>
# Active Duty	1340
# Reserve (Activated)	57
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	15
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	20
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>1471</b>
# Service Member	1433
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	33
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>381</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	242
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	120
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	19
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	35.55
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	52.46
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>	<b>49</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	49
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

DoD FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>6841</b>	
# Medical	658	
# Mental Health	1487	
# Legal	1056	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	803	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	2088	
# DoD Safe Helpline	395	
# Other	354	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>564</b>	
# Medical	71	
# Mental Health	131	
# Legal	29	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	16	
# Rape Crisis Center	122	
# Victim Advocate	106	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	89	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>452</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>135</b>	
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>	<b>803</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>	<b>9</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	8	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
<b>In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made</b>	<b>Use the following categories or add a new category</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	44	<b>Total Number Denied</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	615	Moved Alleged Offender Instead
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	15	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	Pending UCMJ action
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>	Pending separation
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>2718</b>	Under investigation
# Medical	287	Not a Credible Report of Sexual Assault
# Mental Health	754	It was determined that the health services available at the local installation were best suited to care for the victim
# Legal	229	The victim was facing a medical evaluation board with the potential for separation
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	434	The victim was also a subject in a separate sexual assault case
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	720	
# DoD Safe Helpline	188	
# Other	106	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>209</b>	
# Medical	26	
# Mental Health	55	
# Legal	2	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6	
# Rape Crisis Center	69	
# Victim Advocate	24	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	27	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>129</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	

DoD FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
<b>CIVILIAN DATA</b>	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>453</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	58
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	65
# Relevant Data Not Available	330
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>453</b>
# Male	27
# Female	312
# Relevant Data Not Available	114
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>453</b>
# 0-15	5
# 16-19	22
# 20-24	42
# 25-34	38
# 35-49	29
# 50-64	4
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	313
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>453</b>
# DoD Civilian	50
# DoD Contractor	7
# Other US Government Civilian	4
# US Civilian	242
# Foreign National	18
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	132
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>438</b>
# Medical	61
# Mental Health	82
# Legal	53
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	53
# Rape Crisis Center	123
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	31
# DoD Safe Helpline	35
# Other	145
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>145</b>
# Medical	10
# Mental Health	38
# Legal	15
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	25
# Victim Advocate	28
# DoD Safe Helpline	25
# Other	73
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	2
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>F1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>126</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	4
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>122</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>122</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	32
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	27
# Relevant Data Not Available	63
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>122</b>
# Male	0
# Female	77
# Relevant Data Not Available	45
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>122</b>
# 0-15	3
# 16-19	19
# 20-24	50
# 25-34	31
# 35-49	11
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>122</b>
# DoD Civilian	74
# DoD Contractor	48
# Other US Government Civilian	4
# Non-Service Member	74
# Relevant Data Not Available	48
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>188</b>
# Medical	31
# Mental Health	47
# Legal	14
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	24
# Rape Crisis Center	46
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	16
# DoD Safe Helpline	10
# Other	27
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>27</b>
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	12
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	8
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	18
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY14 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<p><b>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b> (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) <b>BY</b> or <b>AGAINST</b> Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>115</b>
# Service Member Victims		109
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		6
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>115</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		50
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		6
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		18
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		22
# Relevant Data Not Available		19
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>115</b>
# On military installation		95
# Off military installation		19
# Unidentified location		1
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>115</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>		<b>105</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014		15
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014		90
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>4</b>
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>		<b>6</b>
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		6
<b># All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>50</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		4
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>		<b>46</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY14</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>		<b>115</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault		32
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault		12
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault		14
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault		32
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault		24
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>		<b>115</b>
# Midnight to 6 am		29
# 6 am to 6 pm		30
# 6 pm to midnight		47
# Unknown		7
# Relevant Data Not Available		2
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>		<b>115</b>
# Sunday		15
# Monday		23
# Tuesday		17
# Wednesday		18
# Thursday		10
# Friday		17
# Saturday		14
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
		<b>109</b>
		<b>32</b>
		<b>11</b>
		<b>14</b>
		<b>29</b>
		<b>22</b>
		<b>1</b>
		<b>109</b>
		<b>27</b>
		<b>28</b>
		<b>45</b>
		<b>7</b>
		<b>2</b>
		<b>109</b>
		<b>12</b>
		<b>22</b>
		<b>17</b>
		<b>17</b>
		<b>10</b>
		<b>16</b>
		<b>14</b>
		<b>1</b>

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST											
FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY											
Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY14 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
	64	14	2	4	1	3	0	27	115		
# Service Member on Service Member	35	8	2	4	0	0	0	1	50		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	18		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	9	2	0	0	1	3	0	7	22		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	19		
FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
D1.	12	3	13	1	1	66	5	1	4	9	115
# Service Member on Service Member	2	1	5	0	1	37	2	1	1	0	50
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	1	0	0	12	1	0	1	1	18
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	6	1	5	1	0	7	0	0	1	1	22
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	2	0	0	5	2	0	1	7	19
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports	12	2	13	1	1	61	5	1	4	9	109
# Service Member Victims: Female	7	2	12	0	1	45	3	0	4	9	83
# Service Member Victims: Male	5	0	1	1	0	16	2	1	0	0	26
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY14											
D3. Time of sexual assault	12	3	13	1	1	66	5	1	4	9	115
# Midnight to 6 am	3	1	2	0	0	19	2	1	0	1	29
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	1	3	0	0	23	0	0	1	1	30
# 6 pm to midnight	6	1	8	0	1	24	2	0	2	3	47
# Unknown	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D4. Day of sexual assault	12	3	13	1	1	66	5	1	4	9	115
# Sunday	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	2	15
# Monday	2	2	1	0	0	16	2	0	0	0	23
# Tuesday	4	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	17
# Wednesday	1	0	3	0	0	9	1	1	1	2	18
# Thursday	1	1	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	10
# Friday	2	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	2	1	17
# Saturday	1	0	2	0	0	6	1	0	1	3	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	12	3	13	1	1	66	5	1	4	9	115

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST											
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
	<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	12	3	13	1	1	66	5	1	4	9
Afghanistan	2	2	4	0	0	44	5	0	1	3	61
Bahrain	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	11
Djibouti	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	7
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kuwait	3	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	14
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	9
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	6
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	12	3	13	1	1	66	5	1	4	9	115

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	<b>100</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	71
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	29
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	<b>118</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>48</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	47
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>7</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	5
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>4</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	16
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	30
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>87</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	3
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	6
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>107</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>44</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	44
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>10</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	8
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>5</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	5
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	15
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	28
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>91</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	<b>59</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	58
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	<b>20</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	19
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	<b>6</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>5</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>2</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>2</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>2</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>2</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	2
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>1</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
<b>F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b> (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	15	1	10	1	2	59	1	1	2	2	94
# Male	4	0	0	1	0	15	1	1	0	0	22
# Female	11	1	10	0	2	44	0	0	2	2	72
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	15	1	10	1	2	59	1	1	2	2	94
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	8
# 20-24	6	1	8	0	1	23	0	0	2	0	41
# 25-34	3	0	1	1	0	24	1	0	0	1	31
# 35-49	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	10
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	15	1	10	1	2	59	1	1	2	2	94
# Service Member	15	1	9	1	2	54	1	1	2	2	88
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	15	1	9	1	2	54	1	1	2	2	88
# F1-F4	8	1	7	1	1	36	0	0	2	1	57
# E5-E9	5	0	2	0	1	14	1	1	0	1	25
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# O4-O10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	15	1	9	1	2	54	1	1	2	2	88
# Army	6	1	2	1	1	45	1	1	0	0	58
# Navy	6	0	6	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	17
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Air Force	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	10
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	15	1	9	1	2	54	1	1	2	2	88
# Active Duty	13	1	9	1	2	43	1	1	2	2	75
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14											
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)			
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>110</b>	
# Male	9	1	8	0	2	55	0	1	2	1	79	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	
# Unknown	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# Relevant Data Not Available	15	0	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	24	
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>110</b>	
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# 20-24	3	0	2	0	0	15	0	1	1	0	22	
# 25-34	3	0	3	0	2	20	0	0	1	0	29	
# 35-49	1	0	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	19	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	16	1	5	1	0	8	1	0	0	2	34	
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>110</b>	
# Service Member	6	0	6	0	2	43	0	1	1	0	59	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	1	0	1	0	0	9	0	1	1	1	13	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	
# Unknown	16	1	4	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	28	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	5	
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>	
# E1-E4	3	0	2	0	1	12	0	1	0	0	19	
# E5-E9	3	0	2	0	1	21	0	0	1	0	28	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>	
# Army	1	0	3	0	1	38	0	1	0	0	44	
# Navy	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	8	
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Air Force	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>	
# Active Duty	5	0	5	0	1	34	0	1	1	0	47	
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	6	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	3		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	3		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY14 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	111	# Victims in investigations completed in FY14	95
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14	46	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14	70
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	7	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	6
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	4	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	5
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	3		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	24		
# Unknown Offenders	13	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	8
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	1
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	10	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	9
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	4		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	3	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	3
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	39	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	27
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014	37		
# FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	37	# FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	38
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	12	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	11
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	13	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	14
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	6	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	7
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	2
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	2
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>50</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	50
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>4</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	4
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>46</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	46
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>46</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	25
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	6
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>46</b>
# On military installation	38
# Off military installation	8
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>46</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	6
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	4
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	14
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>46</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	10
# 6 am to 6 pm	12
# 6 pm to midnight	10
# Unknown	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>46</b>
# Sunday	6
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	7
# Wednesday	6
# Thursday	8
# Friday	1
# Saturday	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	11
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>46</b>
# Army Victims	22
# Navy Victims	9
# Marines Victims	1
# Air Force Victims	14
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>46</b>
# Male	7
# Female	39
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>46</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	18
# 25-34	14
# 35-49	12
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>46</b>
# E1-E4	21
# E5-E9	19
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	3
# O4-O10	3
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>46</b>
# Active Duty	36
# Reserve (Activated)	7
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>46</b>
# Service Member	46
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	1
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	63
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	77.71
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>	<b>2</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	2
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>TOTAL # FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>46</b>
Afghanistan	15
Bahrain	4
Dibouti	4
Egypt	0
Iraq	9
Jordan	1
Kuwait	4
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	1
Pakistan	0
Qatar	6
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
Uae	2
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

DoD CAI FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>204</b>	
# Medical	12	
# Mental Health	31	
# Legal	33	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	27	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	78	
# DoD Safe Helpline	11	
# Other	12	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>12</b>	
# Medical	1	
# Mental Health	3	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1	
# Rape Crisis Center	4	
# Victim Advocate	2	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	1	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>	<b>1</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	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 for the Victim.</small>		Use the following categories or add a new category
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1	<b>Total Number Denied</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	8	Moved Alleged Offender Instead
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>77</b>	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Medical	9	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Mental Health	25	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Legal	8	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	24	
# DoD Safe Helpline	3	
# Other	1	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>5</b>	
# Medical	1	
# Mental Health	1	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1	
# Rape Crisis Center	2	
# Victim Advocate	0	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	0	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	

DoD CAI FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>4</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>4</b>
# Male	1
# Female	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>4</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>4</b>
# DoD Civilian	2
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>3</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

# APPENDIX E: Public Laws Governing the Report



## APPENDIX E: PUBLIC LAWS GOVERNING THE REPORT

### PUBLIC LAW 113-291

#### **SEC542. ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF DISPOSITION OF MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES IDENTIFIED IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS ON SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN ANNUAL REPORTS ON SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE ARMED FORCES.**

(a) SUBMITTAL TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OF INFORMATION ON EACH ARMED FORCE. —Subsection(b) of section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding the end of the following new paragraph:

“(11) An analysis of the disposition of the most serious offenses occurring during sexual assaults committed by members of the Armed Force during the year covered by the report, as identified in unrestricted reports of sexual assault by any members of the Armed Forces, including the numbers of reports identifying offenses that were disposed of by each of the following:

“(A) Conviction by court-martial, including a separate statement of the most serious charge preferred and the most serious charge for which convicted.

“(B) Acquittal of all charged at court-martial.

“(C) Non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(D) Administrative action, including by each type of administrative action imposed.

“(E) Dismissal of all charges, including by reason for dismissal and by stage of proceedings in which dismissal occurred.”.

(b) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ASSESSMENT OF INFORMATION IN REPORTS TO CONGRESS. —Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) In paragraph (1), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

“(2) an assessment of the information submitted to the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b)(11); and”; and

(4) in paragraph (3), as redesigned by paragraph (2) of this subsection, by inserting “other” before “assessments.”

(c) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS. —The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply beginning with the report regarding sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces required to be submitted by March 1, 2015, under section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011.

## **PUBLIC LAW 112-239**

### **SEC. 575. MODIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS REGARDING SEXUAL ASSAULTS.**

(a) GREATER DETAIL IN CASE SYNOPSES PORTION OF REPORT.—Section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4433; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR CASE SYNOPSES PORTION OF REPORT.—The Secretary of each military department shall include in the case synopses portion of each report described in subsection (b)(3) the following additional information:

“(1) If charges are dismissed following an investigation conducted under section 832 of title 10, United States Code (article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), the case synopsis shall include the reason for the dismissal of the charges.

“(2) If the case synopsis states that a member of the Armed Forces accused of committing a sexual assault was administratively separated or, in the case of an officer, allowed to resign in lieu of facing a court-martial, the case synopsis shall include the characterization (honorable, general, or other than honorable) given the service of the member upon separation.

“(3) The case synopsis shall indicate whether a member of the Armed Forces accused of committing a sexual assault was ever previously accused of a substantiated sexual assault or was admitted to the Armed Forces under a moral waiver granted with respect to prior sexual misconduct.

“(4) The case synopsis shall indicate the branch of the Armed Forces of each member accused of committing a sexual assault and the branch of the Armed Forces of each member who is a victim of a sexual assault.

“(5) If the case disposition includes non-judicial punishment, the case synopsis shall explicitly state the nature of the punishment.

“(6) The case synopsis shall indicate whether alcohol was involved in any way in a substantiated sexual assault incident.”.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF EACH REPORT.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(7) The number of applications submitted under section 673 of title 10, United States Code, during the year covered by the report for a permanent change of station or unit transfer for members of the Armed Forces on Active Duty who are the victim of a sexual assault or related offense, the number of applications denied, and for each application denied, a description of the reasons why the application was denied.

“(8) An analysis and assessment of trends in the incidence, disposition, and prosecution of sexual assaults by units, commands, and installations during the year covered by the report, including trends relating to prevalence of incidents, prosecution of incidents, and avoidance of incidents.

“(9) An assessment of the adequacy of sexual assault prevention and response activities carried out by training commands during the year covered by the report.

“(10) An analysis of the specific factors that may have contributed to sexual assault during the year covered by the report, an assessment of the role of such factors in contributing to sexual assaults during that year, and recommendations for mechanisms to eliminate or reduce the incidence of such factors or their contributions to sexual assaults.”.

(c) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by this section shall apply beginning with the report regarding sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces required to be submitted by March 1, 2014, under section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011.

### **PUBLIC LAW 111-383**

#### **SEC. 1602. COMPREHENSIVE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY ON SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM.**

(a) COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REQUIRED.—Not later than March 30, 2012, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a revised comprehensive policy for the Department of Defense sexual assault prevention and response program that—

(1) builds upon the comprehensive sexual assault prevention and response policy developed under subsections (a) and (b) 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);

(2) incorporates into the sexual assault prevention and response program the new requirements identified by this title; and

(3) ensures that the policies and procedures of the military departments regarding sexual assault prevention and response are consistent with the revised comprehensive policy.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF TASK FORCE FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND PRACTICES.—In developing the comprehensive policy required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall take into account the findings and recommendations found in

the report of the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services issued in December 2009.

(c) SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE EVALUATION PLAN.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement an evaluation plan for assessing the effectiveness of the comprehensive policy prepared under subsection (a) in achieving its intended outcomes at the department and individual Armed Force levels.

(2) ROLE OF SERVICE SECRETARIES.—As a component of the evaluation plan, the Secretary of each military department shall assess the adequacy of measures undertaken at military installations and by units of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments with regard to preventing sexual assault.

(d) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2011, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report—

(1) describing the process by which the comprehensive policy required by subsection (a) is being revised;

(2) describing the extent to which revisions of the comprehensive policy and the evaluation plan required by subsection (c) have already been implemented; and

(3) containing a determination by the Secretary regarding whether the Secretary will be able to comply with the revision deadline specified in subsection (a).

(e) CONSISTENCY OF TERMINOLOGY, POSITION DESCRIPTIONS, PROGRAM STANDARDS, AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall require the use of consistent terminology, position descriptions, minimum program standards, and organizational structures throughout the Armed Forces in implementing the sexual assault prevention and response program.

(2) MINIMUM STANDARDS.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish minimum standards for—

(A) the training, qualifications, and status of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Victim Advocates for the Armed Forces; and

(B) the curricula to be used to provide sexual assault prevention and response training and education for members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the department to strengthen individual knowledge, skills, and capacity to prevent and respond to sexual assault.

(3) RECOGNIZING OPERATIONAL DIFFERENCES.—In complying with this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall take into account the responsibilities of the Secretary concerned and operational needs of the Armed Force involved.

**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 victim 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.

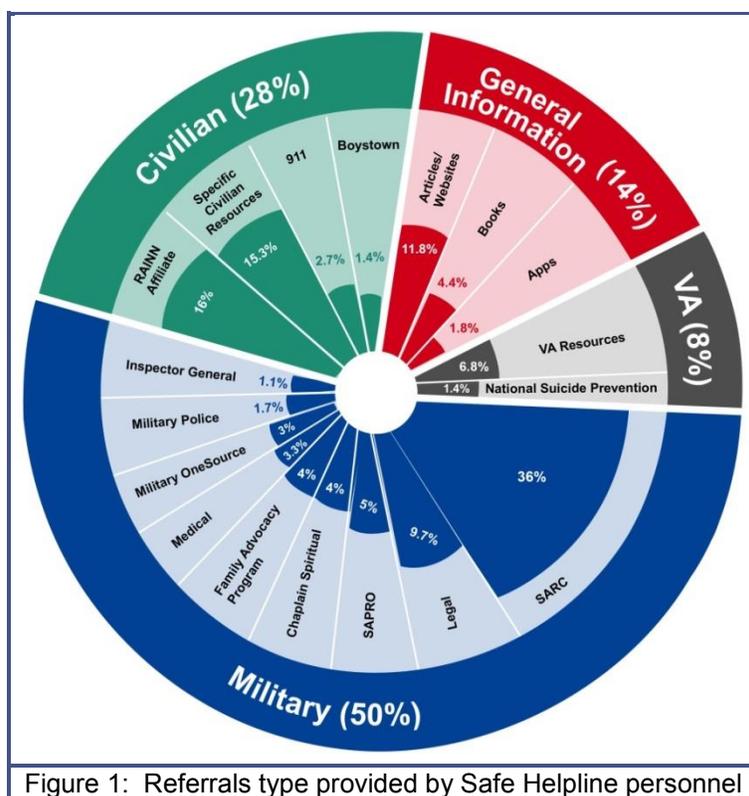
(2) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES- The Secretary shall submit the plan developed under paragraph (1) to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

# APPENDIX F: Safe Helpline Referral and Satisfaction



## APPENDIX F: SAFE HELPLINE REFERRAL AND SATISFACTION DATA

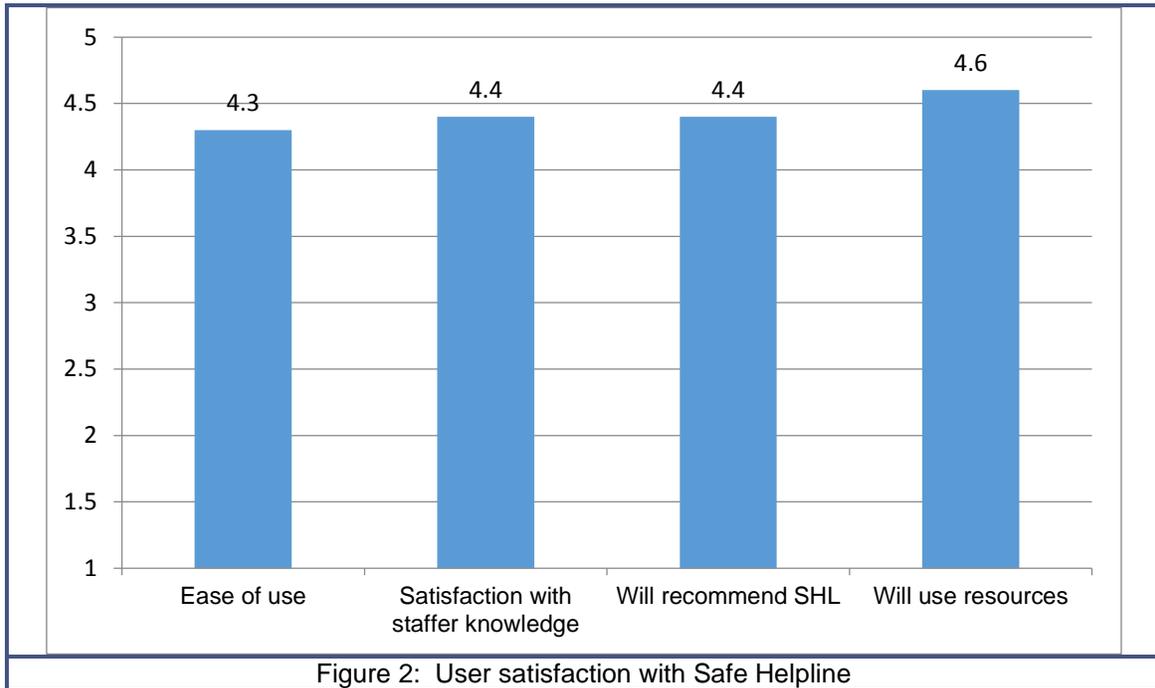
To provide appropriate referrals to survivors, Safe Helpline maintains a robust referral database. The database includes information for each Service’s SARC’s, military police, legal personnel (e.g., JAG and SVC/VLC), medical and mental health providers, and chaplains. It also contains referral information for civilian affiliate sexual assault service providers and the Department of Veterans Affairs) resources. FY 2014 referral information is provided in Figure 1. Percentages displayed in the graph add up to over 100%, because more than one referral can be made in a session. This helps to illustrate the variety of referrals, as well as the importance that SARC’s and other military support staff play in providing services to Safe Helpline users.



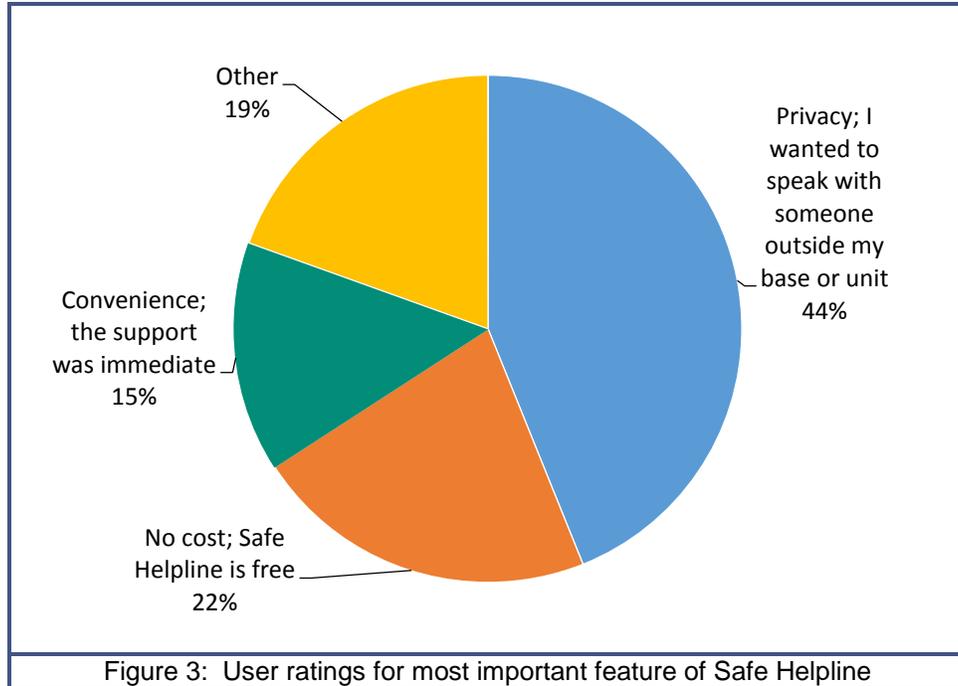
At the conclusion of an Safe Helpline call/session, users have the opportunity to provide feedback about the Safe Helpline service using a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Telephone helpline users provide feedback through an interactive voice response (IVR) system, while online users fill out a short form. While user demands for Safe Helpline services increased in FY 2014, user satisfaction ratings remained high.

Average feedback ratings are consistently over 4.0 on scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). As shown in Figure 2, most users find Safe Helpline easy to use,

are satisfied with staff knowledge and skills, intend to use services suggested by staff, and would recommend the service.



In FY 2014, Safe Helpline users were asked to examine the most important feature. Figure 3 below displays preliminary findings based on quarter four of FY 2014 (N=41). Privacy (44%) was often noted as an important feature. Almost one quarter (22%) of users noted no-cost as the most important feature.



For more information on the DoD Safe Helpline, please see pages 100-104 of the [Report to the President](#).

## APPENDIX G: List of Acronyms



## APPENDIX G: LIST OF ACRONYMS

AF	Air Force
AFGM	Air Force Guidance Memorandum
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
CID	U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
CIGIE	Council for Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
CMG	Case Management Group
CAI	Combat Area of Interest
CoP	Community of Practice
CVRA	Crime Victims' Rights Act
CY	Calendar Year
DD	Department of Defense (Form)
<i>DEOCS</i>	<i>Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey</i>
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	DoD Directive
DoDI	DoD Instruction
DON	Department of the Navy
D-SAACP	DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program
DSAID	Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
DTM	Directive-type Memorandum
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GO/FO	General Officer/Flag Officer
HQE	Highly Qualified Experts
HRB	Health Related Behaviors Survey of Active Duty Military Personnel
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JEC	Joint Executive Council
IACP	International Association of Chiefs of Police
IG	Inspector General
IPP	Installation Prevention Project
IPT	Integrated Product Team
JA	Judge Advocate
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
LOE	Lines of Effort
MCIO	Military Criminal Investigative Organization

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MEO	Military Equal Opportunity
MCM	Manual for Courts-Martial
MJES	Military Justice Experience Survey
MRE	Military Rule of Evidence
MSA	Military Service Academy
NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NJP	Nonjudicial Punishment
OGC	Office of General Council
OPNAV	Chief of Naval Operations
OTJAG	Office of the Judge Advocate General
PII	Personally Identifying Information
P.L.	Public Law
PTSD	Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
QSI	Quality Standards for Investigation
ROI	Report of Investigation
<i>RMWS</i>	<i>RAND Military Workplace Study</i>
RSP	Response Panel to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel
SAAM	Sexual Assault Awareness Month
SAFE	Sexual Assault Forensic Examination
SAGR	Service Academy Gender Relations Survey
SAIRO	Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPRO	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office
SARC	Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SES	Survivor Experience Study
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SORNA	Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act
STC	Senior Trial Counsel
SVC	Special Victims' Counsel
SVIP	Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution
SVU	Special Victim Unit
TCAP	Trial Counsel Assistance Program
U.S.C.	United States Code
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
UOTCH	Under Other than Honorable Conditions
USC	Unwanted Sexual Contact
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
UVA	Uniformed Victim Advocate
VA	Victim Advocate

VLC	Victims' Legal Counsel
VWAP	Victim Witness Assistance Program
WGRA	<i>Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members</i>

# APPENDIX H: FY 2014 NDAA Requirement Implementation Status



## APPENDIX H: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF SECTIONS OF NDAA FOR FY 2014 PERTAINING TO SAPR

This appendix presents the sections from the NDAA for FY 2014 that impact the DoD's SAPR program and the implementation status of these requirements as of January 2015. Many of the FY 2014 sexual assault program provisions are already fully implemented. The majority of the remaining in progress requirements will be implemented upon the issuance of policy documents that capture these provisions, including Change 2 to the SAPR Instruction (DoDI 6495.02), updates to Military Personnel Policy<sup>1</sup>, and revisions of two DoD IG policy documents.<sup>2</sup>

Section	Summary	Implementation Status
1701	Extension of crime victims' rights to victims of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice	<i>Implementing Regulations Pending</i>
1702	Revision of Article 32 and Article 60, Uniform Code of Military Justice	<i>Conforming amendments to MCM pending</i>
1703	Elimination of five-year statute of limitations on trial by court-martial for additional offenses involving sex-related crimes	<b>Implemented</b>
1704	Defense counsel interview of victim of an alleged sex-related offense in presence of trial counsel, counsel for the victim, or a sexual assault victim advocate	<i>In Progress – Amended by Sec. 531 of the FY 2015 NDAA. Conforming amendments to MCM pending</i>
1705	Discharge or dismissal for certain sex-related offenses and trial of such offenses by general courts-martial	<i>Conforming amendments to MCM pending</i>
1706	Participation by victim in clemency phase of courts-martial process	<b>Implemented</b>
1707	Repeal of the offense of consensual sodomy under the Uniform Code of Military Justice	<b>Implemented</b>
1708	Modification of Manual for Courts-Martial to eliminate factor relating to character and military service of the accused in discussion of rule on initial disposition of offenses	<b>Implemented</b>
1709	Prohibition of retaliation against members of the Armed Forces for reporting a criminal offense	<b>Implemented</b>
	Prohibition of retaliation against members of the Armed Forces for reporting a criminal offense	
	Secretary of Defense shall (or require Secretaries of Military Departments to) prescribe regulations that prohibit retaliation against a victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense	

<sup>1</sup> DoDI 1304.33, "Protecting Against Inappropriate Relations During Recruiting and Entry Level Training," January 28, 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Sec. 1732 (2) In-progress. DoD IG developing uniform policy regarding case determinations.

Section	Summary	Implementation Status
	Secretary of Defense shall submit report to Armed Services Committees with recommendations on whether punitive article should be added to Uniform Code of Military Justice to prohibit retaliation	<b>Report Submitted</b>
1711	Prohibition on service in the Armed Forces by individuals convicted of certain sexual offenses	<b>Implemented</b>
1712	Issuance of regulations applicable to the Coast Guard regarding expedited transfers	<b>Implemented</b>
1713	Temporary administrative reassignment or removal of alleged offender; include in training for new commanders	<b>Implemented</b>
1714	Expansion and enhancement of authorities relating to protected communications of members of the Armed Forces and prohibited retaliatory actions (amending §1034 of title 10, United States Code)	<i>In Progress</i>
	Personnel action is prohibited & provides for correction of military records	
1715	Inspector General investigation of allegations of retaliatory personnel actions taken in response to making protected communications regarding sexual assault. Specifying that "Law or regulation" includes a law or regulation prohibiting rape, sexual assault, or other sexual misconduct in violation of sections 920 through 920c of this title [10 USCS §§ 920-920c] (articles 120 through 120c of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) (amending section 1034(c)(2)(A) of title 10, United States Code)	<b>Implemented</b>
1716	Designation and availability of Special Victims' Counsel for victims of sex-related offenses	<b>Implemented</b>
	Report on the implementation of this program in 90 days	<b>Report Submitted</b>
1721	Tracking of compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments for purposes of preventing and responding to sexual assaults	<b>Implemented</b>
1722	Advancement of submittal deadline for report of independent panel on assessment of military response systems to sexual assault	<b>Report Submitted</b>
1723	Retention of forms in connection with Restricted Reports for 50 years	<b>Implemented</b>
1724	Timely access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves	<b>Implemented</b>

Section	Summary	Implementation Status
	Secretary of Defense shall establish minimum standards for the qualifications necessary to be selected for assignment as a SAPR Program Manager, SARC, or SAPR VA and for training, certification, and status	<b>Implemented</b>
1725	Secretary of Defense shall prepare a report on the review (conducted pursuant to 17 May 2013 Secretary of Defense "Stand-down for SAPR training" memorandum) of the adequacy of training/qualifications/experience	<b>Report Submitted</b>
	Secretaries of the Military Departments shall require: •At least one full-time sexual assault nurse examiner at each Military Treatment Facility (MTF) with a 24-hour emergency department •If an MTF does not have a 24-hour emergency department, a sexual assault nurse examiner "be made available" to the victim	<b>Implemented</b>
	Secretary of Defense shall prescribe: •Sexual assault nurse examiner training, and •Sexual assault nurse examiner certification requirements	<b>Implemented</b>
1726	Additional responsibilities of SAPRO director	<b>Implemented</b>
1731	Independent reviews and assessments of Uniform Code of Military Justice and judicial proceedings of sexual assault cases	<i>In Progress</i>
1732	Secretary of Defense shall conduct review in 180 days of practices of the MCIOs in response to allegation that a Service member committed a UCMJ violation, including extent to which MCIO makes a determination of founded or unfounded	<b>Implemented</b>
	Secretary of Defense shall develop uniform policy, to extent practicable, regarding use of case determinations to record results of an investigation of a UCMJ violation and consider feasibility of adopting case determination methods used by nonmilitary law enforcement agencies	<i>In Progress</i>
1733	Secretary of Defense shall conduct review of the adequacy of SAPR training & shall identify common core elements to include in SAPR training	<b>Implemented</b>
	Secretary of Defense shall submit to Armed Services committees a report containing results of the review, including common core elements	<b>Report Submitted</b>

Section	Summary	Implementation Status
1734	Report on implementation of Department of Defense policy on the retention of and access to evidence and records relating to sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces	<b>Two Reports Submitted</b>
1735	Review of the Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity role in sexual harassment cases	<i>In Progress</i>
1741	Enhanced protections for prospective members and new members of the Armed Forces during entry-level processing and training: •Report with recommendations regarding need to create new punitive article to address violations of inappropriate and prohibited relationships	<b>Report Submitted</b>
	Enhanced protections for prospective members and new members of the Armed Forces during entry-level processing and training: •Secretaries of the Military Departments (and Secretary of Department in which Coast Guard is operating) shall maintain a policy that defines and prescribes what constitutes inappropriate and prohibited relationships, communication, conduct, or contact (including consensual) among individuals in entry-level processing or training	<b>Implemented</b>
	Secretary of Defense shall require processing for administrative separation any Service member in first substantiated violation of this policy	
	Secretaries of Military Departments shall revise regulations as necessary to ensure compliance	
1742	Commanding officer action on reports on sexual offenses involving members of the Armed Forces (commanding officers shall immediately refer reports of sexual assault to appropriate MCI/O)	<b>Implemented</b>
1743	Elevating oversight to senior leadership through an eight-day incident reporting requirement in response to Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in which the victim is a member of the Armed Forces	<b>Implemented</b>
1744	Review of decisions not to refer charges of certain sex-related offenses for trial by court-martial	<b>Implemented</b>
1745	Inclusion and command review of information on sex-related offenses in personnel service records of members of the Armed Forces (for purpose of reducing likelihood that repeat offenses will escape notice)	<b>Implemented</b>

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Section	Summary	Implementation Status
1746	Prevention of sexual assault at Military Service Academies (Secretary of Defense shall ensure section in MSA curricula outlines honor, respect, and character development as pertaining to SAPR; training shall be provided within 14 days of initial arrival and repeated annually thereafter)	<b>Implemented</b>
1747	Required notification whenever members of the Armed Forces are completing Standard Form 86 of the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (member shall be notified of policy to answer "no" to question 21 if individual is victim of sexual assault and consultation occurred strictly in relation to the sexual assault)	<b>Implemented</b>

# APPENDIX I: Status of Secretary of Defense Initiatives at a Glance



## APPENDIX I: SECRETARY OF DEFENSE INITIATIVES AT A GLANCE

Secretary of Defense Prevention Initiatives		
	Action	Status
Standardize Protections	In progress	→
Advance and Sustain Appropriate Culture	In progress	→
Review Alcohol Policies	In progress	→
Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention	Complete	●
Evaluate Commander SAPR Training	Complete	●

● Complete    → In progress    ✖ No Progress

Secretary of Defense Investigation Initiatives		
	Action	Status
Ensure Investigative Quality	In progress (reoccurring)	→

● Complete    → In progress    ✖ No Progress

Secretary of Defense Accountability Initiatives		
	Action	Status
Assess Military Justice Systems	Complete	●
Improve Victims' Counsel	Complete	●
Improve Victim Legal Support	Complete	●
Enhance Pretrial Investigation	Complete	●

● Complete    → In progress    ✖ No Progress

Secretary of Defense Advocacy/Victim Assistance Initiatives		
	Action	Status
Improve Response and Victim Treatment	Complete	●
Ensure Victim's Rights	In progress	→
Expand Victim Rights	Complete	●
Enhance Protections	Complete	●
Sensitive Position Screening	Complete	●
Improve Response for Male Victims	In progress	→

● Complete    → In progress    ✖ No Progress

<b>Secretary of Defense Assessment Initiatives</b>		
	Action	Status
Elevate Oversight	Complete	●
Develop Standardized Voluntary Survey for Victims and Survivors	Complete	●

● Complete    
 → In progress    
 ✘ No Progress

**ENCLOSURE 1:**  
**Department of the Army**





SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON

INFO MEMO

03-30-15 17:17 OUT

FOR: SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FROM: John M. McHugh, Secretary of the Army

DepSec Action \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Report

- The Army's Sexual Assault Report for FY14 is attached at TAB A. The report is prepared in accordance with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness memorandum dated June 26, 2014, SUBJECT: Combined Data Call for the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Progress Report to the President of the United States and FY14 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 which focuses on leaders maintaining a positive command climate where Soldiers do not tolerate behavior that, left unchecked, may lead to sexual assault.
  - An increase in the rate of reported cases of sexual assault in the Army from 3.3 per 1000 Soldiers in FY13 to 4.1 per 1000 Soldiers in FY14. This increase is believed to be indicative of more victims feeling safe to come forward due the positive command climates established by commanders throughout the Army.
- The report contains the following data spreadsheets in the prescribed DoD format:
  - Spreadsheet 1: Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data
  - Spreadsheet 2: Army Sexual Assault Restricted Report Data
  - Spreadsheet 3: Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault
  - Spreadsheet 4: Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) Unrestricted Report Data
  - Spreadsheet 5: CAI Restricted Report Data
  - Spreadsheet 6: Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in CAI
  - Spreadsheet 7: Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report

COORDINATION: NONE

Attachment:

As stated

Prepared by: Ms. Monique Y. Ferrell, 703-695-5568

# U.S. ARMY

## Annual Report on Sexual Assault Fiscal Year 2014

LOYALTY DUTY RESPECT SELFLESS SERVICE HONOR INTEGRITY PERSONAL COURAGE



[www.preventsexualassault.army.mil](http://www.preventsexualassault.army.mil)

DoD Safe Helpline: 1-877-995-5247

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## Part 1 - Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, Program Review: United States Army

### Executive Summary

The following Executive Summary Template should be used to capture a summary of your submission regarding the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program from October 2013 through September 2014. This overview should include but not be limited to information such as:

- Authorizing regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication.
- General organizational structure of your SAPR program and personnel (e.g., Brigade, Installation, Regional, and/or Major Command Sexual Assault Response Coordinator [SARC] and SAPR Victim Advocate [VA] structure, mid-level program management [if any], and program management) as well as a brief description of how this structure changes in deployed and joint environments.
- Other personnel involved and their respective roles in your SAPR program.

American Soldiers are bound by common values that demand respect for each other. In this context, Soldiers who commit the crime of sexual assault, or fail to intervene and stop an assault, violate the trust of their fellow Soldiers. The Secretary and Chief of Staff have made clear to the entire force that preventing sexual assault is a top priority in the Army. The overwhelming majority of Soldiers serve honorably and capably, meeting the standards embodied in the Army Values. However, the actions of a few are absolutely unacceptable and jeopardize the trust and confidence the American people have in their Army.

*"You can succeed from this day forward in virtually every aspect of your military career, but if you fail at this, and that is leading on the issue of sexual assault, you've failed the Army."  
– Secretary of the Army,  
John M. McHugh*

The Army's efforts to ensure it retains the trust and confidence of the Nation are embedded in an overarching program that combines initiatives related to preventing and responding to sexual assault and sexual harassment. This program, Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP), operationalizes its efforts throughout the Army using a prevention strategy called the "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign, which stands for *Intervene, Act* and *Motivate*. This report details initiatives, programs and policies that constitute the Army's SHARP Program, while also demonstrating the progress the Army has made in preventing and responding to the crime of sexual assault.

Since its inception in 2009, the Army's SHARP Program focused its efforts on five specific priorities or Lines of Effort (LOE):

- LOE 1 - Prevention of sexual assault.
- LOE 2 - Competent and sensitive investigations of sexual assault.
- LOE 3 - Accountability for the perpetrators of sexual assault.
- LOE 4 - Assistance to, and advocacy for, victims of sexual assault.
- LOE 5 - Effective assessment of SHARP programs.

These five LOE mirror those found in the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan and are formally expressed in the Army's 2014 SHARP Campaign Plan. The Secretary has signed ten directives to implement policies to address these LOE. The Secretary and the Chief of Staff have also hosted annual leader summits to communicate these LOE and to emphasize the importance of sexual assault prevention and response; requiring all Commanding Generals and Command Sergeant Majors to attend these events. The Chief of Staff repeatedly reminds Army leaders that "combating sexual harassment and sexual assault is our primary mission."

In addressing LOE 1 (Prevention), the Army has continually revised policies, training and engagement strategies that address sexual assault. SHARP training is required for all Soldiers and is fully integrated into Future Soldier Training for new recruits, Initial Entry Training (IET) for new Soldiers and at each level of Professional Military Education (PME) for officers and non-commissioned officers (NCO). In 2014, the Army completed a multi-year process to revise all PME courses to update and improve their corresponding SHARP training. In addition, annually required unit-level SHARP training is now complemented by a highly-regarded, interactive presentation designed to educate Soldiers about the importance of active bystander intervention. The Secretary also mandated suitability checks for more than 20,000 drill sergeants, recruiters, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC), Victim Advocates (VA) and other "positions of trust" to ensure that only the best-qualified and most suitable individuals serve in these important positions.

The Army has addressed LOE 2 (Investigation) by improving processes and thoroughness of sexual assault investigations. The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) has joined with prosecutors, Victim Witness Liaisons (VWLs), SARCs, VAs and other sexual assault responders to form Special Victim Capability teams at more than 70 Army installations. These teams are trained in the unique aspects of investigating and prosecuting sexual assault cases, including the need to ensure that victims are referred to the appropriate agencies for comprehensive care. In further support of the Army's emphasis on this priority, the U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS), recognized by DoD as a "Best Practice" in sexual assault investigative training, has substantially revised its curriculum while greatly increasing the number of agents certified. USMAPS has also developed a number of innovative investigative techniques, including the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI), which has increased victim cooperation with the accountability process and thereby enhanced prosecutions.

The cornerstone of the Army's efforts in LOE 3 (Accountability) is the Special Victim Prosecutor (SVP) program. SVPs are selected for their courtroom expertise and also for their ability to sensitively work with victims of sexual assault. SVPs complete a specially-designed, intensive training course, and oversee or assist in the prosecution of every sexual assault case in the Army. Since 2009, the Army has seen an increase of more than 100% in the proportion of sexual assault cases that result in prosecutions and convictions. At the same time, the Army also observed a substantial decrease in the portion of founded cases in which command action is not possible (for example, because the victim will not participate in the prosecution, there is insufficient admissible evidence to proceed or the statute of limitations has expired). Equally notable for this

LOE: the Army began a program of providing victims with Special Victims Counsel (SVC) in FY14. The SVC represents the victim throughout the investigation and accountability process, with the primary duty to represent the express interests of the victim. The Army maintains approximately 78 specially trained judge advocates serving as SVCs in the Active Component; 75 in the Army Reserve and 47 in the Army National Guard. By the end of FY14, SVCs served more than 1,700 client victims, conducted approximately 8,000 consultations with clients and attended more than 360 courts-martial.

The Army remains dedicated to victim care and response through LOE 4 (Advocacy). In 2014, the Chief of Staff directed the development of a centralized SHARP Academy to expand the knowledge and skills of SARCs and VAs. To date, the SHARP Academy hosted nine courses, training more than 200 personnel on their

*"We will shape Army culture based on values, standards and discipline... and ultimately win our campaign..."*

*"Combating sexual assault and sexual harassment is our primary mission."*

**– General Raymond T. Odierno, Chief of Staff**

responsibilities within the program and validating a comprehensive curriculum that includes enhanced human relations, interpersonal communication and leadership training. The Army also ensures that victims of sexual assault receive quality medical care. Since 2012, the U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) has trained more than 100 Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners (SAMFE) annually. Reconstituted and improved in 2014, a Sexual Assault Medical Management Office in every Military Treatment Facility (MTF) optimizes coordination of sexual assault cases and consists of a medical director, a Sexual Assault Care Coordinator (SACC), a Sexual Assault Clinical Provider (SACP), the Sexual Assault Behavioral Health provider and all SAMFE. Since 2014, MEDCOM also provides at least one Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) at every MTF with a 24/7 emergency room.

The objective of LOE 5 (Assessment) is to measure, analyze and assess the effectiveness of the Army's efforts throughout all LOE. To address this, the Army actively conducts command inspections and collects multiple types of data including Soldier focus groups and surveys as well as examining the efficacy of SHARP training. In 2013, the Army added research and analysis experts to the SHARP Program Office to assist in expanding and focusing SHARP assessments. In addition, the Army now provides data from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) on a monthly basis to commands and installations, helping commanders to more thoroughly assess the effectiveness of their response efforts.

Signs of real and lasting progress in the Army SHARP Program continue to emerge. One indicator of this progress is the dramatic increase in reports of sexual assault since the second half of FY13. At the time, the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Quarters of FY13 were the two highest reporting quarters of sexual assault since the Army began tracking such data in 2004. FY14 has seen more reported cases than any previous year. The Army believes this increase in the number of reports of sexual assault reflects increased awareness and reporting, and, consistent with the findings of the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study, does not result from an increase in the number of sexual assault incidents. The unprecedented priority placed on sexual assault prevention and response by Army leaders since 2012 appears to have resulted in increasing victim confidence in the

system. Data from the most recent Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey seem to support this belief, as 90% of the 367,000 Soldiers surveyed indicated they favorably view their units' reporting climate and chain of command support for victims. In spite of this progress, sexual assault remains an under-reported crime and the Army continues to improve reporting climates.

Positive indicators of progress are a credit to committed Army leadership and the sustained resourcing of prevention, training and response efforts. However, the Army

*“One sexual assault in the Army is one too many. We are held to a very high standard by the American people. But just as important, we have to have that trust between one another.”*  
— **Sergeant Major of the Army, Raymond F. Chandler III**

recognizes there is more work to do. The Army will continue to work to improve processes to prevent sexual assaults and, when a sexual assault does occur, take strong steps to address the crime and treat victims with dignity, respect and professionalism. Recent high-profile cases demonstrate the Army's commitment to strong and compassionate response to sexual assault. While these cases may be very troubling, in each of them the Army fully investigated the alleged misconduct, followed every lead wherever it led, provided support to victims, and took available and appropriate action to hold all individuals accountable.

Guiding the Army's efforts going forward is the comprehensive Army SHARP Program Campaign Plan, which provides structure and focus for the Army to achieve cultural change and thereby reduce, with the goal to eliminate, sexual assault and sexual harassment. The following sections of this report provide a review of the Army's efforts, by LOE.

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The authorizing policy for the Army's SHARP Program is Chapter 8 of Army Regulation (AR) 600-20, Army Command Policy. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (ASA M&RA) supervises the Army's SHARP Program, while the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (through the Army SHARP Program Office) is responsible for program implementation and assessment.

As the SHARP Program is a command responsibility, commanders are required to: establish a command climate that prevents the crime of sexual assault; treat all allegations of sexual assault seriously and ensure investigations occur; treat victims with dignity and respect; and take appropriate action against offenders. Significant elements of the current Army program include:

- Senior commanders (at installations and in deployed locations) have overall responsibility for SHARP Program implementation and execution. As a critical element of their program execution, these leaders (or their deputy/representative) conduct required monthly Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB). The SARB provides executive oversight, procedural guidance and feedback concerning local program implementation and case management.
- Command Program Managers are Soldiers (or civilians assigned to military units) who assist commanders in executing their SHARP Program and integrating sexual assault response efforts (legal, law enforcement, chaplain and medical) above the brigade level.

- SARC and VAs support commanders in implementing the SHARP program. These SARC and VAs are available 24 hours a day/7 days a week to interact directly with victims of sexual assault and other response agencies.
  - SARC and VAs provide support and advocacy services in garrison and deployed environments.
  - Active Component and Army Reserve brigade level units have one full-time SARC and one full-time VA. The Army National Guard has a collateral duty SARC and VA at each brigade level unit and a full time SARC and VA for each State/Territory.
  - Currently, Army policy also requires two VAs be appointed, as a collateral duty, for each battalion sized unit. The draft revision to this policy changes the requirement to one battalion level collateral duty SARC and one collateral duty VA.

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This report complies with content and formatting requirements in the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD P&R) memorandum, dated June 26, 2014 (SUBJECT: Combined Data Call for the DoD SAPR Progress Report to the President of the United States and the FY14 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 details of Army actions within the five LOE in the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (Prevention, Investigation, Accountability, Advocacy/Victim Assistance and Assessment). In addition to actions already mentioned, highlights of the Army's FY14 actions include:
  - Publishing a SHARP Campaign Plan to provide structure and focus for the Army's efforts to achieve cultural change.
  - Establishing the SHARP Academy to enhance the knowledge and skills of SARC and VAs.
  - Creating the SHARP Resource Center as a "one-stop shop" to coordinate and support all SHARP Program services on an Army installation.
  - Introducing "Got Your Back" bystander intervention training to Army-wide audiences.
  - Conducting the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual SHARP Summit featuring senior Army leaders and subject matter experts.
- Part 2 (Statistical Report) contains data and analysis of the 2,199 Unrestricted Reports and the 407 Restricted Reports of sexual assault which were reported in the Army during FY14. Part 2 also contains a brief profile and synopsis of each sexual assault case in which there was disposition decision in FY14.

**1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.”**

**1.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault or sexual harassment is not tolerated, condoned or ignored.”**

Prevention is a leadership mission, supported greatly by training and education. The Army requires leaders to establish a positive climate that supports Soldier safety, emphasizes Army Values and encourages candor and trust throughout their organizations. The Army trains Soldiers to recognize the signs of distress and misconduct and then trust in their leaders to take appropriate action when they bring concerns forward. Successful prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault requires that all Soldiers and leaders understand expected standards of conduct; hold each other accountable for violations of those standards and work together to build a unit climate of dignity, respect and sensitivity to others.

The Army’s efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate during FY14 remained focused on the sustained roll-out of the Army’s Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. The cornerstone of the prevention strategy is the “I. A.M. Strong” Campaign where the letters *I. A. M.* stand for Intervene – Act – Motivate. The purpose of “I. A.M. Strong” is to encourage Soldiers to take action to prevent sexual assault and to actively foster respectful treatment of others. Accordingly, leaders at all levels are charged to facilitate this prevention strategy by establishing positive climates in which incidents of sexual assaults rarely occur, but when they do, victims come forward with confidence that there will be appropriate action and world-class services.

The Secretary, the Chief of Staff and the Sergeant Major of the Army continue to emphasize culture change to eliminate sexual harassment and sexual assault from our ranks. On January 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of 2014, the Secretary and the Chief of Staff hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual SHARP Summit. The Summit serves as a forum for the cross flow of information and ideas for achieving cultural change, and as a vehicle for the Army-wide promulgation of best practices and lessons learned. Attendees included 2, 3 and 4-Star Commanders and Command Sergeants Major (CSM); select Brigade and Battalion Command Teams; Army Staff principals and national advocacy group subject matter experts (SME). Leader and SME panels during the Summit facilitated the exchange of lessons learned/best practices and the opportunity for Commanders and CSMs to explain how they are addressing cultural change, strengthening trust and supporting victims.

**1.2. Describe your progress in enhancing and integrating SAPR Professional Military Education in accordance with National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 requirements.**

SHARP training is fully integrated into all levels of Army PME for Soldiers, NCOs and officers. The Army first introduced SAPR (now SHARP) training in 2006 by requiring annual unit training and subsequently embedding it in all levels of PME from IET to the Army War College. The Army continued to improve its SHARP training, which now complies with the core competencies and learning objectives developed by the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO), in collaboration with the

## Services.

During the Basic Combat Training (BCT) portion of IET. Soldiers now receive a one-hour introductory course on SHARP policy and resources during their first two weeks of BCT and are introduced to the “Sex Rules” messaging targeted for new recruits (“Sex Rules - Follow Them”). This set of ten “Sex Rules” break down the elements of sexual harassment and sexual assault and define them in simple, relatable terms. By linking each rule to an Army Value, the scenario-based training helps establish the social behavior expected of all Soldiers.

Later in BCT, two additional hours of SHARP training help Soldiers learn about their responsibilities to take action using several interactive vignettes during the very well-received production of “Sex Signals.” This 90-minute, live, two-person, audience interactive program contains skits dealing with topics ranging from dating and consent, to rape and other topics such as body language, alcohol use and intervention.

The U.S. Army Cadet Command (USACC), in coordination with the Army SHARP Program Office, assessed and revised all Basic Officer Leader Course-Accessions (BOLC-A) SHARP training for cadets in Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC). BOLC-A training consists of leader-facilitated training supplemented by web-based training. The facilitated training focuses on the Army SHARP Program, survivor testimonials, prevention methods (bystander intervention, establishing personal boundaries, etc.) and victim support services. The web-based self-study training provides integrated and gender-separated training models designed in a peer-to-peer influence model. BOLC-A training also incorporates “Sex Rules” and “Sex Signals” and defines the Army's sexual assault policy as it relates to the Army Values, Warrior Ethos and Soldier's Creed. Using realistic situations, the training also focuses on reporting, prevention, victim's rights and resources for survivors.

Within the first week of arrival at the United States Military Academy (USMA), new cadets are taught the basic tenets of sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention. They are verbally quizzed by their chain of command and receive two additional one-hour sessions on SHARP during their six-week basic training, using the BOLC-A curriculum. Since 2013, USMA includes sexual harassment and sexual assault topics as part of the core academic coursework across the 47-month cadet experience.

SHARP training for new Lieutenants is taught in BOLC-B and focuses on interpreting the Army's SHARP Program prevention strategy and applying sexual harassment response techniques to prevent potential sexual assaults. SHARP training in BOLC-B incorporates "Sex Signals" and tailored “Sex Rules” training and includes a pocket guide with scenarios where the new officer is able to apply leader decision-making in response to different sexual harassment and sexual assault situations.

Training for senior leaders occurs at the Battalion and Brigade Pre-Command Course (PCC), the Sergeants Major Academy and the Army War College. The focus for the training is to enable leaders to identify prevention measures and create an organizational climate that prevents sexual harassment and sexual assault.

The Army includes SHARP training in the Drill Sergeant School, the Company Commander/First Sergeants Course, the Intermediate Level Education course for Majors and the remaining NCO PME curriculum:

- Warrior Leader Course for Junior NCOs.
- Advanced Leader Course for Staff Sergeants.
- Senior Leader Course for Sergeants First Class.
- Sergeants Major Academy.

Training in the Captains Career Course focuses on Company Commanders' roles and responsibilities and their ability to foster a climate of prevention. The Officer Candidate School training focuses on new leader responsibilities that support the Army's SHARP Program, including a description of the sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention strategy. The Warrant Officer Basic Course, Warrant Officer Staff Course, Warrant Officer Advanced Course and the Warrant Officer Senior Staff College also contain revised SHARP training.

While revisions and refinements will continue, the full integration of SHARP core competencies and learning objectives into all echelons of Army PME is complete. In addition, based on an assessment of Army Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted SHARP training, the Army expanded mandatory first responder training from Brigade and Battalion level to the Company level.

**1.3. Describe your progress in implementing core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. If already implemented, describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.**

The Army worked extensively as part of the DoD SAPRO Working Group to develop the core competencies and learning objectives for Army SHARP training. These competencies and learning objectives are fully implemented in Army PME, Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted training.

In FY14, the Army finalized implementation of SHARP training across each cohort of PME (officer, warrant officer and enlisted). At that time, the Army updated Training Support Packages (TSP) to include scenario-based, interactive modules focused on the real world challenges of combating sexual harassment and assault. This integration of SHARP training into every level of PME ensures Soldiers and leaders receive training that is appropriate to their new roles and increased responsibilities.

Additionally, the Army updated its mandatory annual SHARP Unit Refresher Training (URT) for both Soldiers and Civilians, incorporating more scenarios for Civilians.

**1.4. Describe your progress in ensuring commanders receive training on sexual assault prevention and response during pre-command courses.**

The Army revised and implemented SHARP training for the Battalion and Brigade Pre-Command Course in FY12. During FY14, DoD SAPRO observed and assessed the SHARP Pre-Command training for compliance using the DoD SAPR training standards contained in DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02. DoD SAPRO observed several strengths and provided input on opportunities for improvement:

- The course length (3.5 hours) exceeded the 2-hour requirement.
- More than 50% of the course instruction incorporated Adult Learning Techniques.
- 15 out of the 20 DoD learning objectives were observed and fully addressed.

Also, most of the Army's major subordinate commands conduct their own (additional)

Battalion/Brigade Pre-Command training, at the installation or command level, which includes a review of the reporting options, commanders' roles and responsibilities and the expedited transfer or reassignment of victims of sexual assault.

SHARP training is also incorporated into the Company Commander/First Sergeant Course. This one-week course, conducted at the installation level, is a requirement for all Company Commanders and First Sergeants prior to assuming command.

To bolster Service-wide efforts aimed at reducing the experience of social retaliation associated with the reporting of sexual assault, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments to provide commanders with additional special interest training from the Judge Advocate General's Corps. This training will focus on social media misconduct and the authorities that commanders have under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) to address this issue. The Army is integrating the training into General Officer Legal Orientation (GOLO), Senior Officer Legal Orientation (SOLO), Pre-Command Course (PCC) and Company Commander/First Sergeant Course.

**1.5. Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings).**

In addition to the Army's significant improvements to sexual assault prevention training and education in PME, the Army introduced new unit training in FY14. This interactive training, titled "Got Your Back," augments annual URT and is a dynamic, 90-minute facilitated interactive lecture created by Catharsis Productions, the creator of "Sex Signals." To date, the Army conducted more than 2,000 separate training events, which received very positive feedback. "Got Your Back" is conducted Army-wide for audiences of up to 350 personnel. One male and one female who are specially trained in the subjects of sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response conduct the training. Key training goals of "Got Your Back" include:

- Language Exercise:
  - Make connections between objectifying language, violent crime and bystander intervention.
  - Make connections between objectification, dehumanization and consent.
  - Understand the continuum of harm, making connections between sexual harassment and sexist language demonstrating how those behaviors permit an inappropriate and unacceptable climate.
- Cycle of Non-Stranger Rape:
  - Examine the perpetrator's modus operandi.
  - Understand how to identify a potential perpetrator in order to set in motion bystander intervention learning.
  - Explore the points in the cycle of non-stranger rape that a bystander can be activated to intervene in a way that is safest for all parties.
- Bystander Intervention Discussion and Activities:
  - Recognize barriers to intervention and how to overcome them.

- Use scenarios to build participants skills in intervening.
- Participants leave armed with resources, practical intervention tools and the confidence to intervene in risky sexual situations.

In accordance with AR 350-1 (Army Training and Leader Development) and AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy), commanders must conduct and report their unit's SHARP training. SHARP URT is a command inspection item which is required annually, pre/post deployment and during in-processing.

Units throughout the Army proactively make SHARP a priority. For example:

- Monthly SARBs provide the means for all installation Senior Commanders to review policies, incidents and high-risk behaviors at the installation level and identify trends/corrective actions.
- In U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), the Army's largest command, SHARP personnel closely coordinate and collaborate with unit Ready and Resilient (R2) Program representatives and Health Promotion Officers to monitor and measure sexual assault holistically and incorporate SHARP topics into other training and safety forums.
- U.S. Army Pacific Command (USARPAC), another of the Army's largest commands, requires monthly reports from all subordinate commands in order to monitor the status of SHARP personnel manning, track annual URT, audit Safe Helpline phone numbers and review expedited transfer status.

Command climate and other surveys are key components in measuring progress in LOE 1 (Prevention). Results of the 2014 Military Workplace Study and the FY14 DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) indicate positive trends with a decrease in the prevalence of sexual assault and improved chain of command support for victims.

**1.6 Describe your progress in exploring expansion of SAPR training to include Recruit Sustainment Programs, Student Flight Programs, and for National Guard prior to arrival at Basic Training.**

The U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) continues to develop a SHARP training tool for potential and new recruits. The training, to be offered at recruiting stations, is 45-60 minutes in length and includes a pre-test to check knowledge of sexual harassment and sexual assault, followed by a block of instruction and a post-test to check on learning. Topics for the training include:

- The definition of sexual assault.
- The effects/risks of alcohol use.
- How to recognize sexual aggression
- Escape tactics during physically threatening situations.
- The nature of consent and the differences between consensual sex and rape/sexual assault.
- How to intervene in potentially dangerous situations.
- What to do if a sexual assault occurs.
- How Army Values relate to the issue of sexual assault and sexual harassment.

The Army also offers distance learning SHARP training for Advanced and Senior ROTC students as part of BOLC-A in more than 270 colleges and universities and for cadets at USMA.

**1.7. Describe your efforts to establish and implement policies that prevent individuals convicted of a Federal or State offense of rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, incest or other sexual offenses, from being provided a waiver for commissioning or enlistment in the Armed Forces.**

AR 601-210 (Active and Reserve Components Enlistment Program) and AR 601-100 (Appointment of Commissioned and Warrant Officers in the Regular Army) establish felony conviction for a sexual offense as a non-waiverable disqualification for enlistment or commissioning.

Also, within 90 days after signing a contract, each ROTC cadet receives a background check. A cadet is removed from the ROTC program under a breach of contract for failure to disclose information considered disqualifying for commissioning.

**1.8. Describe progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.**

AR 600-8-8 (The Total Army Sponsorship Program) contains sponsorship requirements and responsibilities, including guidance on the assignment of same-gender sponsors for first-term Soldiers. In FY14, the Army Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM), initiated several measures to ensure appropriate sponsorship for Soldiers:

- Established a Total Army Sponsorship Program (TASP) working group to determine required sponsorship policy changes.
- Conducted a 180-day pilot "No Sponsor, No Orders," making sponsors available to Soldiers and their families for 90+ days to ensure successful integration into the unit and community.
- Selected Army Career Tracker (ACT) as the enterprise automation system for Army sponsorship and conducted a 90-day pilot to test the effectiveness of ACT procedures. Once implemented, ACT will provide necessary checks at every step of the Permanent Change of Station (PCS) process, ensuring sponsor assignment and contact with the Soldier.
- Developed interactive sponsorship training based on the Army Community Service (ACS) sponsorship training modules.

Across the Army, Soldiers attend a newcomer's orientation upon arrival at new location. During this orientation, Soldiers receive a briefing, usually from a SARC or VA, regarding the local SHARP Program and points of contact.

**1.9. Describe your progress in ensuring commanders conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter. Include policy for providing results to the next level in the chain of command.**

In accordance with the Chief of Staff's guidance, the Army revised AR 600-20 to require company commanders to conduct climate surveys within 30 days (120 days for

Army National Guard and Army Reserve) of assuming command, again at six months and annually thereafter.

Additionally, Army Directive 2013-29 (Army Command Climate Assessments), approved in December, 2013 ([http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/AD2013\\_29.pdf](http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/AD2013_29.pdf)) requires:

- All Active Army commanders above the company level, and all Reserve Component commanders regardless of echelon, to conduct an initial command climate assessment within 60 days of assuming command (120 days for Reserve Component), followed by an assessment twelve months after assuming command and annually thereafter while retaining command.
- All commanders to complete a command climate assessment within six months of the date of this new Army Directive, regardless of when assuming command. The results of this Army-wide baseline assessment will be analyzed, and as appropriate, produce recommendations for improvements to the survey tools or related policy.
- Any unit with fewer than 30 personnel to conduct its command climate assessments with a larger unit, in order to promote anonymity.
- Results and analysis of command climate assessments to be reported to the next higher commander no later than 30 days after completing the assessments for review and development of an action plan to address concerns.

Army commands use Staff Assistance Visits (SAV) and Command Inspection Programs (CIP) to verify compliance.

**1.10. Describe your progress in establishing a clear policy to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and etc.**

Army policies regarding the use and abuse of alcohol are found in AR 600-85 (The Army Substance Abuse Program) and AR 215-1 (Military Morale, Welfare and Recreation Programs and Non-appropriated Fund Instrumentalities). Additionally, some installations and commands have adopted more stringent local policies regarding alcohol. For example, some units limit the amount of alcohol Soldiers may have in the barracks.

To assist leaders in building and maintaining resilience within our Soldiers, the Army developed “Strong Choices,” a standardized four-hour substance abuse prevention training package. In addition, the Army’s Confidential Alcohol Treatment and Education Pilot Program (CATEP) allows Soldiers to confidentially refer themselves for treatment without command notification if they meet eligibility requirements.

For deployed units, alcohol consumption is banned in many areas under General Order #1. In a few deployed areas, alcohol is available in limited quantities and only in supervised locations, not in living quarters.

In most commands, visitors are allowed in the barracks but are not permitted to spend the night. Cohabitation is strictly forbidden. Some commands have installed closed circuit televisions and self-locking doors in the barracks.

The Army does not allow Initial Military Training (IMT) Soldiers to have overnight passes and are not allowed to consume alcohol at anytime. Male IMT Soldiers are not authorized in female rooms and vice-versa. Cameras are situated to view common areas.

Other command initiatives include:

- In FORSCOM, the SHARP Program coordinates closely with the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) and the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) to facilitate identification and mitigation of high-risk behaviors.
- Throughout INSCOM, first line supervisors conduct Soldier/Leader risk assessments monthly. New Soldiers (first 90 days) are required to sign in/out of the unit and have a Battle Buddy accompany them outside.
- Units in USARPAC increased leader presence at the Barracks, especially during weekends. Some commands enforced curfews and limited alcohol sales from on-post facilities.
- At USMA, cadets asserted that they wanted to be part of the solution to inappropriate behavior and wanted to assist with the education of their peers. In January, 2014, cadet leaders finalized the charter for the Cadets Against Sexual Harassment and Assault Program (CASH/A). All cadet companies now have at least one trained CASH/A representative. Additionally, USMA has a “Positive Consent Campaign” in which cadets developed tenets that focus on positive consent in an intimate relationship. Tenets include: Don’t listen for “No,” ask for “Yes;” Lack of No ≠ Yes; Relationship ≠ Yes; Prior Consent ≠ Yes.

#### **1.11. Describe your progress in implementing the 2014 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy.**

On September 27, 2013, the Secretary signed Army Directive 2013-20 (Assessing Officers and Noncommissioned Officers on Fostering Climates of Dignity and Respect and on Adhering to the Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program). This directive ([http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/ad2013\\_20.pdf](http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/ad2013_20.pdf)) enhances the Evaluation Reporting System to assess how officers and NCOs are meeting their commitments to prevent sexual harassment and assault and to foster climates of dignity and respect in their units. The intent of these changes, now required by AR 623-3, Evaluation Reporting System ([http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r623\\_3.pdf](http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r623_3.pdf)), is to strengthen leader accountability for creating positive command climates by ensuring leaders take action to address behaviors and attitudes that may lead to sex offenses.

Results from the 2014 DEOCS indicate the prevention climate in Army units is positive. Reporting and intervention metrics indicate high levels of confidence in the SHARP Program. Soldiers surveyed indicated they would most likely intervene when presented with a hypothetical sexual assault scenario.

- 89% of DEOCS participants responded that their chain of command encouraged bystander intervention to a moderate or great extent.
- 92% of DEOCS respondents reported that they would take an intervening action if they witnessed a situation that might lead to sexual assault.
- Of the 4% of individuals who said they had observed a high risk situation, 87% indicated that they took some action.

These results indicate that Soldiers are aware of potential risks and, when confronted with a situation, take action to prevent incidents.

Other DEOCS metrics reflect that the reporting climate across the Army is positive and encouraging. Furthermore, almost 90% of DEOCS respondents indicated that their unit leadership promoted healthy command climates.

- 78% of respondents felt their chain of command promoted a unit climate based on "respect and trust" to a moderate or great extent.
- 88% said their chain of command refrained from sexist comments and behaviors to a moderate or great extent.
- 88% believed their chain of command actively discouraged sexist comments and behaviors.
- 91% responded that their chain of command encouraged victims to report sexual assault to a moderate or great extent.
- 90% of Soldiers indicated their chain of command created an environment where victims feel comfortable reporting sexual assault to a moderate or great extent.

The Army monitors these reports monthly. Continued high levels of confidence in the SHARP Program indicate that our training and prevention efforts are effective.

**1.12. Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

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

- Gail Stern, 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. Sex Signals is used during BCT, BOLC-A, BOLC-B (New Lieutenants), USMA, Drill Sergeant School and for operational units in a limited capacity.
- 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 the relationship between child abuse and later violence.
- Anne Munch, an attorney with more than 20 years of experience as a career prosecutor and advocate for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. She has worked extensively on the development of the SAPR programs in the military.
- Russell Strand is Chief of the USAMPS Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Division and has specialized expertise in sexual assault investigations. He received the "End Violence Against Women International Visionary Award" in recognition for his work. During FY14, Mr. Strand worked extensively with commands throughout the Army on topics such as "Advanced Cultural Change" and "Sex Offender/Perpetrator Behavior."
- Robert Shadley, Major General, U.S. Army (Retired), is the author of *The GAME: Unraveling a Military Sex Scandal* documenting leadership in a crisis.

- David S. Lee is the Director of Prevention Services at the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault. He manages an online community to advance prevention of violence against women.
- John Foubert, Ph.D., is the founder of the national non-profit organization *One in Four* which 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.
- Sharyn Potter, Ph.D., MPH, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Co-Director, Prevention Innovations, University of New Hampshire.
- Dr. Jackson Katz is the creator of Mentors in Violence Prevention, a gender violence prevention approach focused on a "bystander" model that empowers individuals to take an active role in promoting a positive climate.
- Dr. Veronique Valliere is the director of an outpatient violent offender treatment center for mental health, domestic violence and victim issues.

Additionally, the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) continued work with the Army Education Advisory Committee (AEAC) to study cultural issues associated with sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Army. The intent of the study is to determine which issues have training implications and evaluate the current approach designed to address these issues.

**1.13. Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your SAPR program.**

The Army's prevention related plans for FY15 include:

- Continue hiring (government civilians) and assigning (military) personnel to permanently fulfill the requirements of one full-time SARC and one full-time VA in brigades or equivalent units. These personnel will help commanders implement their unit SHARP Program, to include assessing and maintaining positive command climates in which sexual harassment and sexual assault are not tolerated.
- Continue hiring (government civilians) to fill the roles of command SHARP trainers. These trainers will have the responsibility of providing instruction and serving as facilitators for command selected collateral duty SHARP personnel via the SHARP 80-Hour Course.
- Continue to review PME and Civilian Education System (CES) SHARP training to ensure Soldiers and leaders have the skills and knowledge they need to help prevent sexual assault.
- Develop a 90-minute distance learning course for Junior ROTC cadets on sexual harassment/assault. The training, similar to new recruit training, will consist of sexual assault facts and consequences, reported past and future behaviors and Army-related issues/questions.
- In collaboration with TRADOC, the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) SHARP Program Office will deploy innovation and assessment teams to identify promising prevention strategies and techniques.

- Collaborate with a variety of promising prevention practitioners and researchers to ascertain which prevention policies and programs are most effective, and then implement the policies and programs.
- Implement the SHARP Campaign Plan and continue to work with DoD and the Joint Staff to operationalize the LOE set forth in the *Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response*.

**2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”**

**2.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.”**

From 2011 to 2014, CID instituted six important changes to investigative policy to increase the thoroughness and timeliness of sexual assault investigations. In that same time frame, CID also issued 11 operational memorandums to field investigative units highlighting important investigative issues requiring increased attention in order to ensure a more thorough and complete investigative outcome. CID issued its initial Sexual Assault Investigation Handbook in April 2013, providing special agents with a comprehensive pamphlet that highlights and reminds agents of critical issues regarding sexual assault investigations such as, crime scene processing, victim and suspect interviews and points to remember when investigating alcohol facilitated incidents. Additionally, CID updated the handbook (CID Pamphlet 195-12) in March, 2014, to reflect the most current best practices for investigations.

CID’s Inspector General (IG) has made the timely and thorough investigation of sexual assaults a matter of special interest during inspections and case reviews at field investigative units. Supervisors at all levels of command review all sexual assault investigations to ensure they are accurate and thorough. Further, the DoD Inspector General (DoDIG) conducted periodic reviews of sexual assault investigations to ensure they were completed to standard. All deficiencies, shortcomings or better business practices identified by any of the inspections are incorporated into the annual refresher training of investigators to improve the conduct of investigations and reinforce the importance of sexual assault investigations.

The USAMPS Special Victim Unit Investigation Course (SVUIC) training, attended by investigators and prosecutors, emphasizes the need for early and frequent coordination between investigators and prosecutors to ensure all evidence is collected or considered to meet the elements of proof for a crime.

Enhanced training and emphasis on timely and thorough investigations resulted in the overall improvement of sexual assault investigations. The number of significant deficiencies found in CID sexual assault investigations in the last completed DoDIG inspection was 6.6%, the lowest of any of the Military Services. DoDIG also found that 93.4% of CID’s investigations had no deficiencies. Although the DoDIG’s current inspection of investigations is still on-going, indications thus far are that the significant deficiency rate will be even lower this year. CID will continue to advocate for additional investigative resources to adequately address the increased number of reported sexual assaults.

**2.2. Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability for Military**

## **Criminal Investigation Organizations (MCIOs).**

CID has implemented Special Victim Capability at all of its locations around the world. CID has established a set of baseline standards that special agents must meet before they can be selected for advanced training in sexual assault investigations. Upon completion of the advanced sexual assault training through the SVUIC, CID agents are certified as meeting the Special Victim Capability requirements and awarded an Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) to their Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). This ASI helps track the number of agents trained in this specialty and assists in the assignment process to ensure that at least one, if not more, Special Victim Capability agent is at each CID office throughout the world, to include deployed environments.

At present, approximately half of the CID field agent force has received the advanced training in sexual assault investigations. CID agents at all field locations have joined with SVPs, VWL officers, SARCs and VAs to form Special Victim Capability at 61 of 63 Army installations worldwide. At some locations, newly established SHARP Resource Centers facilitate team integration and make it easier for victims to report and obtain support at these “one-stop” sites.

### **2.3. Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability case assessment protocol for open and closed sexual assault, child abuse and serious domestic violence cases.**

No two criminal cases are alike. Each criminal incident has unique circumstances. CID has investigative standards to evaluate the thoroughness and timeliness of investigations; however, depending on specific case circumstances, not all investigative standards will apply to each and every investigation. Supervisors are required to apply the standards to ensure that open cases are being worked in a thorough and timely manner.

The CID IG reviews open and closed investigations during its biannual inspections of all CID field elements, verifies that investigations are conducted in accordance with the existing standards and identifies systemic issues that affect compliance with those standards. The DoDIG inspects closed cases and uses CID’s investigative standards to assess compliance with those same standards. The DoDIG identifies deficiency trends or patterns in cases, much as the CID IG does. Using the IG assessments, CID disseminates training and reinforcement of existing standards to field elements, and in some instances, institutes new or revised investigative standards.

### **2.4. Describe your progress in enhancing training for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness and to leverage training resources and expertise.**

USAMPS established the “DoD Best Practice” for sexual assault investigation training. The first course was conducted in September 2009, and has been updated and improved every year since. The training is an intense two-week course that establishes common criteria and core competencies in trauma, memory recall, alcohol facilitated sexual assault, same sex sexual assaults, marital sexual assaults, child and domestic violence, false report myths, false recantations and enhanced interview techniques, as well as working to overcome any possible investigator biases. The USAMPS SVUIC teaches investigators from all three Services and the Coast Guard, as well as

prosecutors from those same departments and the National Guard.

The common training of both prosecutors and investigators helps the integration and common operating picture needed for successful Special Victim Capability teams. Outside experts such as Dr. David Lisak and Dr. James Hopper (nationally renowned psychiatrists focused on sexual assaults), Dr. Barbara Craig (a child abuse expert) and Dr. Kim Lonsway (a victim advocate expert from Ending Violence Against Women International) provide hours of instruction at the SVUIC.

In December 2013, the entire SVUIC curriculum was reviewed and modified by a committee of representatives from CID, Navy Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), DoD SAPRO, Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS) and U.S. Air Force (USAF) Judge Advocate General (JAG). The committee updated various aspects of the training to emphasize the latest best practices in sexual assault investigations, and it expanded several blocks of existing training to provide more information and expertise in child abuse and domestic violence.

The effectiveness of SVUIC training is difficult to measure. However, indicators of effectiveness include; the number of judicial and non-judicial actions taken against offenders, the number of sexual assault investigations found to be deficient during DoDIG inspections and the number of complaints being received from victims about investigator misconduct or shortcomings. Currently, these indicators strongly suggest that the SVUIC is effective in improving the investigative response to sexual assault allegations.

**2.5. Describe your progress in developing joint doctrine for investigations to incorporate Service interoperability and command independence consistent with authorities of MCIOs in the operational/institutional environment.**

Joint investigative doctrine has been, and continues to be, promulgated by DoDIG, with their most current effort being the initiation of a DoDI regarding the “Establishment of Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability Within The Military Criminal Investigative Organizations.” Core training and competency in sexual assault investigations has been established through the USAMPS SVUIC for all the Services.

Similarly, since the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) provides forensic science examinations for all of the Military Services, the collection, safeguarding, shipment, storage and processing of evidence across the DoD is standardized to meet the accreditation requirements of the Forensic Quality Services - International (FQS-I), under internationally recognized standards.

**2.6. Describe your progress in sustaining the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies.**

On May 21, 2014, the Defense Enterprise Working Group (DEW Group) initiated a series of programs to develop functional groups as a subset of the DEW Group to identify, adopt and resource efficiencies for all the DEW Group members (MCIOs and others). Those functional groups will make periodic reports to the DEW Group, providing actionable and logical courses of action for approval by the DEW Group. The functional groups currently formed include: Forensic Investigative Equipment (FIE), Information

Technology (IT) and Forensic Science Technician (FST).

The FIE group has already consolidated the procurement of a common digital fingerprint scanning system and is developing a common automated crime scene processing system. Both of those efforts are supported by the IT group. The FST group is finalizing a common training program which will result in the graduates being certified by a civilian national accreditation organization. The DEW Group continues to find areas of common ground for increased effectiveness and efficiencies for all criminal investigations, to include sexual assault.

**2.7. Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing.**

The USACIL is a subordinate element of CID, and as such, is integral to all improvements of investigative and forensic processes enacted by CID. The DNA Branch of USACIL occupies a new 26,000 square foot expansion of the existing laboratory. The facility growth is directly attributable to increasing the DNA analyst staff from nine to 41 authorizations to support sexual assault casework for all the Military Services.

USACIL has an aggressive laboratory modernization program that significantly enhanced the ability to test smaller samples and reduce processing times. USACIL purchases the most advanced technology and employs robotics in almost every aspect of testing. Some examples are the Direct Analysis in Real Time for trace evidence and robotics implementation in all phases of DNA processing (extraction, quantification and amplification).

USACIL was instrumental in the design of the current DoD Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit (SAECK). The enhancements enable long term storage at room temperature, facilitate consistent collections and are not gender specific, eliminating the need to buy two separate kits. USACIL provides routine quality control feedback on the SAECK kits being submitted to the laboratory to improve the overall efficacy of collection.

In FY14, USACIL introduced a "Back in 30" campaign with the goal to achieve an average case turn-around time of 30 days or less. USACIL implemented several initiatives to study and improve processes and identify any possible inefficiencies across the laboratory. Business process changes resulting from the efficiencies studies have already resulted in a 55% reduction in backlog since the third quarter of FY13. Currently, 82% of the case backlog is less than 60 days old, and the quarterly median turn-around time of sexual assault cases has been reduced from 65 days (in FY13) to 54 days as of the end of FY14.

USACIL examiners, in conjunction with the USACIL's Office of the Chief Scientist, designed and patented the mixture interpretation software Armed Xpert. Royalties received from the sales of Armed Xpert, now sold commercially, help provide additional funding for research and training. Current research projects include: advanced mixture resolution, open source software development for assessment of DNA profiles, rapid DNA analysis prototype evaluations, body fluid identification method development, next generation sequencing and sexual assault kit variability studies.

Established in 2009, USACIL's Research Development Program is responsible for

managing and directing research and evaluation efforts, identifying needs and gaps in forensic science, and recommending future investments. USACIL has demonstrated that a dedicated research development program can improve quality and efficiency in sexual assault forensic examinations and DNA capabilities by:

- Increasing the amount of male DNA extracted from sexual assault swabs.
- Enhancing the quality of DNA profiles obtained from “touch” samples (items of evidence that a suspect simply touched and do not require bodily fluids).
- Decreasing the time required to generate a DNA profile from reference swabs.
- Improving the significance of DNA mixture interpretation commonly encountered in a sexual assault to aid in prosecution.

**2.8. Describe your progress in ensuring that all sexual assault crimes are immediately reported to MCIOs to establish investigative oversight and coordination.**

Since its current organization as an independent, separate command in 1971, CID has always investigated all reported sexual assault crimes. The requirement for commanders to report all crimes within CID’s investigative responsibility has existed for decades in various regulations, including AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy) and AR 195-2 (Criminal Investigations).

Policy and regulations governing the reporting of sexual assaults ensure visibility for senior commanders and transparency for victims. Commanders at all levels are specifically prohibited from conducting initial inquiries into an allegation of sexual assault prior to notifying law enforcement. Commanders who fail to adhere to the requirement to report all allegations to law enforcement have been, and will continue to be, held accountable for their failure. Commanders are required by statute to provide notice, through a Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) report, to senior installation commanders within eight days of an unrestricted report. Finally, commanders and NCOs who have received a report of sexual assault during their command are evaluated on their response, including adherence to all reporting requirements, on personnel evaluations. All of these checks and balances are intended to ensure that every allegation is thoroughly and professionally investigated.

Conferences, Army Directives and other unofficial correspondence continue to emphasize the importance of reporting all sexual assault crimes to CID. Annual unit level SHARP training and SARC/VA certification training also reinforce this requirement.

**2.9. Describe your progress in ensuring prompt MCIO investigative notification to commanders and SARCs concurrent with initiating an investigation of a sexual assault crime.**

AR 600-20 requires CID to notify a SARC immediately after the initiation of any sexual assault investigation. CID incorporated that requirement into CID Regulation 195-1 (Criminal Investigation Operational Procedures).

It is CID’s policy to notify a SARC prior to any interview of a victim so that a VA can be assigned and present. Likewise, CID notifies commanders of suspects and victims whenever an investigation is initiated, provided that such notification would not adversely affect the initial investigative steps and taking the victim’s desires and welfare into

consideration.

**2.10. Describe your continuing efforts to foster early coordination between investigators and judge advocates when initiating a sexual assault investigation.**

CID Regulation 195-1 requires CID agents to conduct early and frequent coordination with prosecutors during sexual assault investigations. The SVUIC training, attended by investigators and prosecutors, also emphasizes the need for this coordination to optimize evidence collection to meet the elements of proof for a crime.

This coordination is an essential element of the Army's fully implemented Special Victim Capability which now includes 23 SVPs, 29 Sexual Assault Investigators (SAIs) and 23 Special Victim NCOs (SVNCOs), located at installations across the Army. These specially trained teams have geographic areas of responsibility to ensure Army-wide coverage, including all deployed forces. At most of these locations, the investigator and prosecutor are co-located to encourage ongoing coordination throughout the process. Additionally, SHARP Resource Centers at several Army installations co-locates first responders, including investigators and judge advocates. At other locations, prosecutors often work within the CID building, again ensuring continuous coordination.

**2.11. For Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, describe your efforts to ensure sexual assault documentation (DD Forms 2910 and 2911) is retained for 50 years in accordance with Section 1723 of the NDAA for FY14.**

The Army complies with the requirements of DoDI 6495.02 for document retention. Since transitioning reporting to the DSAID in FY13, Army SARCs now upload and store the DD Form 2910 (Victim Reporting Preference Statement) in DSAID for Unrestricted Reports. The Army also included the requirements for retaining DD Form 2910 in the draft revision of AR 600-20.

For Unrestricted Reports, CID Regulation 195-1 requires the DD Form 2911 (DoD Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Report) be attached as an exhibit to all final CID sexual assault investigations. All final CID reports and exhibits are sent to the U.S. Army Crime Records Center (CRC) for storage, where they are retained on file for 50 years in accordance with an existing System of Records Notice. Although distribution of the DD Form 2911 is limited to CRC and file copies only, this does not restrict a copy of the form being provided, upon request, to authorized recipients of CID reports (e.g., commanders and prosecutors) who require the report in the performance of official duties, unless otherwise authorized by law.

For Restricted Reports, installation provost marshal personnel currently store the DD Form 2911 and the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) kit locally for five years and then destroy the form and kit. A draft Army Directive instructs these personnel to cease destruction of all DD Form 2911s and SAFE kits.

In accordance with MEDCOM Regulation 40-36 (Medical Facility Management of Sexual Assault), forensic examination records are maintained separately from outpatient treatment records to avoid inadvertent disclosure of unrelated information and to preserve confidentiality. SACCs and SACPs and all healthcare providers, must document an encounter with a victim as "sensitive" to protect and promote the welfare of the patient. The Patient Administration Division maintains the "sensitive" paper records in a locked, secured container.

**2.12. Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

CID routinely conducts joint investigations with civilian law enforcement agencies when felony crimes occur in their jurisdictions and involve Soldiers as suspects and sometimes victims. The investigators work closely together, often partnering, to complete various investigative tasks (interviews, crime scene processing, hospital treatment, executing warrants, etc.). While working together, each shares their best practices and techniques. CID often adopts civilian best practices and innovative techniques.

At many locations throughout the world, CID agents accompany military victims to civilian hospitals for treatment and administration of a sexual assault forensic examination kit.

The Army's Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG), through the International Association of Chiefs of Police, drafted a Joint Defense and University Chiefs' Resolution addressing sexual violence on college campuses and military installations. The resolution calls upon law enforcement leadership in the military, universities and colleges to partner with local and state law enforcement agencies to prioritize efforts in addressing sexual violence and strengthening the response to these crimes.

**2.13. Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.**

The USAMPS continues to refine SVUIC training, incorporating new and proven methods to ensure the course remains on the cutting edge of technological advances and evolving investigative practices. CID will continue to send its agents to the SVUIC with a goal of having all of its agents trained.

Agents can improve their skills even further by attending other advanced training in crime scene processing, child abuse and domestic violence. Personnel attending these advanced courses receive another ASI that highlights their expertise in all areas within the Special Victim Capability system. Additionally, senior sexual assault investigation team chiefs are scheduled to attend the annual Ending Violence Against Women International meeting in FY15.

The CID pamphlet on sexual assault investigation is updated annually and immediately distributed throughout CID in order codify emerging best practices. CID will continue to push for a revision of restrictive requirements on pre-text telephone calls and communications (a common best practice by civilian law enforcement in sexual assault investigations) that hampers collection of the best evidence.

**3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”**

**3.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.”**

The Army's efforts to hold offenders accountable show clear and significant progress. Since the inception of its unique SVP program in 2009, the Army has seen a 68% increase in the number of sexual assault courts-martial, while maintaining conviction rates between 60% and 70%. During the same period, the number of criminal convictions and punitive discharges for all sexual assault and serious family violence

offenses has more than doubled. Prosecution rates in the Army reflect a healthy judicial system, in which commanders demonstrate a commitment to good order and discipline by pursuing cases that serve the interests of victims and our communities.

Additionally, the Secretary signed Army Directive 2013-21 (Initiating Separation Proceedings and Prohibiting Overseas Assignment for Soldiers Convicted of Sex Offenses) on November 7, 2013 ([http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/files/ad2013\\_21.pdf](http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/files/ad2013_21.pdf)). This directive ensures the decision to retain any Soldier convicted of a sex offense is fully informed and in the Army's best interest. In addition, this directive prohibits the overseas assignment of any Soldier convicted of a sex offense.

### **3.2. Describe your progress in implementing a special victims' advocacy/counsel for victims.**

The Army fully implemented the SVC Program in FY14. This program is unique to the military justice system and is unequalled in the civilian community. At no cost to the victim, the Army provides a specially trained attorney to every Soldier or dependent family member victim of sexual assault.

The SVC Program's mission is to empower victims, provide legal support through independent representation, increase the level of legal assistance provided and build resiliency in victims to enable their full participation in the military justice and administrative process.

SVCs are uniformed legal assistance attorneys, nominated by their Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) based on their maturity and judgment and certified by The Judge Advocate General (TJAG). SVCs serve a one to two year tour under the supervision of the local Chief of Legal Assistance. The SVC Program Manager resides at HQDA in the Office of The Judge Advocate General (OTJAG), under the supervision of Director of Soldier and Family Legal Services and operates in partnership with the Legal Assistance Policy Division. Each SVC attends a one-week training course prior to certification by TJAG.

An SVC represents a victim throughout the investigation and accountability process, with the primary duty to zealously represent the express interests of the victim, even if those interests do not align with the government's interests. The SVC may also provide the following services:

- Accompany the client to meetings or interviews related to the case.
- Address the court-martial on the client's behalf.
- File motions and other court documents.
- Advocate on behalf of the client with entities such as the command, military or civilian health care organizations and social service providers.
- Communicate with government and defense attorneys on behalf of the client.
- Take other action on the client's behalf in order to exercise the client's rights related to the case.

Indications are the SVC Program is functioning well for victims and commanders. Results from the DoD Survivor Experience Survey (SES) indicated 89% of participating Army victims reported satisfaction with the services of their SVC. The Army maintains approximately 78 specially trained judge advocates serving as SVCs in the Active

Component; 75 in the Army Reserve and 47 in the Army National Guard. By the end of FY14, SVCs served more than 1,700 client victims, conducted approximately 8,000 consultations with clients and attended more than 360 courts-martial.

**3.3. Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the special victim capability program (paralegals, JAGs, Judges, special victim counsel/victim legal counsel and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.**

During the past three years, recognizing the need for a more integrated and synchronized training program, the JAG Corps completed a substantial overhaul of available courses and performance tracking. The primary training arms of the JAG Corps are The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS), the Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) and the Defense Counsel Assistance Program (DCAP). These activities coordinate quarterly to synchronize and prioritize training needs covered by a budget of over \$3 million.

Judge advocates attend required training at the TJAGLCS throughout their career and can attend more than 21 elective courses with a sexual assault focus offered by the three training arms. In addition, judge advocates attend courses offered by civilian organizations, including the National District Attorney's Association and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. TCAP and DCAP also conduct regional outreach training courses at installations, tailoring these courses to the needs of each jurisdiction and allowing time for direct case assistance and evaluation. As TCAP and DCAP identify emerging issues across the Army, the civilian experts and senior litigators from TCAP and DCAP develop new short courses to offer judge advocates Army-wide.

In order to ensure that the Army most effectively addresses allegations of sexual assault, the JAG Corps continued to implement the SVP Program and employ Special Victim Litigation Experts. These efforts are intended to establish the best practices available with regard to disposition of sexual assault allegations and to ensure the Army's ability to most effectively prosecute and defend sexual assault and special victim cases.

The Army selects SVPs based on military justice experience, advocacy and interpersonal skills. Within the first six months of duty, SVPs attend a two-week Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy Course; attend a five day New Prosecutor/Essential Strategies for Sexual Assault Prosecution course and attend the three-day Special Victim Prosecutor course. SVPs receive additional training at the National District Attorney's Association Career Prosecutors Course and perform a two-week internship with a major city's sexual assault prosecutor's office. SVPs are part of the Army-wide effort to provide even greater expertise to the investigation and disposition of allegations of sexual assault and family violence. SVPs focus nearly exclusively on the prosecution of sexual assault and special victim cases and train/assist other prosecutors on the same types of cases. Their mission requires SVPs to maintain excellent working relationships with those investigating allegations of these crimes and those professionals working to meet the physical and emotional needs of victims.

Army SVNCOs and VWLs attend an annual 40-hour course focusing on working with victims of sexual assault and family violence.

The Army OTJAG continues to collect and review every DA Form 7568, Army/Victim/Witness Liaison Program Evaluation in order to improve the services to victims. This form is provided to each victim and witness in every trial by special or general court-martial, including sexual assault cases. These evaluations are overwhelmingly positive.

**3.4. Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect shall be placed in the service personnel record.**

Section 1745 of the FY14 NDAA implemented two new requirements for accountability of sex-related offenses; the inclusion of information on sex-related offenses in personnel service records and the commanding officer's mandatory review of the personnel record notation. DoD further directed each Service to develop and issue policy to implement this requirement.

On December 9, 2014, the Army published Army Directive 2014-29 (Inclusion and Command Review of Information on Sex-Related Offenses in the Army Military Human Resource Record) [http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/files/ad2014\\_29.pdf](http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/files/ad2014_29.pdf). This directive requires commanders to ensure that the permanent record in the Army Military Human Resource Record be annotated for Soldiers who receive a court-martial conviction, non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense.

**3.5. Describe your progress to expand the availability, sequencing and scope of commanders' legal courses (e.g., range of command legal authorities and options). Include how you are assessing course outcomes.**

Legal training for commanders has always been an aspect of professional development, beginning prior to commissioning with UCMJ training in ROTC and at USMA. Once commissioned, officers assume a quasi-judicial role in each leadership position and progressing in authority with each assignment.

Judge advocates play a critical role in the legal training for commanders, including responsibilities for sexual assault offenses. At the local level, judge advocates instruct at Pre-Command and Company Commander/First Sergeant Courses. Officers entrusted with the disposition of sexual assaults, withheld to Colonels with Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA), are required to attend Senior Officer Legal Orientation (SOLO) courses taught by judge advocates at TJAGLCS. General Officers, who will serve as convening authorities, receive one-on-one instruction at TJAGLCS in their legal responsibilities, again with a focus on sexual assault. Beginning in FY14, TJAGLCS offered a new course for incoming Brigade Command Sergeants Major. In addition to these specialized legal courses, JAG Corps officers teach a block of instruction at the PCC for Battalion and Brigade Commanders and Command Sergeants Major.

**3.6. Describe your effort to ensure the withholding of initial disposition authority in certain sexual assault cases from all commanders who do not possess at least Special Court Martial Convening Authority and who are not in the grade of O6 or higher.**

After the Secretary of Defense directed that the initial disposition authority in penetrative sexual assault offenses be withheld to O-6 SPCMCA, the OTJAG provided

an information paper and other training to SJAs and Chiefs of Criminal Law at all Army installations. The new withhold policy was incorporated into all pre-command and legal training courses and published to all Judge Advocates through MilSuite.

Finally, TJAGLCS updated the Commander's Legal Handbook, providing guidance on the disposition authority in sexual assault cases.

**3.7. Describe your efforts to ensure SAPR first responder knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).**

SARCs and VAs receive instruction on Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514 in the SHARP 80-Hour Certification Course for collateral duty personnel, and in the 7-Week Baseline Certification Course for full-time personnel. The training, presented by Judge Advocates, occurs in Lesson 11 (Process a Sexual Assault Report) for both courses. Confidentiality and exceptions to confidentiality are discussed as part of the lesson when addressing a victim's privileges under MRE 514.

Judge Advocates also advise first responders locally at every Army installation about the Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege set forth in MRE 514.

The SVUIC training at the USAMPS teaches MRE 514 to all investigators. Additionally, annual training for CID agents covers MRE 514.

This privilege is noted twice on the DD Form 2910.

**3.8. Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service for those members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any pertinent referrals such as drug and alcohol counseling, or other types of counseling or intervention.**

All military correctional facilities provide, at a minimum, victim impact awareness and substance abuse/drug and alcohol education. Medium and maximum security facilities offer additional programs focusing on the prisoner's offense. These behavior specific group treatment programs include sex offender education/treatment. Group treatment is considered voluntary and prisoners may decline to participate.

The sex offender education/treatment groups vary by facility:

- United States Disciplinary Barracks (maximum security facility). Prisoners are assessed to determine the level of treatment services they require for their sexual offenses. Prisoners who are determined to be low risk are placed in a low risk group. This group meets for approximately 36 sessions that are two hours in length. Prisoners assessed to be moderate or high risk are placed in an intensive treatment group. This phase includes sessions that meet twice a week for a total of four hours of treatment per week. The average length of participation is 40 weeks. The goals are for the inmates to: understand their offending pattern and their risk factors for re-offense; develop appropriate skills to mitigate their risk for re-offending; learn how to achieve their life goals without harm to others. A team of professional staff who are specifically trained to work with sexual offenders facilitates the group.
- Midwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility and Northwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility (medium security facilities). These programs are designed to introduce offenders to the broader concepts involved in sex offender treatment and

<p>range from six to ten sessions. The goal is to prepare the prisoner for their mandatory attendance in treatment after incarceration which is managed by individual jurisdictions and made available in the private sector. A credentialed provider facilitates the programs.</p>
<p><b>3.9. NGB, describe how you are ensuring that all investigations are being referred to the NGB-JA/Office of Complex Investigations.</b></p>
<p>Not applicable to Army.</p>
<p><b>3.10. Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.</b></p>
<p>In order to effect the Army practice of maximizing jurisdiction over offenses committed by Soldiers off-post, SJAs enter into a formal or informal agreement with local civilian authorities to ensure that every allegation is carefully considered for appropriate disposition.</p>
<p><b>3.11. Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.</b></p>
<p>The Army will continue to ensure SVPs maintain and improve their skills. The following training courses represent some of the continuing education planned for SVPs in FY15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Essential Strategies for Sexual Assault Prosecution Course. TCAP plans to conduct four of these three-day training events. The training is modeled after sexual assault prosecution institutes throughout the country, which train prosecutors to successfully prosecute sexual assault crimes.</li> <li>• Complex Litigation Course. This three-day course focuses on the very difficult aspects and challenges of litigating high profile cases, such as voir dire, discovery, use of expert testimony and sentencing.</li> <li>• Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy Course. This course is a two-week trial advocacy course focusing on the fundamentals of trial advocacy in the context of litigating special victim cases.</li> <li>• Introduction to Forensic Evidence Course. TCAP plans to offer this five-day training event twice during FY15. This course is held at the USACIL using USACIL instructors.</li> <li>• Sexual Assault Expert Symposium. TCAP plans to offer one session of this three-day training event. The expert symposium introduces participants to the scientific disciplines they will encounter while litigating special victim cases.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, TCAP plans to conduct two SVP Conferences, bringing all SVPs assigned throughout the world to one location to discuss trends and issues in the investigation and disposition of special victim cases. Each conference is a three-day event where TCAP personnel provide relevant and timely military justice training.</p>
<p><b>3.12. Provide a response to the following data points regarding to the Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability:</b></p>
<p><b>3.12.1. Percentage of SVIP cases preferred, compared to overall number of courts martial preferred in FY14.</b></p>

Of the 981 General and Special Courts-Martial that reached arraignment, 413 (42%) included a charge under Article 120.

**3.12.2. Percentage of special victim offense courts-martial tried by, or with the direct advice and assistance of a specially trained prosecutor.**

SVP provide direct advice and assistance on 100% of sexual assault allegations tried at courts-martial. Pursuant to The Judge Advocate General (TJAG) Policy Memorandum 14-06, dated January 22, 2014, all Chiefs of Military Justice and Brigade Judge Advocates are required to consult with the servicing Special Victim Prosecutor on the disposition, charging decision and investigative file for every sexual assault allegation. After the initial required consultation, the role of the Special Victim Prosecutor in the prosecution of the court-martial will depend upon the complexity of the case and the experience of the prosecutor. In addition, every prosecutor is required to attend the Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy Course prior to serving as lead counsel on a sexual assault court-martial.

**3.12.3. Compliance with DoD Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) reporting requirements to ensure victims are consulted with and regularly updated by SVIP legal personnel**

The Army is in full compliance with reporting requirements to ensure victims are consulted and regularly updated by legal personnel. The on-going codification of Article 6b, UCMJ, rights of victims will reflect long-standing Army practices to consult with victims throughout the investigation, disposition and accountability process. Formalizing the victim's participation in the court-martial process, new Rules for Courts-Martial will set forth victim rights in all phases of the trial. Army prosecutors and legal personnel also assist commanders in meeting the requirement set forth in AR 600-20, to provide victims with a minimum monthly update on progress of their case.

**3.12.4. Percentage of specially trained prosecutors and other legal support personnel having received additional and advanced training in SVIP topical areas**

Every Army prosecutor serving as lead counsel on a sexual assault court-martial has received additional and advanced training in special victim offenses. The 23 Army SVP are hand-selected at the HQDA level for both their skill in the courtroom and their ability to work with victims. Within the first six months of duty, every SVP completes: on-the-job training with a civilian Special Victim Unit; attends a two-week Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy Course; attends a five day New Prosecutor/Essential Strategies for Sexual Assault Prosecution course and attends the three-day SVP course.

All prosecutors are required to attend, at a minimum, the Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy Course, prior to prosecuting a sexual assault offense at court-martial. TJAGLCS offers a comprehensive series of courses to all of the key players in the military justice system, starting with new Judge Advocates and ranging all the way to Military Judges and general officers. The factual scenario which forms the basis of all instruction is a sexual assault scenario. Therefore, each course prepares the particular officer for their role in the Military Justice Process and specifically, for adjudicating a sexual assault case through that process.

Attendance at courses is tracked locally by supervising Judge Advocates and centrally at the Department of the Army. As Judge Advocates complete courses and attain experience in military justice positions, they obtain military justice additional skill identifiers that are reflected on personnel records. There are four levels of military justice additional skill identifiers from basic to expert. The skill identifier program promotes greater skill in litigation and expertise in military justice and is a factor in future military justice assignments.

**4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance--The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”**

**4.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include responsibilities established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2.**

It is the Army’s goal to eliminate sexual assault; but when incidents do occur, the Army treats victims with dignity, respect and professionalism. As noted in the discussions of LOE 2 (Investigation) and LOE 3 (Accountability), the Army’s cadre of SAI, SVP and SVC help ensure that sexual assault victims receive the highest quality of professional and compassionate services during the military justice process. Likewise, other responders such as SARCs, VAs and healthcare personnel play essential roles providing the care and advocacy that victims of sexual assault deserve.

The Army made a determined effort during the past few years to ensure those entrusted to provide advocacy and healthcare to sexual assault victims are the best qualified and the best trained. These efforts include increased and improved training as well as more intense scrutiny and screening of personnel to fill these sensitive and trusted roles. The unprecedented priority placed on sexual assault prevention and response by Army leaders appears to have resulted in increasing victim confidence in the system as surveys and focus groups indicate Soldiers favorably view their units’ reporting climate and chain of command support for victims.

With regard to responsibilities established in Enclosure 2 of DoDI 6400.07 (Standards for Victim Assistance in the Military Community), the Army’s SARC and VA Certification Courses include:

- **Effective Communication.** Topics addressed in the training include: active listening, non-verbal and verbal communication, maintaining and establishing boundaries of communication, ethical responsibilities and conflicts of interest.
- **Response to Victimization.** A detailed discussion on the dynamics of ‘Victimology’ and victim blaming theories identifies myths that facilitate victim blaming and re-victimization, describes male victimization and explains healing and recovery for victims of sexual assault.
- **Crisis Support.** Addresses the importance of privileged communications, privacy rules and limitations on disclosure of information to other parties in crisis or dangerous situations. The training emphasizes that all Personally Identifiable Information (PII) is collected, maintained, disseminated and used in accordance with DoD policies

- Ethical Standards. The importance of abiding by standards for appropriate and ethical conduct when performing duties as a SARC or VA goes hand in hand with providing high quality services. The training identifies ways of documenting and administering services to ensure quality and responsiveness to victims' needs.
- Access to Resources and Services. Students who attend both courses receive detailed information on the availability of resources and services appropriate to their needs.
- Interaction with the Military Justice System and Medical Personnel. The training stresses that SARCs and VAs are not legal or medical professionals and that it is their job to get a victim/survivor to those professionals for assistance with medical and legal advice or services.

**4.2. Describe your progress in allowing Reserve Component Service members who are victims of sexual assault while on active duty to remain on active duty status to obtain the treatment and support afforded active duty members.**

The Army established procedures in 2009 to ensure that line of duty determinations are completed at the time a member of the Reserve Component files a Restricted Report, for the purpose of enabling the victim's access to medical care.

**4.3. Describe your progress in ensuring that a member of the Reserve Components who is a victim of sexual assault by another member of the Reserve Components has timely access to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator.**

All Army Reserve victims of sexual assault have access to their Regional Support Command (RSC) SARC at all times by calling the RSC 24/7 hotline number. In addition, the DoD Safe Helpline and Installation 24/7 hotline are available. Units place SHARP information on unit websites and provide materials in high foot traffic areas such as; barracks, motor-pools and dining facilities. The Army Reserve also distributes a government cell-phone to SARCs to facilitate 24-hour access for victims and commanders who have any sexual harassment or sexual assault concerns.

**4.4. List the total number of full-time SARC/SAPR VAs serving at brigade or equivalent level. If not at 100%, describe your efforts to achieve 100% fill.**

The Army has 330 out of 351 SARC positions at the brigade or equivalent level filled with full-time personnel. Additionally, 304 out of 333 Army VA positions at the brigade or equivalent level are filled with full-time personnel. Collateral duty military and civilian personnel are covering/filling the vacancies.

Commands are required to report to HQDA monthly on the status of their efforts to reach 100%. The Army currently has more than 16,000 personnel credentialed as SARCs and VAs to ensure that all victims of sexual assault receive the services and support to which they are entitled.

**4.5. Describe what measures have been taken to ensure Service members are informed in a timely manner of their option to request a Military Protective Order (MPO) from the command of assignment. Include documentation that requires law enforcement agents to document MPOs in their investigative case files, to include documentation for Reserve Component personnel in Title 10 status.**

Commanders' use of Military Protective Orders (MPO) and consideration of

transferring sexual assault victims (and/or subjects) is documented in Chapter 8, AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy) and included in pre-command training.

SHARP personnel (SARCs and/or VAs) use the DD Form 2910 (Victim Reporting Preference Statement) to inform victims of their rights regarding separation from the offender, MPOs, temporary restraining orders and transfers.

Also, in accordance with DoDI 5505.18 (Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense), all investigators receive training in MPOs and expedited transfers annually, and those attending the SVUIC receive similar training. In accordance with AR 27-10 (Military Justice), victims and witnesses are advised that their interests are protected by administrative and criminal sanctions, one of which is an MPO issued by an appropriate commander. Paragraph 15.1h(5), CID Regulation 195-1, requires CID agents to include a copy of MPOs or Civilian Protective Orders (CPOs) as an exhibit to the final report of investigation. That requirement reads:

*(5) Special agents will obtain copies of military protective orders (MPOs) issued by commanders to Soldier subject/suspects in all (e.g., sole, joint, collateral) sexual assault investigations. Copies of civilian protective orders (CPO) issued to Soldier subject/suspects in all sexual assault investigations will be obtained when available. If a CPO cannot be obtained, all efforts to obtain a copy will be documented in the AAS (Agent Activity Summary). A copy of the MPO and/or CPO will be an attached exhibit to the final ROI (Report of Investigation).*

Finally, the availability and use of the MPO is discussed as part of the SHARP classes in Army PME courses and annually in SHARP URT.

**4.6. Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and refresher training for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification if appropriate.**

Based on an FY13 internal assessment of screening processes, the Army established broader and more stringent criteria and background checks for personnel serving as SARCs, VAs, Recruiters, Drill Sergeants and Advanced Individual Training (AIT) Platoon Sergeants. The Secretary also mandated suitability checks for more than 20,000 Drill Sergeants, Recruiters, VAs, SARCs and other "positions of trust" to ensure that only the best-qualified and most suitable individuals serve in these important positions. These revised processes and procedures ensure commanders actively select personnel who are best suited for their roles and responsibilities. To codify all of these policy improvements, the Army published Execution Order (EXORD) 193-14 (Screening of SHARP Program Personnel and Others in Identified Positions of Significant Trust) directing an enduring process for screening sensitive positions, including SARCs/VAs.

The Army screening process consists of local and national criminal background checks, including the National Sex Offender Registry and public websites. Candidates are typically screened prior to attending training. These checks consist of mandatory disqualification criteria for perpetrators of serious crimes. The checks also consist of screening for minor offenses that can be waived after General Officer consideration and approval. In either event, Soldiers who are precluded from serving in a position of significant trust due to misconduct have that stipulation recorded in their permanent

personnel file via a General Officer signed memorandum. This memorandum prevents the Soldier from being considered for another position of significant trust. Additionally, those individuals have their Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) certification revoked after a substantiated investigation and required due process.

In July 2014, the Army implemented a 24-Hour SARC/VA Recertification Course (online) for those individuals who need continuing education credits to meet the two year recertification requirements as outlined by the D-SAACP

**4.7. Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP certified prior to performing the duties of a SARC and SAPR VA.**

The Army follows the D-SAACP, which credentials SARCs and VAs through the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA).

Once a Soldier or Civilian SARC/VA completes the SHARP 80-Hour or 7-Week Baseline Certification Course, they must complete the DD Form 2950 (Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program Application Packet) and send it to the DoD D-SAACP office for processing. The HQDA SHARP Program Office monitors the status of Army D-SAACP applicants for approval/disapproval. This information is sent to the SHARP Program Managers of each Army command in order to track the credentialed status of all SARCs and VAs. Additionally, the HQDA SHARP Program Office facilitates revocation of credentials, when applicable.

In accordance with a memorandum signed by the Secretary on May 28, 2013, the authority to appoint SARCs is reserved to the first General Officer (GO)/Senior Executive in the chain of command. The authority to appoint VAs is reserved to the Brigade Commander.

**4.8. Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, Medical Personnel).**

The Army Audit Agency (AAA) conducted a comprehensive review of the Army's procedures for supporting the synchronization of the DoD Safe Helpline with installation SHARP hotlines. As a result of the AAA review, and the efforts of Army Command SHARP Program Managers, the Army reconciled all installation SHARP hotlines with the DoD Safe Helpline. On December 20, 2013, the Army standardized procedures for Army-wide compliance with the DoD Safe Helpline requirements:

- The Army Operations Center (AOC) conducts nightly quality control calls to ensure all numbers are tested on a rotating basis. The AOC provides the Army SHARP Program Office with the results of these calls.
- The Army SHARP Program Office contacts the SHARP Program Manager from each Army Command (ACOM), Army Service Component Command (ASCC) and Direct Reporting Unit (DRU) within one business day of an unsuccessful call and follows up until the issue is resolved.
- The Director, Army SHARP Program provides the Secretary a monthly report of quality control reporting results.
- The Secretary contacts the appropriate ACOM/ASCC/DRU Commanding General,

when any site experiences more than one unsuccessful call.

- ACOM/ASCC/DRU SHARP Program Managers provide monthly quality control reports to the Army SHARP Program Office by the 15<sup>th</sup> of each month.

In addition to the AOC quality control calls, the Army SHARP Program Office, AAA and DoD SAPRO conduct periodic compliance checks on a monthly basis. From January through October, 2014, the quality control accuracy rate has averaged 95%.

**4.9. Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DoD Safe Helpline, to all Service members.**

The Army prominently displays DoD Safe Helpline information (phone, on-line text or on-line chat and text) on Army SHARP Program training and marketing materials, the Army SHARP Program website and installation websites. The DoD Safe Helpline provides brochures, banners and information cards for dissemination throughout the Army. The Army also publicizes DoD Safe Helpline information in various media materials to include Army magazines and newsletters.

Other initiatives to publicize SHARP resources throughout the Army include:

- FORSCOM units post DoD Safe Helpline and Installation 24/7 Safe Helpline information at several public locations along with photos and contact information of SARCs and VAs.
- TRADOC installed SHARP Hotline phones in BCT and AIT sleeping areas, enabling Soldiers to push one button to reach the on-call VA.
- The requirement to post SHARP information on unit bulletin boards in USARPAC is included in the command inspection program.

**4.10. Describe your progress in ensuring victims are afforded their legal rights, protections and services.**

The implementation of the SVC Program has provided victims with an essential voice and transformed the ability of victims to understand and exercise their rights from the initial report through the investigation and accountability process. SVC provide broad services that extend beyond the legal rights in a court-martial to address all of the legal and administrative issues that can arise after an assault. Victims and commanders express overwhelming support for the program.

Additionally, the Army, along with the other Services, has expeditiously moved to amend regulations and the Manual for Courts-Martial through Executive Orders to ensure that the provisions of the Federal Crime Victims Rights Act are incorporated into the UCMJ. Specifically, the new provisions already in effect include:

- A codification of victims' rights.
- A prohibition to defense counsel from interviewing a victim of a sexual assault outside the presence of the SVC and/or prosecutor.
- Procedures for participation by the victim in the clemency phase of courts-martial.
- Revisions to Article 32 preliminary hearings that allow military victims to refuse to testify and strengthen rules of evidence and procedures intended to protect the privacy interests of victims.

**4.11. Describe your progress to improve the victim care services at Joint Bases,**

#### **in Joint Environments and for the Reserve Components.**

Some major Army commands such as FORSCOM, U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) and USARPAC have created Memorandums of Understanding (MOU)/Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) with other service SAPR programs on Joint Bases to pool resources and training opportunities. This includes MOAs between MCIOs to identify the conditions that dictate which MCIO has lead investigative responsibility on Joint Bases, and the requirement to conduct joint investigations as needed and/or to share information. Some Joint Bases have joint services meetings and conduct a joint SARB.

The Army Reserve has MOAs/MOUs enacted with civilian treatment facilities. Army Reserve SARCs and VAs make contact with any nearby garrison resources (e.g., ACS) to provide contact information and conduct regular visits.

The Army has 75 Reserve Judge Advocates serving as SVCs for Army Reserve Soldiers entitled to these services.

#### **4.12. Describe your progress in strengthening participation in an integrated victim services network of care.**

A significant victim services initiative for the Army during FY14 was the establishment of SHARP Resource Centers (SHARP-RC). A SHARP-RC is a “one-stop shop” designed to coordinate and support all SHARP program services on an Army installation, with a focus on maximum co-location of advocacy, investigative and legal personnel. The SHARP-RC also coordinates prevention, outreach and training activities. Leadership and personnel at Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM) established the initial SHARP-RC in 2013.

On March 21, 2014, the Chief of Staff directed a feasibility assessment for implementing SHARP-RCs at all Army installations, using the facility at JBLM as the model. A working group conducted a comprehensive review of the JBLM model, to include an on-site visit, to identify core functions and resources required.

The SHARP-RC has multiple functions that provide comprehensive service to the military community, including coordination with local victim advocacy agencies, legal, social and medical services.

Based on each installation’s specific resources and requirements, the following elements of the SHARP-RC may be full-time or part-time:

- VAs provide customer service and advocacy in support of victims, providers, responders and leaders. VAs operate the victim care and treatment area (with segregated Restricted Reporting and Unrestricted Reporting areas), perform ‘triage’ to identify needed resources, make referrals and direct non-SHARP issues to the appropriate program staff.
- A SACC/Nurse Case Manager (NCM) provides victim care management. While medical treatment is not conducted at the center, the SACC/NCM interviews victims and coordinates immediate and ongoing medical and behavioral health referrals.
- The SVC provides the victim with an attorney to help navigate the legal process.
- The SJA dedicates a prosecutor to the SHARP-RC and uses the space as a neutral environment for interacting with victims during the investigation and trial

phase of the case.

- CID provides agent support and interview space in the SHARP-RC for immediate interaction with victims choosing the Unrestricted Reporting option.
- SJA and CID personnel are co-located in the SHARP-RC away from the Customer Service Area in order to protect confidentiality and preserve a victim's Restricted Reporting option. In addition, VWLs and Special Victim Paralegals may support SHARP-RC operations.

The HQDA SHARP-RC working group assessed establishing SHARP-RCs at 43 Army locations based on Army Command input and:

- Population size and geographic dispersion.
- Historical sexual assault caseload.
- Availability of physical resources such as building and office space.
- Availability of advocacy.
- Investigative, legal and medical resources.

On June 2, 2014, the Chief of Staff approved a pilot program for the SHARP-RC concept at 12 locations across the Army. The initial operating capability is scheduled for January, 2015; however, several installations have already established their SHARP-RC.

**4.13. Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian victim response organizations to improve interoperability.**

As stated in Section 4.12, the SHARP-RC has multiple functions that provide comprehensive service to the military community, including coordination with local victim advocacy agencies, legal, social and medical services.

Additionally, MEDCOM continues to partner with civilian healthcare facilities, rape crisis centers and civilian professional organizations, including International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN) and NOVA to continually improve patient care and advocacy response.

The Army Reserve produced and published a "Community Resource Guide" and "First Responders Book" that have local SHARP resources for every community that host Reserve units. The Army Reserve also works closely with the local hospitals to ensure victims of sexual assault receive all required care.

The Army recently worked with the University of Southern California Institute for Creative Technologies in developing individual, interactive counseling tools to improve small unit leader counseling skills. This program, called Emergent Leader Immersive Training Environment (ELITE), uses specific SHARP scenarios to take junior leaders through counseling events, such as how to handle a sexual harassment complaint or an allegation of sexual assault. This "gaming" approach is an innovative learning model that seems to appeal to the current demographic of junior leaders. USMA incorporated ELITE into one of its military leadership courses.

**4.14. Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed in a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer and challenges to the implementation of the policy. Documentation should be included as an**

**appendix.**

The Secretary signed Army Directive 2011-19, Expedited Transfer or Reassignment Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault ([http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/AD2011\\_19.pdf](http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/AD2011_19.pdf)), on October 3, 2011. Soldiers who file an Unrestricted Report are informed by the SARC at the time of making the report, or as soon as practicable, of the option to request a temporary or permanent expedited transfer from their assigned command or installation or to a different location within their assigned command or installation.

In accordance with the Army Directive, commanders must start with a presumption in favor of granting a victim's request for transfer and take reasonable steps to prevent a transfer or reassignment from negatively impacting a victim's career. Commanders must also inform victims regarding reasonably foreseen impacts to his/her career, potential impact of the transfer on the investigation and prosecution of the case. Only a General Officer may disapprove a request for a local transfer and only the Commanding General (CG), Human Resources Command (HRC) may disapprove a transfer from an installation.

The SHARP Program Office and HRC jointly established oversight procedures to quickly resolve any Soldier transfer processing issues. Additionally, when considering the best courses of action for separating the victim and the subject, commanders may decide to transfer the subject.

Locally, the monthly SARB reviews Unrestricted Reports and victim care, including the status reports on MPOs and expedited transfer requests.

**4.14.1. Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (does NOT involve a PCS), provide:**

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested
- The number approved different than the victim requested
- The number denied and a summary of why
- The number moved within 30 days of approval
- The number moved after 30 days of approval

The number requested (20)

- The number approved as the victim requested (20)
- The number approved different than the victim requested (0)
- The number denied and a summary of why (0)
- The number moved within 30 days of approval (19)
- The number moved after 30 days of approval (1)

**4.14.2. Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (does involve a PCS move), provide:**

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested
- The number approved different than the victim requested
- The number denied and a summary of why
- The number moved within 30 days of approval
- The number moved after 30 days of approval

The number requested (296)

- The number approved as the victim requested (288)
- The number approved different than the victim requested (2)
- The number denied and a summary of why (6)
  - Two Soldiers were pending a UCMJ action, two were pending separation for unrelated misconduct and two were under investigation for unrelated misconduct.
  - The first GO in the victims' chain of command and the CG, HRC concurred with the recommendations for disapproval.
- The number moved within/after 30 days of approval (HRC issues all orders with early reporting authorized).

**4.15. Describe your efforts to implement and enhance first responder training (e.g., sexual assault health care providers).**

As a result of feedback received during panels and sensing sessions, chaired by the Chief of Staff and attended by SARCs, VAs and victim/survivors, it became clear that the Army needed to take measures to enhance the training and development of SHARP professionals in order to ensure they felt adequately equipped for their duties. The Army's 80-hour SHARP Certification Course, although twice as long as what DoD requires, needed to increase and strengthen educational requirements for the full-time brigade level SARCs and VAs. The Chief of Staff directed the development of a centralized SHARP Academy to expand the knowledge and skills of the Army's SARCs and VAs. The initial pilot course (January 27 - March 28, 2014), and four subsequent courses (all at Fort Belvoir, Virginia), validated a comprehensive curriculum which includes enhanced human relations, interpersonal communication and leadership training. The initial 8-week pilot course led the way for the development of a 7-week Baseline Certification Course for SARC/VA and a 12-week Course for SHARP Trainers.

In September 2014, the Army selected Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as the permanent location for the SHARP Academy, co-locating it with one of the Army's premier leader development training centers. The permanent SHARP Academy held their first two courses in October 2014.

The SVUIC, taught at USAMPS, uses cutting edge training techniques on a series of key topics and outside experts from psychiatry, child abuse trauma evidence and victim advocacy. This training dramatically increases the effectiveness of both investigators and prosecutors. Additionally, the annual refresher training for CID agents uses the evaluation of the investigations by the DoDIG and CID IG to identify shortfalls, trends and patterns that need correction.

During FY14, the SVC Program, in conjunction with TJAGLCS, established and conducted a SVC Certification Course, a SVC course for representing child victims and a SVC Supervisors Course. Additionally, OTJAG conducted training for 52 Army VWLs and Army correctional facility victim assistance personnel. This training included instruction on working with victims of sexual assault, the impact of crimes on victims, counterintuitive behavior, the SVP Program and the SVC Program.

In FY14, MEDCOM revised SAMFE training to include best practices and standards

developed in the SAMFE Leading Standard. Phase one of this training consists of 80 hours of classroom training. Phase two consists of supervised sexual assault patient examinations, observation of legal proceedings and testifying experience. Additional enhancements are planned that will standardize the use of live patients (female and male) resulting in a better training experience.

**4.16. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure you took to remedy the situation.**

There are no reports of any victims whose care was hindered due to a lack of SAFE kits or timely access to medical or laboratory resources.

**4.17. Provide the following information about coverage for Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations for all Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs):**

- A list of MTFs with the number and hours of emergency room coverage.
- The number of full-time Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) assigned at each MTF under your respective jurisdiction that operates an emergency room 24 hours per day.
- A list of the number of qualified SAFE examiners by MTF, listed separately by employees and contractors, if any.
- The number and types of providers (i.e. registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, medical doctor, physician assistant, independent duty corpsman).
- The dates of Service-certification to perform these exams (and/or national certification date) by provider.
- The number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and the types of providers assigned to those FTEs.
- A listing of all MOU/MOA to provide SAFE services, with the location, distance from the facility, and execution and termination dates for each agreement.
- How many SAFE kits were processed and results used to inform command action.

The FY14 NDAA mandates that every MTF with 24/7 Emergency Room capability shall have at least one SANE on staff. MEDCOM began implementing this SANE requirement in March 2014, which has resulted in 100% compliance (August 2014) in MEDCOM MTF SANE capability.

In FY14, MEDCOM led a national conversation on SAMFE best practices with the Department of Justice (DoJ), IAFN, USACIL, CID/OPMG, Navy and DoD. The results of this effort were the SAMFE Leading Standard guidelines which will be incorporated into policy and MEDCOM Regulation 40-36 (Medical Facility Management of Sexual Assault) in FY15.

The SAMFE Leading Standard directed the establishment of a Sexual Assault Medical Management Office (SAMMO) in every MTF to ensure a consistent patient-centered experience for victims of sexual violence. The SAMMO consists of a Sexual

Assault Medical Director, a SACC, a SACP, a Sexual Assault Behavioral Health (SABH) provider and SAMFEs.

The SAMMO provides improved immediate and long-term patient care and coordination for all victim support services. Medical services include assessment and treatment of acute medical injuries, offering a SAFE when indicated, assessment of risk for pregnancy, assessment of risk of sexually transmitted infections, behavioral health support and all necessary follow-up care and services. All patients are offered a referral to behavioral health at their first medical encounter and are encouraged to receive psychological care and victim advocacy support. Long-term care plans are tailored to the meet the individual patient's medical and behavioral healthcare needs.

**See Appendix A for SAFE coverage and capabilities at Army MTFs.**

**4.18. Provide information about any problems or challenges that have been encountered with MTFs during the previous year and the actions taken to improve the program or services.**

During FY14, MEDCOM conducted SAVs to review MTF policies and SAFE procedures. The SAVs included interviews, discussions with the staff that perform SAFEs, and an assessment of designated areas where SAFEs are performed. The SAV team discussed findings with the SAMFEs, MTF leadership and staff.

The Deputy Surgeon General also directed that all MTFs that provide SAFEs designate an exam room that is secure, private, gender neutral and able to immediately respond to patients.

**4.19. Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective victim support response, and reporting options.**

As previously discussed, the responsibility for executing the centralized training for both SARC/VA and SHARP Trainers transferred from the HQDA SHARP Program Office to the SHARP Academy under the Combined Arms Center at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. No later than October 1, 2015, the SHARP Academy also assumes responsibility for managing the decentralized SHARP 80-Hour Certification Course along with the responsibility for managing all SHARP institutional training (IMT, PME and CES) and operational training (SHARP Annual URT).

MEDCOM plans for FY15 include publishing the revision of MEDCOM Regulation 40-36, staff assistance visits and inspections to assist MTFs with methods to improve the delivery of care to victims.

Additionally:

- The Army will continue to credential SARCs/VAs in accordance with D-SAACP.
- The Army will continue implementation of SHARP-RCs.
- The Army plans to pursue options for adding ELITE to PME and other training courses.

**4.20. Provide status of developing and implementation of regulation that prohibits retaliation against a victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense in accordance with FY14 NDAA. Include measures to ensure Service members receive education and training pertaining to reprisal prevention**

**and detections; policies and procedures for filing a complaint of retaliation.**

The Army is taking action to address retaliation through messaging, training, investigation and when appropriate, taking disciplinary action against Soldiers who retaliate against individuals who report allegations of sexual assault. On June 19, 2014, the Secretary signed Army Directive 2014-20, Prohibition of Retaliation Against Soldiers for Reporting a Criminal Offense ([http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/AD2014\\_20.pdf](http://www.apd.army.mil/pdf/AD2014_20.pdf)). This directive states that "[n]o Soldier may retaliate against a victim, an alleged victim or another member of the Armed Forces based on that individual's report of a criminal offense."

The Army has fully implemented the requirements of the Military Whistleblower Protection Act, 10 U.S.C. § 1034, which prohibits whistleblower reprisal, in Army Regulation 600-20 at paragraph 5-12. The Army has a robust mechanism for investigating allegations of reprisal through The Inspector General (TIG).

Army intends to:

- Publish an Army Directive, directing that, at every SARB meeting, the SARB Chairs will ask the SARB members if the victim, witnesses, bystanders (who intervened), SARCs and SAPR VAs, first responders, or other parties to the incident perceived that they have experienced any incidents of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment or reprisals. Upon report of an allegation of retaliation, a full investigation will be directed.
- Update AR 600-20, to include SARB Chair responsibilities to refer all allegations from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment or reprisal in conjunction with an allegation of sexual assault for appropriate action.
- Update SARC/VA training to include procedures for receipt and processing allegations of retaliation as well as methods for submitting complaints to the installation SARB for review.

**5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”**

**5.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.”**

The Army published a SHARP Campaign Plan in May 2014. The campaign plan established objectives for each Line of Effort (LOE): Prevention, Investigation, Accountability, Advocacy and Assessment. To measure progress in achieving these objectives, the Army initiated an assessment program of the campaign plan objectives in late 2014. The assessment program consists of three phases through 2017. Initially, the assessment defined metrics for each LOE sub-objective. Then, the Army determined which existing data collection systems could populate each metric and the update frequency. The method of assessment consists of data aggregation and display in the Army Strategic Management System (SMS) under a common operating picture. At full operational capability, the assessment will be available to echelons above brigade and brigade level commanders. This common operating picture can be tailored for each organization or installation including non-SHARP metrics for increased user functionality.

To enable assessment, the Army SHARP Program Office provides dedicated resources to data quality assurance and improvement.

**5.2. Describe your oversight activities that assess the SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General inspections) and other activities.**

The first line of assessments of the SHARP Program's effectiveness is the monthly SARB chaired by the Senior Commander at each Army installation. Commanders conduct assessments through the SARB with the Senior Commander and critical response agencies that include CID, SJA, Behavioral Health, IG and subordinate commanders with their SARCs/VAs. The SARBs review cases and identify trends that may assist commanders in determining where potential areas of concern exist in order to develop courses of action to reduce or eliminate these crimes.

The Army Inspector General (DAIG) conducted the most comprehensive oversight activity of FY14. The DAIG conducted interviews with more than 2,700 contacts (Soldiers, leaders, DA Civilians, and Family Members) and analyzed data and perspectives from more than 1,800 surveys across the Army. The DAIG also reviewed 100 SARC/VA suitability files for compliance and completeness. This review will assist in developing future area of improvement in the SHARP program. The DAIG inspection found:

- Soldiers at most inspection sites reported that the Army is getting the message out about SHARP.
- Commanders at battalion level and above knew the appropriate actions to take with regard to sexual assaults.
- There are too many documents and publications addressing various aspects and changes to the SHARP program.
- Gaps in SHARP training include both the spectrum of vignettes and the lack of NCO specific training.
- Need for better procedures to ensure continuity of care for a victim during transition and/or expedited transfer (warm hand-off).
- The current focus on SHARP has resulted in an emerging hypersensitivity across the force.
- There are still considerations and perceptions that may prevent a victim or bystander from reporting or intervening in an incident.

Two other Department of the Army level assessments of the SHARP program during FY14 include:

- U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) Focus Groups. ARI conducted more than 170 focus groups and individual interviews. Topics discussed included: reporting (e.g., barriers to reporting, reasons to report/not report, retaliation, confidentiality, SARC/VA), command climate (e.g., trust in leadership, unit climate regarding sexual harassment/assault), SHARP training, "sexting" and social media.
- Installation Management Command (IMCOM) IG. The purpose of this inspection

was to determine if the implementation of the Army's SHARP Program was being effectively managed and if it was meeting the needs of Soldiers, Family members and Civilian employees in accordance with applicable DoD and Army policies.

An analysis of the three independent assessments (DAIG, ARI and IMCOM IG) resulted in some common findings:

Finding 1: Confidentiality – Assessments determined that a lack of confidentiality discourages reporting. The findings highlighted the challenges in respecting the victim's right to confidentiality with ensuring those who need to know about the incident are informed. Commanders must balance the conflicting needs for Soldiers to understand the chain of command's response to sexual harassment/assault incidents while maintaining victim confidentiality. Commanders are doing all they can to provide SHARP personnel with work space where a victim could feel comfortable seeking help. However, some SHARP offices are located inside facilities where the victim has to approach a counter, usually surrounded by people, and ask to talk to the SARC or VA. To address these concerns, the Chief of Staff approved the implementation of the SHARP-RC initiative discussed in LOE 4 (Advocacy).

Finding 2: Training - Assessments found that emphasis on SHARP training resulted in both training fatigue and hypersensitivity across the force. Some Soldiers were overwhelmed with the large amount of PowerPoint presentations, online modules and videos. Soldiers felt that the online training was just something they did to "check the box" and that they clicked through it. Satisfaction with SHARP training appeared to be related to the training modality. Participants in each survey/rank group expressed satisfaction with interactive training such as skits and role-play. There was also agreement that SHARP training should incorporate situations in which the genders and ranks of the victim and offender are other than what might be expected. Other concerns were that mandatory annual SHARP training was not effectively targeting the right audience, including commanders and leaders. The Army incorporated these recommendations into SHARP annual training guidance which stated that training be conducted in groups of less than 25, be small unit leader-led and scenario-based. To address these and other issues, the Army updated its annual unit training for FY15 by reducing reliance on briefing slides and introducing vignette- and scenario-driven training to support small group discussion. Many of the scenarios were based on real-life circumstances. The Army also implemented the ELITE training for developing individual, interactive counseling tools to improve small unit leader counseling skills.

Finding 3: SARC/VA Training - One assessment questioned the adequacy of SARC and VA training and suggested inclusion of additional topics and a lengthened course of instruction to better prepare SARCs/VAs to perform their duties. A majority of SARCs and VAs in one command voiced concerns about the quality, content and length of the training they received. Another assessment found that the Army needs to ensure consistent execution of a program of instruction and enhance training to improve response capabilities of VAs. To address these findings, the Army improved its training program for full-time SARCs and VAs and established for the new SHARP Academy. This training program provides an expanded curriculum focused on professional services in direct support of sexual assault victims.

Finding 4: SHARP Personnel Screening Process - One assessment found that the

screening packet configuration varied significantly from location to location. Also, the screening packets varied from installation to installation, containing different information, incomplete information/documents and different formats. No installation inspected identified a centralized office to gather, provide quality control and maintain/store the screening packets. Another assessment recommended the Army publish guidance that includes an estimate for annual screening/re-screening requirements for SHARP personnel. In response to these concerns, the Army published EXORD 193-14 directing an enduring process for screening sensitive positions, including SARCs/VAs.

Finding 5: Senior Leader Training - One assessment found that Army leaders need to establish and consistently model a climate of “zero retaliation.” Another assessment recommended that the Army expand and emphasize a tiered approach to training and include leader professional development in PME. To address these recommendations, the Army completed full integration of SHARP core competencies and learning objectives into all echelons of Army PME. Based on an assessment of Army PCC and Senior Enlisted SHARP training, the Army expanded mandatory first responder training from Brigade and Battalion level to the Company level. Army policy now requires Brigade SARCs to conduct this training for all Company Commanders and First Sergeants within 30 days of assuming their position. In addition, to improve prevention of sexual assault and harassment, the Army established a new training program for implementation in focused on bystander intervention, entitled ‘Got Your Back.’

Finding 6: Social Media - One assessment recommended that SHARP training include scenarios discussing the use of text messages and social media as a means to sexually harass others. Another assessment found that some Soldiers reported being harassed via social media. Additionally, 90% of sexual assault and sexual harassment cases were found to include the use of digital/social media. To address these findings, ARI is initiating research in 2015 on aspects of social media and cyber personas that may inform programs and policy on sexual harassment and sexual assault.

AR 600-20 requires commanders and SHARP program proponents at all levels to provide program assessment feedback to HQDA. During FY14, most major Army commands reported conducting several reviews/inspections/assessments. Specifically:

- The CID IG completed evaluations of investigative services related to sexual assault investigations. General findings verified, with few exceptions, that investigations of sexual assaults were conducted in a thorough and timely manner and met the investigative standards of the command.
- OTJAG conducted inspections of field offices pursuant to Article 6(a), UCMJ. These inspections included a review of the prosecution, defense and VWL programs.
- USARPAC conducted semi-annual Command level SARBs, hosted by the Commanding General (4-Star).
- In addition to inspections of its SHARP Program, USAREUR conducted a mock sexual assault exercise to assess the response capabilities of first responders.
- FORSCOM SHARP Office conducts staff assistance visits each year with one brigade per installation to ensure all SHARP information is properly posted and

training is conducted in accordance with Army policy. Additionally, staff assistance visits examine reporting procedures to ensure all understand the available reporting options.

- MEDCOM conducted staff assistance visits, IG Inspections, quarterly program surveys, 100% review of MTF's with 24/7 Emergency Room (ER) capability and reviewed MOU/ MOAs with local civilian treatment facilities.
- U.S. Army, Central (ARCENT) utilizes SHARP Program Management Teams to inspect units through SAVs and Command Inspections in order to ensure compliance with regulatory guidance and provide meaningful feedback to commanders and staff regarding their program effectiveness.
- TRADOC conducted SAVs on SHARP training.
- CG USASOC directed SHARP be included in every IG compliance inspection as a special interest item. USASOC also conducts a quarterly Sexual Assault Review Board hosted by the Deputy Commanding General to review open sexual assault/sexual harassment cases, conduct data and trend analysis and review personnel manning.
- U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) conducted quarterly "Health of the Command Assessments" to evaluate high-risk behaviors, including the key areas of sexual harassment and sexual assault. INSCOM also conducts annual Staff Inspections and SAVs/Compliance Inspections no later than six months after the date of a change of command.
- USMA contracted for the College of Sports Association to assess the varsity athletic program, policies and procedures to ensure compliance with national requirements. This assessment included a review of policies associated with SHARP on the athletic teams. The assessment used sensing sessions with various groups including coaches, teams, staff and faculty.

### **5.3. Describe your efforts to ensure integrity of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.**

Sexual assault case data quality and integrity are a priority for the Army. The HQDA SHARP Program Office manages a contract team that creates Army-wide command level and quality control monthly reports for all ACOM/ASCC/DRU. Each report contains all data elements (350+ data fields per case minus PII) from the data entered into DSAID by Army SARCs and legal officers. The reporting capability is further enhanced by the integration of imported data from DSAID case level reports, data from DSAID cross service reports, and data from the Army's Automated Criminal Investigation/Intelligence (ACI2) system into the Army's Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS) database. Along with monthly video-teleconferences, OTJAG brought senior SVC together to gather lessons learned and to meet with the JAG Corps leadership to assess the program.

The integration of these data sources into the SADMS database supports weekly data analysis of CID-DSAID data transactions, monthly command level reports, monthly quality control reports, CID case reconciliation and missing or duplicate cases within DSAID database. The established quality control processes provide a summary of identified data gaps for analysis and action by ACOM/ASCC/DRU DSAID users and

SHARP Program Managers.

**5.4. Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY14. Include documentation in the appendix.**

ARI is the Army's primary research and survey organization. As one of the leading research institutes for training, leader development and Soldier research, ARI conducts survey research and occupational analysis, providing valuable trend data and analysis of Soldier and leader attitudes and concerns.

As noted in Section 5.2, during FY14, ARI conducted focus groups of Soldiers, commanders, SARCs, VAs and Equal Opportunity Representatives to identify perceptions of sexual harassment and sexual assault and related issues such as reporting, retaliation, unit climate, and training. More than 170 focus groups and individual interviews were conducted with 652 participants at 12 locations.

In FY14, ARI also began developing and revising content for the next iteration of the Army Human Relations Survey, to be administered in FY15. The Human Relations Survey is a triennial survey that focuses on perceptions and experiences from a sample of Active Component Soldiers in operational units and Soldiers in IET. The survey focuses on Soldiers' attitudes and perceptions about issues related to sexual harassment and sexual assault, reporting behaviors, leadership and climate, SHARP training, sources of assistance, understanding of SHARP policies and bystander intervention attitudes.

ARI is also conducting research in the area of social media and cyber personas. This research will examine aspects of social media and cyber personas that may inform programs and policy on sexual harassment and sexual assault. ARI's unit-level research includes a focus on identifying and developing training and assessment methods that will enable leaders and units to build and sustain climates of dignity, respect and inclusion.

USMA performed an extensive review of its club activities which include 118 athletic teams and non-athletic clubs. In order to perform this review, the USMA Office of Institutional Research developed surveys for both cadet club participants and their Officers-in-Charge (OICs). USMA vetted the survey through the Superintendent, Equal Opportunity Office, SARC and the Department of Sociology to ensure the survey focused on the following objectives:

- Determine whether club culture promotes or resists adherence to Army and USMA values, and why.
- Obtain feedback from club members and OICs on how clubs contribute to cadet leader development.
- Gather input from survey respondents on how USMA can help improve cadets' club experience.

Survey results showed that bystander intervention needs more training and emphasis.

In addition to internal Army research activities, the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) constructed a survey to assess the effectiveness of the services provided to the survivors/victims of sexual assault. The SES assessed the effectiveness of the services and resources survivors of sexual assault received. Unlike other surveys, the SES is the only one of its kind, designed specifically for military survivors of sexual assault. Victims

who meet the criteria for participation in the SES are encouraged by a SARC/VA to complete the survey. The Army will further analyze results of the SES for potential action in FY15.

DMDC also generated the 2014 Focus Group on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response in response to NDAA requirements and guidance from the Secretary of Defense. The goal of the focus groups was to gather additional qualitative information on sexual assault prevention and response, thereby providing insight into the strengths and weaknesses of the SAPR (SHARP) program. Results in this report address views on the perceptions of unwanted sexual contact in the military, reporting of sexual assault, changes in policies, command climate/culture, training and bystander intervention. The six topic areas addressed during the focus groups were:

- Perceptions about Unwanted Sexual Contact - Discussion of the incidence rates for men and women from the 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey, awareness of media attention on sexual assault in the military, whether the media attention has resulted in positive or negative changes in the military, how issues of sexual assault have been handled over time and recommendations for preventing sexual assault in the military.
- Reporting - Understanding the two options for reporting sexual assault (Restricted and Unrestricted), potential reasons for the increase in actual reports, types and impact of professional and social retaliation on reporting sexual assault and the use of social media for social retaliation.
- Changes in Policy - Awareness of specialized attorney positions (SVC and SVP), expedited transfers, review of Unrestricted Reports by a senior officer and awareness and use of SARC/VA.
- Command Climate/Culture - What unit and senior leadership say to their members about sexual harassment and sexual assault, perceived relationship between unwanted gender-related behaviors (sexist behaviors and sexual harassment) and sexual assault, use of crude language, awareness of emphasis in improving culture, perceptions of how culture change starts and the use of social media.
- Training - Discussion of training received, examples of the most effective types of training, whether members learned anything about sexual assault in training this past year that they did not know before, perceptions of sexual assault and sexual harassment training as just another training requirement and recommendations for future training.
- Bystander Intervention - Whether members would intervene in a social situation when they saw potential "red flags" leading to a potential sexual assault, and whether members would intervene in a workplace situation when they witnessed inappropriate workplace behaviors.

**5.5. Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or restructuring of military table of organization; addition of skill identifiers.**

In June, 2014, the Army SHARP Program Office initiated a 90-day SHARP MOS study to determine the feasibility and suitability of creating a SHARP MOS. Research and a series of working groups culminated in a decision briefing to the Chief of Staff in

September, 2014.

The Army determined a new MOS was not feasible due to force structure constraints and the inability to promote personnel in a separate career track. The Chief of Staff approved enhancing the Army's expanded Skill Identifier (SI) and ASI to identify professionally trained SHARP personnel, in lieu of creating a separate MOS. This decision changed the Army's existing skill identifier from a single SHARP SI/ASI: 1B (for all credentialed SHARP personnel) to two SHARP SI/ASIs: 1B (awarded to personnel that complete the 80-hour course) and 1H (awarded to personnel that complete the 7-week course).

The Army continues to have documented table of organization positions for all full-time (military/civilian) SHARP positions.

**5.6. Describe your efforts to assess the feasibility of incorporating sexual assault prevention training in Family Readiness, Family Advocacy Program (FAP) and Substance Abuse programs to enhance FAP and SAPR collaboration and training.**

The Army is currently developing a one-hour distance learning course designed to educate Family Members on the SHARP Program and available services. This training is scheduled to be available by July, 2015, and can be used by FAP and Substance Abuse programs.

In the interim, SHARP, FAP and ASAP personnel work closely together on Army installations in an effort to reduce negative behaviors such as domestic violence, sexual assault and excessive drinking.

**5.7. Describe your plans for FY15 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).**

In accordance with existing DoD guidance, it is the Army's position that the SHARP program remains a Service responsibility regardless of which Service is in charge of an installation. While Joint Basing may contribute to confusion among some Soldiers, the assignment of full-time SARC and VA personnel at the Brigade level is helping to alleviate this confusion.

Reporting challenges among deployed units in a combat zone differ from those in a garrison environment. Maintaining confidentiality of the Restricted Reporting option may be difficult, not only because of privacy of information, but also because command teams function as the support network for deployed victims. Reporting challenges faced by deployed units also relate to geographical dispersion, which requires adaptive measures to ensure reporting resources are readily available and a victim's privacy is protected. Training and retaining sufficient numbers of SARC and VA personnel is essential, as are the conduct of monthly SARBs which help ensure proper SHARP program management oversight.

MCIOs have had a memorandum of agreement ever since Joint Bases were initiated that synchronized and standardized their response to and responsibilities in the investigation of crimes that occur on a joint base. In much the same way in deployed environments, CID is often designated as the primary investigative agency for crimes occurring on the ground, or is at least the first responding investigative agency and then either conducts the full investigation for the other MCIOs or hands the investigation over

after the preliminary investigative response is completed. The system has worked well for years, especially since the investigation of sexual assaults has become relatively standardized through USAMPS' SVUIC.

The MEDCOM SHARP Program Office is a member of several Office of the Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (OSD-HA) initiatives that facilitate joint level collaboration on the medical management of sexual assault patients. During FY14, this collaboration led to the publishing of MEDCOM Policy Memo 14-066, "Elective Termination of Pregnancy for Women who are Pregnant as a result of an Act of Rape or Incest." In addition, OSD-HA is leading a joint working group to develop a Sexual Assault Guide for Health Care Providers.

**5.8. Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

The Army SHARP Program Office continues to collaborate with civilian organizations by sending representatives to a number of national conferences that focuses on sexual assault related topics. During FY14, Army SHARP Program Office personnel attended:

- The National Organization for Victim Advocacy Conference.
- The End Violence Against Women Conference.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime National Training Institute Conference.
- The National Sexual Assault Conference.

These conferences gave SHARP personnel the opportunity to network with civilian subject matter experts in sexual assault and to get the latest ideas, feedback and techniques for dealing with the nationally underreported crime of sexual assault.

**5.9. Describe your future plans for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing and reporting program progress.**

To fully address LOE 5 (Assessment), the Army needs an internal oversight program to ensure compliance and program improvement at all levels. To address this requirement, the Army SHARP Program Office developed a tiered oversight and inspection program known as the SHARP Program Review (SPR). The initial SPR capability will be established in 2015 as an ACOM/ASCC/DRU inspection requirement. SHARP Program Managers at these commands will visit their subordinate installations and commands to verify program compliance, gather best practices and provide assessments of program effectiveness. The Army SHARP Program Office will inspect each ACOM/ASCC/DRU in turn to verify their program effectiveness, compliance and oversight processes. Initially, the inspection schedule will be established as biennial requirements. The SPR will require quarterly updates and corrective action plans for identified deficiencies.

The Army has organized the vast amount of survey, focus group and report data into a targeted set of metrics aligned to the DoD LOE and focused on standards and criteria directed in law, DoD policy and Army policy. Current data collection systems, such as DSAID and CID databases, will feed this compendium of data elements, while commanders and SHARP personnel provide periodic input.

The AEAC, in coordination with TRADOC, continues to review cultural issues associated with sexual assault in the Army. The purpose of the review is to determine

which issues have training implications, and evaluate the current approach designed to address these issues.

The 2014 SES constructed by DMDC to measure the effectiveness of services and resources for military survivors of sexual assault will continue to be distributed throughout 2015 to survivors who meet the criteria for participation. The Army will analyze the results of the SES data as it becomes available from DMDC for potential action in FY15. The survey is divided into multiple topic areas:

- Awareness of Resources - Awareness of sexual assault prevention and response resources prior to the sexual assault.
- Reporting Process - The first person survivors spoke to about the sexual assault.
- Reporting Experience - Questions on survivor interactions with SARC/VA, Medical and Mental Health providers. Questions on the extent to which the survivor was assisted with the overall process, and overall satisfaction with the SARC /VA, service provider, SVC and chaplain. Questions regarding survivor interactions and overall satisfaction with the unit commander and command.
- General Experiences - Importance of services (medical services, mental health/counseling services, legal support) provided; experiences of professional and social retaliation as a result of reporting; whether the sexual assault occurred in a deployed location and based on the overall experience, whether he/she would recommend other survivors report their sexual assault.
- The Army also included an additional question that was only seen by Army members who indicated they experienced retaliation. The question addressed whether they experienced retaliation through social media.

**5.10. Provide a response regarding victim feedback received on the effectiveness of SVIP prosecution and legal support services and recommendations for possible improvements. (Participation by victims will be voluntary and provide for confidentiality. Feedback mechanisms will be coordinated and standardized within each Military Service so victims do not have to unnecessarily complete multiple questionnaires. These mechanisms will be used to gain a greater understanding of the reasons a victim elected or declined to participate at trial and whether SVIP prosecution and legal support services had any positive impact on this decision).**

The Army provides formal and informal mechanisms to solicit feedback from victims on their experience with the response and accountability systems. The feedback to date has been very positive.

Formal feedback is obtained through two anonymous surveys provided to each victim, the VWL evaluation form and the SES. VWL forms, sent to the Criminal Law Division of HQDA OTJAG, address services provided by the VWL and associated issues with the courts-martial process. The SES addresses victim experience and satisfaction with the services provided by first responders, including SVC. Initial results from the SES indicated that 89% of victims who made an unrestricted report were satisfied with the services of their SVC.

Informal feedback is obtained through the bi-annual Chief of Staff Advisory Council

and sensing sessions Army-wide. The Chief of Staff invites victims, SARCs and VAs to an intensive panel discussion with him CSA and several primary HQDA staff members. Multiple initiatives have been implemented as a result of these councils, most notably the Chief of Staff's decision to establish a schoolhouse for SARCs/VAs at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas with an expanded curriculum focused more heavily on advocacy skills. Further, as senior leaders (e.g., Secretary, Chief of Staff and the Sergeant Major of the Army) travel across Army installations, they hold sensing sessions with Soldiers, including victims, to assess the SHARP program.

SJAs, SARCs/VAs and VWLs receive unsolicited letters, emails and phone calls from victims and their families who express gratitude for the efforts of Army personnel. More than 150 of these testimonials, collected informally at HQDA OTJAG, provide a sense of the compassionate, dedicated care and advocacy that Army first responders and attorneys have provided. Victim care and attention to victim needs has been at the core of the training for the Army's SVP program. As a result, only 5% of our victims have declined to cooperate with continued investigation or prosecution after initially reporting a sexual assault.

## **6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy**

### **6.1. Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate sexual assault information (e.g., SAFE Helpline, hotline phone numbers and internet websites) to Service members, eligible dependents and civilian personnel of the DoD.**

The Army developed and printed SHARP marketing materials for Soldiers, Family Members and Army Civilians. All marketing materials contain the contact phone number and website address for the DoD Safe Helpline. The materials are distributed to 1.3 million members of the Total Army Family. The DoD Safe Helpline and the Army's Sexual Harassment Hotline are also prominently displayed on the SHARP websites, [www.preventsexualassault.army.mil](http://www.preventsexualassault.army.mil) and [www.army.mil/sharp](http://www.army.mil/sharp).

All Army units are required to post the DoD Safe Helpline and a local 24/7 hotline number on all websites and locally-produced electronic and printed marketing materials. The Army has gone to great lengths to ensure this information reaches all members of the Army Family to ensure they know how to reach someone if they are the victim of a sexual assault or want information about the services/support available through the Army SHARP Program and/or the DoD Safe Helpline.

Additionally, commands throughout the Army employ the following to disseminate SHARP Program and DoD SAFE Helpline information:

- Post signage in work areas, living quarters, recreation facilities and any high traffic areas.
- Incorporate SHARP into Family Readiness Group events and Newcomer orientations in an effort to increase Family Member awareness of SHARP resources.
- Distribute SHARP Media Updates to commanders and SHARP personnel so they can more effectively respond to questions about media related issues.
- Issue SHARP Touch Cards at in-processing and training events.

### **6.2. Provide updates on your development and implementation of specialized**

**medical and mental health care policy for sexual assault victims. If applicable, provide a copy of your updated implementation plan in the appendix.**

As stated previously in Section 4.17, each patient (sexual assault victim) and their healthcare team work together to develop a long-term care plan tailored to meet the individual's medical and behavioral healthcare needs.

The Army's policy for the medical care of sexual assault victims is documented in MEDCOM Regulation 40-36 (Medical Facility Management of Sexual Assault). This publication, along with Army SAMFE Leading Standard and Army SAMFE Certification, are currently under revision/development to outline SAMFE training, competency verification and the updated role and training for the SAMMO.

**6.3. Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update and issue policy pertaining to:**

- **The record of dispositions of Unrestricted Reports.**
- **General education for correction of military records when victims experience retaliation.**

The Army requires commanders receiving CID reports for action to complete a DA Form 4833 (Commanders Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action) and return it to CID. The results of action taken by a commander are filed with the CID investigation report and are retained for 50 years. Since 2003, the results of action taken by commanders have also been entered into the CID investigative database so that the results are retrievable. The requirement for commanders to report the results of action taken are codified in AR 195-2 (Criminal Investigative Activities).

When victims are retaliated against for making a sexual assault complaint, CID is required by DoDI 5505.18 (Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense) to investigate all threats made against the victim.

Additionally, SVCs advise and represent victims in the full range of legal issues stemming from a report of sexual assault, including allegations of retaliation. SVCs also assist victims in obtaining relief through the correction of military records.

The Army enhanced awareness of the availability of assistance for correction of military records by highlighting the services provided by the Army Review Boards Agency. ARBA is a featured link on the Army SHARP public website.

**6.5. Describe your efforts to sustain policy for General or Flag officer review of and concurrence in adverse administrative actions and separation of victims making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY14.**

AR 600-20 requires commanders, when initiating an administrative separation on any Soldier, for any reason (voluntary or involuntary), to include documentation in the separation packet that positively identifies the Soldier as having been, or not having been, a victim of sexual assault. This documentation is in the form of a memorandum, signed by the Soldier or the commander initiating the separation, stating:

- Whether the Soldier was or was not a victim of sexual assault for which an Unrestricted Report was filed within the past 24 months.
- Whether the Soldier does or does not believe that this separation action is a direct or indirect result of the sexual assault itself or the filing of the Unrestricted Report,

if the above is true.

AR 600-20 also requires that commanders serving as a SPCMCA or General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) must review all administrative separation actions involving victims of sexual assault identified above. The review must consider the following:

- If the separation appears to be in retaliation for the Soldier filing an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault. If so, the commander must consult with the servicing office of the SJA or other legal office.
- If the separation involves a medical condition that is related to the sexual assault, to include Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. If so, the commander must consult with the appropriate medical personnel.
- If the separation is in the best interests of the Army, the Soldier, or both. If not, the commander must consult with the servicing SJA.
- The status of the case against the alleged offender, and the effect of the Soldier's (victim's) separation on the disposition or prosecution of the case. If the case is still open, the commander must consult the servicing CID unit and SJA.

The Army also addresses this requirement in AR 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations) and AR 600-8-24 (Officer Transfers and Discharges). These standards are trained at the pre-command, SOLO, and GOLO courses.

## **7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives**

### **7.1. Enhancing Commander Accountability—Describe your progress in developing methods of assessing commander effectiveness in establishing command climates of dignity and respect. Include efforts made by your Service to incorporate SAPR prevention and victim care principles in their commands, and efforts made to hold them accountable.**

As previously stated, AR 623-3 requires all officers and NCOs to include goals and objectives in their respective Evaluation Support Forms regarding their commitment to eliminate sexual harassment and assault and to foster climates of dignity and respect in their units. Accordingly, the rating official must assess how well the rated officer or NCO fostered a climate of dignity and respect and adhered to the tenets of the SHARP Program. This assessment should identify, as appropriate, any significant actions or contributions the rated officer or NCO made toward:

- Promoting the personal and professional development of his or her subordinates.
- Ensuring the fair, respectful treatment of assigned personnel.
- Establishing a workplace and overall command climate that fosters dignity and respect for all members of the group.

The regulation also requires all raters and senior raters to document in the rated officer or NCO's evaluation, any substantiated finding that the officer or NCO committed an act of sexual harassment or sexual assault, failed to report an incident of sexual harassment or assault, failed to respond to a reported incident or retaliated against a person for reporting an incident.

**7.2. Ensuring Safety—Describe your efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve SAPR training for members of the military serving in recruiting organizations, Military Entrance Processing Stations and the Reserve Officer Training Corps. Include measures taken by your Service to select, train, and oversee recruiters, disseminate SAPR program information to potential and actual recruits and how your Service has incorporated SAPR program information in ROTC environments and curricula.**

The Army has taken the following steps to improve the safety of our population of new and aspiring Soldiers:

- Effectiveness of Recruiting Organizations.
  - Selection and Oversight of Recruiters. The Army's Personnel Suitability Screening Policy requires that supervisory personnel, such as recruiters, drill sergeants and AIT platoon sergeants, are subjected to enhanced screening. This enhanced screening includes a review of Restricted Personnel files, IG files, Family Advocacy files and background investigation data. Mandatory additional screening for IMT personnel and recruiters includes a review of the DoJ Sex Offender Registry, Army Substance Abuse Program records, and a local police check.
  - SHARP Training for Recruiters. The Army requires specialized training for its recruiters which includes extensive instruction on roles and responsibilities of recruiters in addressing sexual assault; instruction on techniques for establishing a climate that prevents harassment and assault, as well as responding to and protecting the rights and privacy of victims; and instruction on detecting indicators that may signal abuse of power, sexual assault, or unprofessional relationships. In addition, recruiters conduct periodic small group, vignette-based training throughout their life-cycle in USAREC.
- Dissemination of SHARP Program Information to Potential and Actual Recruits.
  - USAREC has excellent SHARP training that is required for all Future Soldiers. The training, conducted by the Recruiting Center Leader and another Recruiter, is in a small group setting and provides a basic understanding of sexual harassment/assault, as well as information about unauthorized relationships between Recruiters and Future Soldiers. It is scenario-based to enhance learning through interactive training.
  - In addition, SHARP Program information and awareness materials (touch cards, brochures, posters, etc.) are provided to the Military Entrance Processing Centers and Reception Battalions.
- ROTC Programs.
  - Education and Curricula. Three hours of SHARP instruction is included in the BOLC-A curriculum. This leader-facilitated training is supplemented by a web-based training program entitled "SHARP Training;" targeted awareness materials and scenario training titled 'Sex Rules;' and the interactive 'Sex Signals' training.
    - "SHARP Training" is a facilitated course conducted by Professors of

Military Science (PMS) and augmented by web-based self-study. The training focuses on the SHARP Program, survivor testimonials, prevention methods and victim support services. The self-study training provides integrated and gender-segregated training in a peer-to-peer model. The PMS adjusts the facilitated training based on the attitude and behavioral challenges identified in the web-based training.

- In ‘Sex Rules’ training, the Army uses a set of ten Sex Rules which break down the elements of sexual harassment and sexual assault and define them in simple, relatable terms. By linking each Sex Rule to an Army Value, the scenario-based training helps establish the social behavior expected of all Soldiers, which is reinforced with accompanying awareness materials.
- ‘Sex Signals’ training is a live, two-person, audience-interactive production. This 90-minute interactive program includes skits dealing with dating, consent, rape, body language, gender relations, alcohol use and intervention. This training is presented during ROTC Summer Camps and at USMA.
- Prevention and oversight. The USACC SHARP Program Manager conducts periodic staff assistance visits throughout the eight brigade areas to assist SHARP personnel in program compliance and training. In addition, each brigade conducts SHARP Organizational Inspection Program visits to each of their subordinate programs. USACC conducts quarterly SHARP refresher training with Brigade SHARP personnel via video-teleconference to share lessons learned and updates to the program.

**7.3. Evaluate Commander SAPR Training—Describe your progress in developing core competencies and learning objectives for Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted Leader SAPR training. If your Service has completed an assessment of newly established core competencies and learning objectives, explain findings and recommendations.**

The U.S. Army School for Command Preparation (SCP) provides a holistic approach in educating senior leaders by providing presentations from senior Army leaders and conducting small group seminars focused on leader/leadership responsibilities. Seminar topics include: Leader Identity, Building Trust, Ethical Decision-Making, Developing a Positive Environment, Army Profession, Promote and Safeguard (SHARP), Developing Leaders and Developing Vision and Leading Change.

The Army leader attribute “Character” and competencies “Leads” and “Develops” are themes woven into all the Pre-Command/Command Sergeants Major Course small group seminar lessons and discussions, during which:

- The DAIG addresses SHARP investigations and accountability.
- The Provost Marshal General addresses Sexual Assault, Sex Crimes, and third persona (private persona).
- The Army G-1 addresses SHARP as a top priority in the Army.
- The TJAG addresses commander legal responsibilities

The “Promote and Safeguard/Operationalizing SHARP” class is 4-hours in duration, exceeding the DoD SAPRO recommended 2-hour block with an instructor-to-student ratio of 1:16. The learning outcomes for this class are for leaders to: understand the different types of threats unique to their operational environment, visualize end-states and approaches to minimize those threats and direct/lead the solutions. Specifically, this class:

- Incorporates the Army SHARP Program Office lesson plan.
- Provides ample opportunities for students to discuss their understanding of their leadership responsibilities related to sexual assault and for the instructor to address misconceptions, point out potential biases, and pose questions for student reflection and application of learning.
- Presents a video of the Chief of Staff discussing the SHARP Program and commanders’ role in building and upholding an environment of trust.
- Presents a video of Mr. Russell Strand discussing perpetrator characteristics and tactics, victim behaviors and issues in investigation of assaults.
- Presents a video of Congresswoman Loretta Sanchez providing remarks on sexual assault in the military (Prevention, Prosecution, Protection).
- Requires the following readings: Unit Commander’s Guide and Commander’s Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Checklist; Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR; AR 600-20 (Chapter 7, Chapter 8, Appendix D and Appendix H).

On March 5, 2014, DoD SAPRO deployed a two-person team of military personnel and training experts to review Army SHARP training in PCC. SHARP experts assessed five areas: Sexual Assault in the Military, Prevention, Advocacy and Response, Investigations and Accountability and SAPR Program Leadership. The assessment found SCP meets the training standards contained in DoDI 6495.02 and the Core Competencies and Learning Objectives developed with the Service and promulgated by USD (P&R) in September, 2013.

**7.4. Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods— Describe your implementation plan and methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations and educational institutions.**

The Army SHARP Program Office developed a SHARP Community of Practice collaborative site for use by Army SHARP professionals to access information, share ideas and discuss topics of interest to the entire community. Additionally, the Army developed a Commanders’ Best Practices site where commanders can access information to better facilitate the implementation of their SHARP programs at the local level.

Also, SHARP developed a series of webinars designed for SHARP professionals and the Army’s internal/external partners. These webinars allow the Army to obtain the latest, most up-to-date information from nationally-recognized subject matter experts and spark a dialogue within the SHARP community and among Army, DoD and non-governmental organizations on how best to address sexual assault/harassment.

**7.5. Improving Response & Victim Treatment—Describe your efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command. Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.**

In addition to the publication of Army Directive 2014-20 (Prohibition of Retaliation Against Soldiers for Reporting a Criminal Offense), the Army undertook the following initiatives designed to improve victim treatment:

- Improved and expanded the training program for full-time SARCs and VAs through the SHARP Academy.
- Established a fully operational SVC program.
- Evaluated leaders' commitment to foster climates of dignity and respect.
- Established an expedited transfer policy for reassignment of victims.

In June 2013, the Chief of Staff initiated the SHARP Advisory Panel (which included sexual assault victims) to advise Army senior leadership on the improvement of policies, programs and services that impact victims of sexual assault. The panel, a forum hosted by the Chief of Staff, provides unfiltered feedback from company level NCOs and junior Soldiers. The Chief of Staff conducted two subsequent SHARP Advisory Panels during 2014. Victim feedback during these sessions highlighted areas needing improvement in the SHARP Program, including:

- More training for SARCs and VAs, which resulted in the Chief of Staff's order to establish the SHARP Academy.
- Reduce "PowerPoint" method of unit training, which led to Army-wide "Got Your Back" training.
- A review of the impact of medical screening of sexual assault victims for qualification for future assignments (e.g., Drill Sergeant or Recruiter, etc).

**7.6. Enhancing Protections—Describe your efforts to update policies allowing for the administrative reassignment or expedited transfer of a member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense. Include your Service's efforts to account for both the interests of the victim and the accused.**

Army Directive 2011-19 requires commanders to consider a number of factors in determining whether a transfer or reassignment of the victim is appropriate and, if so, the lowest level of transfer or reassignment that would meet both the needs of the victim and the Army. Among those factors are the alleged offender's status (Soldier or civilian), and the potential transfer or reassignment of the alleged offender instead of the victim. Commanders are required to take reasonable steps to prevent a transfer or reassignment from negatively impacting the victim's career to the extent practicable. Prior to approving a request, the commander shall ensure the victim is fully informed regarding reasonably foreseeable impacts on his/her career, the potential impact of the transfer or reassignment on the investigation and potential prosecution or initiation of other adverse action against the alleged offender, or any other possible consequences of granting the request.

CID supports the current system by verifying with HRC that an individual identified for or requesting an expedited transfer is involved in an Unrestricted Report.

**7.7. Improving Victim Legal Support—Describe your efforts to establish a special victim’s advocacy program that provides legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service’s measures of effectiveness for this program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other services.**

As discussed previously in Section 3.2, the Army’s SVC Program has been a complete success for victims. The Army maintains approximately 78 specially trained judge advocates serving as SVCs in the Active Component; 75 in the Army Reserve and 47 in the Army National Guard. By the end of FY14, SVCs served more than 1,700 client victims, conducted approximately 8,000 consultations with clients and attended more than 360 courts-martial.

The Army SVC Program Manager meets every six weeks with the Program Managers from the other Services to share best practices and emerging issues and confer regularly on pressing concerns.

The Army SVC Program Manager conducts monthly video-teleconferences with SVC to evaluate the program and share lessons learned. The Army is also developing metrics to for the success of the SVC Program as the program matures. Metrics will include, but are not limited to: the number of SVCs trained and certified, clients served, services provided and feedback from victim surveys using the SES.

**7.8. Develop Standardized and Voluntary Survey for Victims and Survivors—Describe your progress in developing and participating in a standardized victim survey. List efforts made jointly with other Services and Departments to regularly administer the standardized victim survey in such a way that protects victim privacy and does not adversely impact victim legal and health status.**

In response to the Secretary of Defense directive to improve the services provided to survivors of sexual assault, DMDC in coordination with DoD SAPRO and the Services developed the 2014 SES.

As noted in Section 5.9, this anonymous and voluntary survey assesses satisfaction with services and resources that survivors of sexual assault recently received or used. Eligible survivors are those who made reports of sexual assault of any form (Restricted or Unrestricted), ranging from a penetrating crime like rape to a contact crime like abusive sexual contact. Eligibility criteria include assaults that victims experienced prior to entry into military service. The criteria for participation are current military members, 18 years or older, who made a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault after October 1, 2013.

SARCs have the primary responsibility to offer the SES to all survivors who meet the eligibility criteria. Eligibility is determined by a SARC who then contacts the survivor and encourages them to take-part in the survey.

## Part 2 - U.S. Army Statistical Report Data Call: Reported Sexual Assaults for the Period October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014

### 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 FY13 (in percentages) and other time periods (at least FY12, FY13 and FY14), as appropriate.
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data
- Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- How reports of sexual assault compliment your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY13 or FY14 (if any)
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (Metric #12)
- Other (Please explain)

As displayed in Figure 2-1 below, there were 2,199 Unrestricted Reports and 407 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in the Army during FY14. The total number of reports (Restricted and Unrestricted) increased 12% from FY13. The number of Service member (SM) victims increased 18% and equates to 4.1 SM victims per 1,000 active duty Soldiers, compared to 3.3 per 1,000 in FY13 and 2.3 per 1,000 in FY12. The FY14 number of SM victims and the FY14 rate per 1,000 are both the highest recorded since the Army began keeping these statistics.

Reports of Sexual Assaults (Rate/1,000)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Unrestricted Reports <sup>1</sup>	1,342	1,476	1,658	1,482	1,520	1,398	2,017	2,199
Restricted Reports	271	256	283	299	301	174	318	407
Total Reports <sup>1</sup>	1,613	1,732	1,941	1,781	1,821	1,572	2,335	2,606
Total SM Victims <sup>2</sup>	1,248	1,337	1,397	1,316	1,378	1,248	1,766	2,077
SM Victim Rate/1000 <sup>2</sup>	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	4.1
CID Investigations <sup>3</sup>	1,245	1,328	1,512	1,390	1,394	1,249	1,831	1,926

**Figure 2-1: Reported Sexual Assaults in the Army & Rate/1000 (Metric #12)**

1: As of FY14, one victim equals one report, per DoD guidance. (FY07-FY13 adjusted to one victim per report).

2: Includes only SM victims in Restricted and Unrestricted Reports for incidents occurring while in the military.

3: Used as number of Unrestricted Reports prior to FY14. May include multiple victims or subjects. Source: CID

*NOTE: FY14 is the first full year using the DSAID as the source for sexual assault data. Designated Army SARCs entered sexual assault case data into DSAID based on information received directly from victims, information provided by a VA and/or information from CID investigators. Subject and case*

disposition data populates DSAID from a system interface with the Army's Automated Criminal Investigation/Criminal Intelligence (ACI2) system and manual entry by SARCs and HQDA OTJAG through the DSAID Legal Officer module. The Army continues to work with its DSAID users and DoD to improve reporting using an aggressive quality control process.

The Army believes the increase in the number of reports of sexual assault since FY12 does not equate to an increase in actual assaults. The unprecedented priority placed on sexual assault prevention and response by Army leaders since FY12 has seemingly encouraged victims, who previously were reluctant, to come forward and report. This conclusion is supported by current survey data estimating the prevalence of sexual assault in the Army. The primary source for estimating the prevalence of sexual assault in the military was the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA), previously conducted by DMDC in 2006, 2010 and 2012.

Prevalence vs. Reporting (Metric #2)	FY10	FY12	FY14
Percent of <i>female</i> Soldiers who said they experienced "unwanted sexual contact" based on responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study	6.0%	7.1%	4.6%
Percent of <i>male</i> Soldiers who said they experienced "unwanted sexual contact" based on responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%
<i>Estimated</i> number of Soldiers who were sexual assault victims based on responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study	8,600	8,800	8,500
Soldier Victims who <i>Reported</i> Sexual Assaults	1,316	1,248	2,077
Soldier victims reporting a sexual assault vs. responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study ( <i>Reported/Estimated</i> )	15%	14%	24%

**Figure 2-2: Prevalence vs. Reporting (Metric #2)**

Figure 2-2 depicts estimated prevalence data for FY10 and FY12 based on the percent of male and female Soldiers who said they experienced "unwanted sexual contact" in their responses to WGRA Surveys. Figure 2-2 also depicts preliminary data from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study, which replicated the WGRA. This FY14 data, combined with the increase in reports per 1,000 (from 2.3/1000 in FY12 to 4.1/1000 in FY14), significantly narrows the gap between prevalence and reporting. As a result, 24% of Soldiers who responded that they experienced "unwanted sexual contact" in the FY14 survey actually reported the incident, compared to 14% in FY12.

Although the FY14 data shows improvement, the Army's prevention efforts still require continued emphasis and leader engagement. To that end, the initiatives described in this report are intended to enhance sexual assault prevention efforts and facilitate increased leader engagement. As these initiatives mature, the Army will assess their effectiveness and make necessary changes to reduce prevalence and increase reporting.

## 2. Unrestricted Reporting

**2.1. Victim Data Discussion and Analysis.** This section should include an overview of such information as:

- Type of offenses
- Demographic trends
- Service referrals
- Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)
- Military Protective Orders issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report (e.g., number issued, number violated)
- Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved
- The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)
- Others (Please explain)

Figure 2-3 shows the breakout of victims (Service members and Non-Service members) and each type of sexual assault offense for Unrestricted Reports in FY14. Excluding attempts and cases where the offense code was not available, DSAID data shows the proportion of assaults that were the more serious penetrative offenses (specifically rape, aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault and forcible sodomy) was 43% in FY14, compared to 55% in both FY12 and FY13. This proportion was 66% in FY11. However, CID investigation data shows the penetrative rate at 48% for FY14, still a decrease from FY12 and FY13. This trend may suggest that Soldiers are increasingly recognizing the non-penetrative (“unwanted touching”) offenses as criminal behavior that can and should be addressed.

Offense Type (Unrestricted Reports) <sup>1</sup>	Service Member Victim	Non-Service Member Victim	Total Victims	Percent of Total
Rape	288	121	409	19%
Forcible Sodomy	7	3	10	<1%
(Aggravated) Sexual Assault	342	111	453	21%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	32	3	35	2%
Abusive Sexual Contact	927	184	1111	51%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	16	3	19	<1%
Indecent Assault	9	1	10	<1%
Attempts	13	2	15	<1%
Offense Code Not Available	112	10	122	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>100%</b>

1: Does not include Restricted Reports from previous years that converted to Unrestricted in FY14.

**Figure 2-3: Victim Status by Offense Type (FY14 Unrestricted Reports)**

Some demographic trends have remained consistent over the past few years. For example, 80% of Army victims in FY14 completed investigations were E1-E4; compared to 83% in FY12 and FY13. Also in FY14, 68% of victims in completed investigations were 24 years old or younger. This is higher than FY12 and FY13 (both 64%), however

DSAID data cites “unknown age” for 13% of victims in completed investigations. CID data shows that 64% of victims in FY14 in completed investigations were 24 years old or younger, identical to FY13 and FY12.

One noticeable change is the percentage of Service member victims in all Unrestricted Reports who were male. This percentage increased to 27% in FY14, compared to 18% in FY13 and 17% in FY12. This appears to show that the Army’s goal to reduce the stigma of reporting is having a positive effect.

Victims in reported sexual assaults in CAI continued to be older and of higher rank than victims in Army-wide cases. Specifically, only 63% (FY12/13=74%) of Army victims in CAI reported cases in FY14 were E1-E4, compared to 80% of victims Army-wide. Similarly, 47% of victims in CAI reports were 24 years old or younger (FY13=48%), compared to 68% Army-wide.

Commanders issued 292 MPOs in FY14. Four were reported to have been violated by subjects (FY13=93 issued/0 violated; FY12=189/0).

HRC processed 296 PCS expedited transfer requests in FY14, six were denied. Two Soldiers were pending UCMJ action, two were pending separation for unrelated misconduct and two were under investigation for unrelated misconduct. The Commanding General, HRC made the final decision in each denial. (FY13=192 requests/1 denied; FY12=66/0).

Additionally, Army commands reported 20 Soldiers requested expedited unit transfers (to remain on their current installation). None of these requests were denied. (FY13=38/0 denied; FY12=20/2).

The percentage of victims who declined to participate in the military justice process, precluding any command action (Metric #8) for subjects where evidence supported command action, has steadily decreased from 7% in FY12 to 6% in FY13 to 4% in FY14.

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

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Command action for Military Subjects under DoD Legal Authority (to be captured using the most serious crime charged) (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged) (Non-Metric #2)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Data regarding alleged offenders continue to show similar trends. Identified alleged offenders were 95% male in FY14; compared to 97% in FY12 and FY13. Also, 42% of known alleged offenders in FY14 were 24 years old or younger; compared to 41% in FY13 and 42% in FY12. However, the percentage of alleged offenders who were E1-E4 decreased to 52% in FY14, compared to 57% in FY13 and 59% in each year from FY09-FY12.

Subjects in reported sexual assaults in CAI during FY14 also tended to be older and

higher rank than subjects in Army-wide cases. Specifically, 27% of Army subjects in FY14 CAI (FY13=19%, FY12=36%) reported cases were E1-E4 compared to 52% of subjects Army-wide. Similarly, 29% of known subjects in CAI reports were 24 years old or younger (FY13=13%, FY12=27%), compared to 42% in Army-wide reports.

Figure 2-4 shows the breakout of subjects (alleged offenders) and each type of sexual assault investigation completed during FY14 for Unrestricted Reports. Excluding attempts and cases where the offense code was not available, the proportion of FY14 cases with Service member subjects was 80%, unchanged from FY13 and slightly lower than 84% in FY12 cases. The percentage of unidentified offenders in FY14 was 15%, also unchanged from FY13, but slightly more than 12% in FY12.

Offender Status by Assault Type (Unrestricted Reports)	Service Member Offenders	Non-Service Member Offenders	Unidentified Offenders	Total	Percent of Total
Rape	301	17	94	412	21%
Forcible Sodomy	11	1	9	21	1%
(Aggravated) Sexual Assault	310	29	73	412	21%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	26	1	7	34	2%
Abusive Sexual Contact	851	38	106	995	51%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	39	0	1	40	2%
Indecent Assault	14	0	4	18	<1%
Attempts	4	3	4	11	<1%
Offense Code Not Available	10	2	9	21	1%
<b>Total</b>	1,566	91	307	1,964	100%

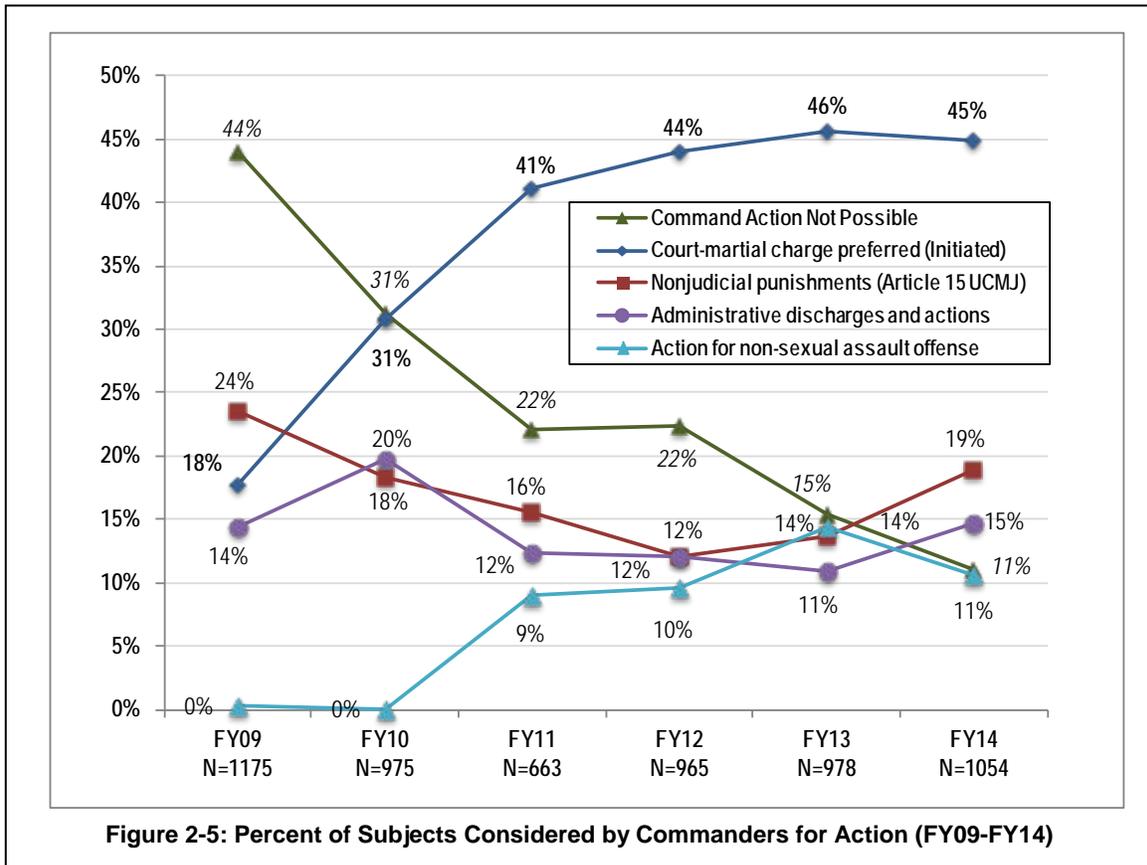
**Figure 2-4: Offender Status by Assault Type (FY14 Unrestricted Cases)**

A commander is not limited to a single disposition choice and may employ more than one disciplinary tool, including administrative actions, to fully address an allegation. The disposition of any offense depends on the unique facts and circumstances of the allegation. Commanders, upon the advice of judge advocates, must use independent judgment to determine the appropriate level of disposition.

The authority to dispose of a “penetrative” offense (an allegation of rape, sexual assault or forcible sodomy) is withheld to the SPCMCA at the O-6 (Colonel) level, with a servicing legal advisor. The authority to dispose of a “non-penetrative” offense (an allegation of aggravated sexual contact or abusive sexual contact) is withheld to the O-5 (Lieutenant Colonel) level who also receives advice from a legal advisor. The time it takes to make a disposition decision depends on many factors, including the complexity of the allegation, the availability of evidence, continued investigation, cooperation of victims and witnesses and coordination with civilian authorities.

Disposition data trends (illustrated in Figure 2-5 below) continue to reflect a healthy judicial system, in which commanders employ the wide spectrum of disciplinary tools available to address misconduct, from an unwanted touch over the clothing to a forcible rape. While the number of courts-martial continues to increase, the Army has maintained conviction rates ranging from 75-80%.

Note: FY14 is the first year that disposition data is reported using DSAID. The Army continues to verify results with an aggressive quality control process.



Although the format of this report requires the Army to place each allegation into a single disposition category, the explanations provided below reflect that several disposition categories may be appropriate for a single allegation.

Using the data produced by DSAID, there were 1,054 allegations of sexual assault, ranging from rape to indecent assault, ready for disposition decisions in FY14. (This includes allegations from cases opened in previous years completed in FY14). Of these 1,054 allegations:

- 473 allegations were disposed of through the referral of court-martial charges for a sexual assault offense.
- 81 allegations were disposed of through an involuntary, adverse administrative discharge of the subject. Of those subjects, 21 were also given non-judicial punishment, with reductions in rank, forfeiture in pay, extra duty and restriction, prior to separation.
- 199 allegations were disposed of through non-judicial punishment, including 37 which also resulted in an administrative discharge. Each of these 199 offenses involved a non-penetrative sexual assault offense, the vast majority an unwanted touch over the clothing. No penetrative offense (rape, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault or forcible sodomy) was disposed of with non-judicial punishment.

- 73 allegations were disposed of through other adverse administrative actions. Each one of these offenses involved a non-penetrative sexual assault, the vast majority an unwanted touch over the clothing. No penetrative offense was disposed of with an adverse administrative action.
- 112 allegations provided probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense. In each of these allegations, there was insufficient evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt of the founded sexual assault offense. Subsequently, commanders took punitive action for a non-sexual assault offense, such as adultery, fraternization or indecent acts. In 14 of these cases, court-martial charges were preferred. In 18 of these cases, the subject was administratively discharged for the non-sexual assault offense. In 56 of these cases, the subject was given non-judicial punishment and in 24 cases the subject was given other adverse administrative actions.
- 44 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.
- 5 allegations involved an expired statute of limitations.
- 67 allegations were determined to have insufficient evidence of any offense. Although allegations made against the offender met the lower standard for titling in a criminal investigation, there was insufficient evidence to legally prove those elements beyond a reasonable doubt and proceed with a military justice action.

In addition to the 1,054 allegations, there were 179 allegations that could not be disposed of by the Army:

- 86 allegations involved an unknown subject.
- 10 allegations involved a subject who was deceased or had deserted.
- 42 allegations were disposed of by a civilian or foreign authority because the accused was not subject to the jurisdiction of the military.
- 41 allegations were disposed of by a civilian or foreign authority although the accused was subject to the jurisdiction of the Army. In these cases, all of which occurred outside the limits of a military installation, the civilian authority served as the primary investigative agency and determined the allegation merited charges.

**2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:**

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation?)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

The Unrestricted Reports discussed above represent sexual assault incidents reported during FY14 in which either the victim or alleged offender was a Service member, but neither was a juvenile. CID thoroughly investigates each Unrestricted Report and records the findings, 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 and higher number of unfounded allegations, it demonstrates the Army's commitment to thoroughly investigate reports of sexual assault.

The average completion time for sexual assault investigations closed by CID in FY14 was 129 days (median=106 days), compared to 109 days in FY13 and 80 days in FY12. This increase is not indicative of a negative finding. Each case is unique and the amount of time it takes to complete an investigation is dependent on several factors, including: type of complaint, delays in reporting the incident, amount of physical evidence and cooperation of witnesses. Also, the greater number of cases reported to CID in FY13 and FY14 affects the timeliness of completing investigations. As a result, 729 of the 1,926 investigations initiated by CID during FY14 were pending completion at the end of the fiscal year (FY13=793 pending of 1,831; FY12=379 of 1,249).

Overall, 65% of Unrestricted Reports (FY13=64%; FY12=68%) occurred on a military installation, compared to 92% in the CAI.

### **3. Restricted Reporting**

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

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

During FY14, the Army recorded 509 Restricted Reports, of which 102 reports later changed to Unrestricted, leaving 407 reports that remained Restricted (FY13=364-46; FY12=227-53). This includes 22 Restricted Reports in the CAI (FY13=40; FY12=13), of which two reports later changed to Unrestricted (for a net of 20 Restricted Reports) (FY13=2; FY12=1).

Unlike previous years, victims filing a Restricted Report in FY14 were 24 years old or younger at a comparable percentage to victims filing an Unrestricted Report. Specifically, 66% of Restricted Report victims were 24 years old or younger (FY13=57%, FY12=52%), compared to 68% in Unrestricted Reports (FY13=64%, FY12=65%).

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

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation)**
- **Trends in Restricted Reporting conversions**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

There are some similarities between Restricted and Unrestricted reports. For example, most reports (Restricted and Unrestricted) occurred on Friday, Saturday or Sunday. The limited number of reports in the CAI did not yield definitive trends.

There were also some notable contrasts between Restricted and Unrestricted

reports. Only 47% of Restricted Reports were for alleged assaults that reportedly occurred on a military installation (FY13=37%; FY12=30%), compared to 65% for Unrestricted Reports (FY13=64%; FY12=68%).

Also, 29% of Restricted Reports (for which data was available) were reported more than a year after the incident (FY13=23%), compared to only 16% of Unrestricted Reports (FY13=14%). Victims who reported a sexual assault in FY14 that occurred prior to their military service were much more likely to do so with a Restricted Report. Of the 76 reported in FY14 (FY13=116), 43 were Restricted Reports (FY13=94).

#### **4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault**

**4.1. Unrestricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:**

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

Service members receiving victim services for Unrestricted Reports continue to use military facilities more often than civilian facilities. The percent of victim services performed at military facilities increased from 75% in FY12 to 85% in FY13 to 95% in FY14.

There were 33 victims who received services for an incident that occurred prior to joining the military, compared to 22 in FY13 and 16 in FY12.

Additionally, there were 164 SAFE exams conducted for Unrestricted Reports, compared to 136 in FY13 and 168 in FY12.

Nearly all (99%) services for victims in FY14 Unrestricted Reports in CAI were performed with military resources, compared to 91% in FY13 and 84% in FY12. There was one SAFE exam conducted in CAI during FY14 for an Unrestricted Report, compared to eight exams in FY13 and two in FY12.

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

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

97% of Service members receiving victim services related to Restricted Reports of sexual assault in FY14 did so in military facilities; compared to 81% in FY13 and only 70% in FY12. These services included 38 SAFE exams for FY14 Restricted Reports; compared to 61 in FY13 and 38 in FY12.

Most victims receiving services related to Restricted Reports of sexual assault in CAI during FY14 did so in military facilities. There were no SAFE exams conducted in CAI during FY14; compared to four in FY13.

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

- **Summary of referral data**

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

Most (84%) services provided to non-Service member victims in FY14 were performed using military resources, compared to 76% in FY13 and 64% in FY12. These services included 33 SAFE exams for non-military victims (six Restricted and 27 Unrestricted Reports); compared to 66 in FY13 and 45 in FY12.

Two non-military victims received services in the CAI during FY14, compared to one in FY13 and none in FY12.

## **5. Additional Items**

**5.1. Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion. This section should include such information as:**

- **Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD Form 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted (Non-Metric #3)**
- **Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD Form 2910 to the date that Non-judicial Punishment (NJP) process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) (Non-Metric #4)**

The following are new requirements (as of FY14) and are calculated using data from DSAID. Therefore, there is no comparable FY12 or FY13 data.

- The average length of time from the date victims signed their DD Form 2910 to the date a court-martial sentence was imposed during FY14, or the accused was acquitted, was 186 days (median = 194).
- The average length of time from the date victims signed their DD Form 2910 to the date an NJP concluded was 69 days (median = 67).

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

ARMY FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<b>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</b> Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.		FY14 Totals
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>2184</b>
# Service Member Victims		1746
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		357
# Relevant Data Not Available		81
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>2184</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		1213
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		357
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		87
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		274
# Relevant Data Not Available		253
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>2184</b>
# On military installation		1357
# Off military installation		723
# Unidentified location		104
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>2184</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>		<b>2096</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014		406
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014		1690
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>60</b>
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>		<b>28</b>
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		4
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		6
# Victims - Other		18
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>509</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		102
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>		<b>407</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY14</b>		
	FY14 Totals	FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>2184</b>	<b>1746</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	641	506
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	272	190
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	241	186
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	618	509
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	334	284
# Relevant Data Not Available	78	71
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>2184</b>	<b>1746</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	929	731
# 6 am to 6 pm	559	462
# 6 pm to midnight	597	463
# Unknown	16	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	83	75
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>2184</b>	<b>1746</b>
# Sunday	378	284
# Monday	242	204
# Tuesday	241	199
# Wednesday	229	190
# Thursday	230	189
# Friday	353	284
# Saturday	430	322
# Relevant Data Not Available	81	74

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
	1275	315	36	36	2	2	9	509	2184		
# Service Member on Service Member	826	271	30	32	0	0	3	51	1213		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	343	4	0	2	0	0	2	6	357		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	58	13	5	0	1	0	1	9	87		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	32	13	1	1	1	2	0	224	274		
# Relevant Data Not Available	16	14	0	1	0	0	3	219	253		
<b>FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)</b>											
<b>UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14</b>	<b>Penetrating Offenses</b>				<b>Contact Offenses</b>						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
D1.	409	32	421	10	35	1111	19	10	15	122	2184
# Service Member on Service Member	158	12	222	4	20	770	12	8	1	6	1213
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	105	2	97	2	1	138	3	1	2	6	357
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	16	0	21	1	2	37	1	0	2	7	87
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	82	15	62	2	4	101	1	1	4	2	274
# Relevant Data Not Available	48	3	19	1	8	65	2	0	6	101	253
D2.	<b>TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports</b>										
	288	29	313	7	32	927	16	9	13	112	1746
# Service Member Victims: Female	241	25	258	1	26	621	11	4	9	88	1284
# Service Member Victims: Male	47	4	55	6	6	306	5	5	4	24	462
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY14</b>											
D3. Time of sexual assault	409	32	421	10	35	1111	19	10	15	122	2184
# Midnight to 6 am	219	23	220	8	15	408	11	10	6	9	929
# 6 am to 6 pm	66	4	58	2	6	407	2	0	7	7	559
# 6 pm to midnight	121	5	143	0	12	295	5	0	2	14	597
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	10	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	83
D4. Day of sexual assault	409	32	421	10	35	1111	19	10	15	122	2184
# Sunday	89	6	83	3	8	178	2	2	1	6	378
# Monday	45	4	35	2	7	138	2	0	2	7	242
# Tuesday	40	4	27	0	5	154	1	0	2	8	241
# Wednesday	26	4	38	2	2	147	3	2	3	2	229
# Thursday	36	5	44	1	4	131	3	2	0	4	230
# Friday	63	8	77	2	4	181	3	4	5	6	353
# Saturday	108	1	117	0	5	182	5	0	2	10	430
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	81

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E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14</b> Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY14	1900
# Investigations Completed as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	1027
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	873
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY14	2241
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1663
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1627
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	36
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	4
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	3
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	76
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	341
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	21
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	21
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	20
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	9
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	106

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E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	FY14 Totals
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>1694</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	89
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	139
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	7
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1923</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>1544</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1531
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	13
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>7</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	6
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>76</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>269</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>26</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>1829</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	<b>1380</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1362
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	18
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	<b>6</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	2
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	1
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>295</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>147</b>

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E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14 Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.		FY14 Totals
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>		<b>40</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>41</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>		<b>14</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement		14
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement		0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>15</b>
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		5
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		7
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>		<b>40</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>		<b>28</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations		28
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations		0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>		<b>11</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		1
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.		FY14 Totals
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>		<b>0</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>		<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs		0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>0</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>		<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>		<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations		0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>		<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

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Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY14	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Offense Code Data Not Available
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1869</b>
# Male	29	4	37	8	5	260	6	3	0	2	354
# Female	291	30	263	6	28	703	26	13	10	18	1388
# Unknown	39	5	19	3	1	55	3	1	0	1	127
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1869</b>
# 0-15	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	7
# 16-19	67	5	56	2	3	220	6	4	1	1	365
# 20-24	135	15	142	6	14	406	7	6	2	2	735
# 25-34	60	8	68	6	12	217	10	4	5	1	391
# 35-49	27	4	13	0	3	66	4	0	2	2	121
# 50-64	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	9
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	66	7	39	3	2	100	7	3	0	14	241
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1869</b>
# Service Member	230	31	237	13	27	818	28	13	7	11	1415
# DoD Civilian	1	0	3	0	1	9	1	0	0	0	15
# DoD Contractor	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	10
# Other US Government Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# US Civilian	81	2	56	1	4	102	3	3	2	2	256
# Foreign National	4	1	2	0	0	6	0	0	1	7	21
# Foreign Military	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	40	5	20	3	2	73	3	1	0	1	148
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1415</b>
# E1-E4	175	23	205	12	24	658	16	8	4	7	1132
# E5-E9	34	5	20	1	2	109	8	4	2	2	187
# WO1-WO5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	11	2	11	0	1	40	3	1	0	2	71
# O4-O10	5	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	12
# Cadet/Midshipman	4	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	11
# Academy Prep School Student	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1415</b>
# Army	226	30	235	13	27	806	27	13	7	10	1394
# Navy	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Marines	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Air Force	1	0	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	1	13
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1415</b>
# Active Duty	204	26	227	13	26	728	24	10	5	11	1274
# Reserve (Activated)	22	4	8	0	1	53	4	3	2	0	97
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	32
# Cadet/Midshipman	4	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	11
# Academy Prep School Student	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY14	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
<b>G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)</b>											
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1964</b>
# Male	334	37	294	13	30	841	37	14	9	11	1620
# Female	5	0	10	0	0	62	2	0	0	2	81
# Unknown	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	71	14	56	7	4	92	1	4	2	8	259
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1964</b>
# 0-15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 16-19	16	0	21	0	0	78	1	0	0	0	116
# 20-24	135	19	124	5	8	258	2	4	3	3	561
# 25-34	113	13	115	1	14	317	18	5	2	5	603
# 35-49	38	3	28	2	5	211	17	5	0	4	313
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	21
# 65 and older	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Unknown	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	106	16	70	9	7	109	2	4	4	9	336
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1964</b>
# Service Member	301	35	275	11	26	851	39	14	4	10	1566
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	11
# DoD Contractor	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	16	0	17	1	0	7	0	0	1	2	44
# Foreign National	0	0	3	0	0	16	0	0	1	0	20
# Foreign Military	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	9
# Unknown	92	16	53	9	5	96	0	3	4	1	279
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	1	3	0	2	10	1	1	0	8	28
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1566</b>
# E1-E4	174	13	172	6	13	418	6	4	3	5	814
# E5-E9	100	8	81	4	11	346	24	10	1	3	588
# WO1-WO5	4	0	4	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	22
# O1-O3	15	12	12	1	2	50	3	0	0	1	96
# O4-O10	6	1	1	0	0	22	5	0	0	1	36
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1566</b>
# Army	293	35	266	11	26	848	39	14	4	10	1546
# Navy	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Marines	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
# Air Force	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1566</b>
# Active Duty	271	32	261	11	21	751	33	12	3	9	1404
# Reserve (Activated)	22	2	5	0	4	58	5	2	1	1	100
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	7	1	4	0	1	40	1	0	0	0	54
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	8		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	6		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY14 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	1962	# Victims in investigations completed in FY14	1865
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14	859	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14	900
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	488	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	445
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	354	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	331
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	17	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	76
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	112		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	5	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	38
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	191		
# Unknown Offenders	84	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	55
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	10
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	43	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	32
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	55	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	22
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	5
# Subjects who died or deserted	9	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	91		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	36	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	20
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	50	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	27
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	4	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	3
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command (Navy Subject)	1	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	521	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	681
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014	671		
# FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	671	# FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	563
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	338	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	267
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	158	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	165
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	49	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	43
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	49	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	41
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	7
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	45	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	26
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	11	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	5
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	12	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	9
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>473</b>	<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY14</b>	<b>199</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14	91	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14	7
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>382</b>	<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>192</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>51</b>	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	14
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	17	<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>178</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	5	# Subjects with unknown punishment	20
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0	# Subjects with no punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	28	# Subjects with pending punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	1	<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>156</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0	# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>68</b>	# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	94
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	5	# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	137
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	63	# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	82
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>263</b>	# Subjects receiving extra duty	92
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	46	# Subjects receiving hard labor	1
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>217</b>	# Subjects receiving a reprimand	32
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0	# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	33
# Subjects with no punishment	0	# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	10
# Subjects with pending punishment	0	# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	13
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>217</b>	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving confinement	159	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	7
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	174		
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	152		
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	131		
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	14	<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN.</b> This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0	# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14	7
# Subjects receiving hard labor	13	<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>74</b>
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	17	# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	42
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	10	# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	23
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	6	# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1	# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	6
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0	# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14	2
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	130	<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>71</b>

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

<b>L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14	14	# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14	56
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14	5	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14	9	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14	56
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	2	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0	# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	53
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0	# Subjects with unknown punishment	4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0	# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	2	# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0	# Subjects with Punishment	49
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0	# Subjects receiving correctional custody	1
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	1	# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	29
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0	# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	35
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	1	# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	19
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	6	# Subjects receiving extra duty	28
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	2	# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	4	# Subjects receiving a reprimand	9
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0	# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	9
# Subjects with no punishment	0	# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects with pending punishment	0	# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	6
# Subjects with Punishment	4	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving confinement	2	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	3		
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	4		
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	2	<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	1	# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0	# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	18
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0	# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	8
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0	# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	9
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0	# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0	# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0	# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0	# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	24

2 - RESTRICTED REPORTS

<b>ARMY</b>	
<b>FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>509</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	481
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>102</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	89
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>407</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	392
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>407</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	157
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	50
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	11
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	63
# Relevant Data Not Available	126
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>407</b>
# On military installation	154
# Off military installation	173
# Unidentified location	30
# Relevant Data Not Available	50
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>407</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	91
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	42
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	21
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	58
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	85
# Relevant Data Not Available	110
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>407</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	108
# 6 am to 6 pm	57
# 6 pm to midnight	130
# Unknown	58
# Relevant Data Not Available	54
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>407</b>
# Sunday	48
# Monday	30
# Tuesday	43
# Wednesday	31
# Thursday	34
# Friday	44
# Saturday	83
# Relevant Data Not Available	94
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>392</b>
# Army Victims	388
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	1
# Air Force Victims	3
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

2 - RESTRICTED REPORTS

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY14 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>		<b>407</b>
# Male		76
# Female		328
# Relevant Data Not Available		3
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>		<b>407</b>
# 0-15		15
# 16-19		84
# 20-24		162
# 25-34		97
# 35-49		39
# 50-64		1
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		9
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>392</b>
# E1-E4		280
# E5-E9		75
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		26
# O4-O10		10
# Cadet/Midshipman		1
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>392</b>
# Active Duty		358
# Reserve (Activated)		25
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		8
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		1
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Victim Type</b>		<b>407</b>
# Service Member		392
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		11
# Foreign National		
# Foreign Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		4
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>		<b>43</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		21
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		19
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		3
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		33.97
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		45.44
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		2
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>		<b>15</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14		15
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

3 - VICTIM SERVICES

ARMY FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>2141</b>	
# Medical	186	
# Mental Health	460	
# Legal	260	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	176	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	886	
# DoD Safe Helpline	38	
# Other	135	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>117</b>	
# Medical	14	
# Mental Health	33	
# Legal	11	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	18	
# Victim Advocate	26	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	15	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>164</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>33</b>	
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>	<b>292</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>	<b>4</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	4	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
* In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	20	<b>Total Number Denied</b> 6
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	296	Moved Alleged Offender Instead 0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	6	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead 0
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	Pending UCMJ action 2
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		Pending separation 2
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>661</b>	Under investigation 2
# Medical	84	Enter reason
# Mental Health	190	Enter reason
# Legal	43	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	54	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	237	
# DoD Safe Helpline	23	
# Other	30	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>19</b>	
# Medical	2	
# Mental Health	6	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	3	
# Victim Advocate	2	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	6	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>38</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	

3 - VICTIM SERVICES

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>219</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	26
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	29
# Relevant Data Not Available	164
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>219</b>
# Male	9
# Female	129
# Relevant Data Not Available	81
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>219</b>
# 0-15	3
# 16-19	15
# 20-24	17
# 25-34	20
# 35-49	11
# 50-64	2
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	151
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>219</b>
# DoD Civilian	9
# DoD Contractor	3
# Other US Government Civilian	2
# US Civilian	101
# Foreign National	11
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	93
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>133</b>
# Medical	23
# Mental Health	25
# Legal	11
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	14
<del># Rape Crisis Center</del>	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	47
# DoD Safe Helpline	6
# Other	7
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>31</b>
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	7
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	3
# Victim Advocate	9
<del># DoD Safe Helpline</del>	
# Other	8
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>27</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

3 - VICTIM SERVICES

<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>		<b>62</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14		1
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>		<b>61</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>		<b>61</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)		12
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member		9
# Relevant Data Not Available		40
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>		<b>61</b>
# Male		0
# Female		31
# Relevant Data Not Available		30
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>		<b>61</b>
# 0-15		2
# 16-19		16
# 20-24		23
# 25-34		12
# 35-49		7
# 50-64		1
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>		<b>61</b>
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		29
# Relevant Data Not Available		32
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>		<b>56</b>
# Medical		5
# Mental Health		21
# Legal		2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		4
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		19
# DoD Safe Helpline		1
# Other		4
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>4</b>
# Medical		1
# Mental Health		3
# Legal		0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		0
# Rape Crisis Center		0
# Victim Advocate		0
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other		0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>		<b>6</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>		<b>0</b>

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY14 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAUD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.		FY14 Totals
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>72</b>
# Service Member Victims		66
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		6
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>72</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		38
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		6
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		12
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		11
# Relevant Data Not Available		5
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>72</b>
# On military installation		66
# Off military installation		6
# Unidentified location		0
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>72</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>		<b>68</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014		5
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014		63
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>4</b>
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		0
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		0
<b># All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>22</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		2
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>		<b>20</b>
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY14		FY14 Totals
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>		<b>72</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault		18
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault		6
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault		11
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault		21
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault		16
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>		<b>72</b>
# Midnight to 6 am		24
# 6 am to 6 pm		18
# 6 pm to midnight		29
# Unknown		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>		<b>72</b>
# Sunday		11
# Monday		16
# Tuesday		14
# Wednesday		12
# Thursday		7
# Friday		7
# Saturday		5
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
		<b>66</b>
		8
		15
		14
		11
		7
		6
		5
		0

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
# Service Member on Service Member	43	11	2	2	0	0	0	14	72
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	25	8	2	2	0	0	0	1	38
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5

FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)

UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
D1.	5	3	2	0	0	54	5	1	1	1	72
# Service Member on Service Member	1	1	2	0	0	31	2	1	0	0	38
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	12
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	4	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
D2.	5	2	2	0	0	49	5	1	1	1	66
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports	5	2	2	0	0	49	5	1	1	1	66
# Service Member Victims: Female	2	2	2	0	0	34	3	0	1	1	45
# Service Member Victims: Male	3	0	0	0	0	15	2	1	0	0	21
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY14	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
D3. Time of sexual assault	5	3	2	0	0	54	5	1	1	1	72
# Midnight to 6 am	3	1	0	0	0	17	2	1	0	0	24
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	1	0	18
# 6 pm to midnight	2	1	2	0	0	21	2	0	0	1	29
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	5	3	2	0	0	54	5	1	1	1	72
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	11
# Monday	0	2	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	16
# Tuesday	3	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	14
# Wednesday	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	1	0	0	12
# Thursday	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	7
# Friday	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	7
# Saturday	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	5	3	2	0	0	54	5	1	1	1	72
Afghanistan	2	2	2	0	0	42	5	0	0	0	53
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kuwait	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	11
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	5	3	2	0	0	54	5	1	1	1	72

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	<b>63</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	49
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	14
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	<b>79</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>47</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	47
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	<b>12</b>
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	<b>18</b>
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>60</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	3
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	6
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>79</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>44</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	44
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>12</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>21</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>2</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>64</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	<b>58</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	57
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>5</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>1</b>

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	FY14 Totals
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	1
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	1
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	FY14 Totals
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>
# Male	3	0	0	1	0	14	1	1	0	0	20
# Female	3	1	3	0	1	37	0	0	0	0	45
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5
# 20-24	3	1	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	24
# 25-34	0	0	1	1	0	21	1	0	0	0	24
# 35-49	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	8
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>
# Service Member	6	1	2	1	1	46	1	1	0	0	59
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>
# E1-E4	2	1	2	1	0	31	0	0	0	0	37
# E5-E9	2	0	0	0	1	11	1	1	0	0	16
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# O4-O10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>
# Army	6	1	2	1	1	45	1	1	0	0	58
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>
# Active Duty	6	1	2	1	1	36	1	1	0	0	49
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14											FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Offense Code Data Not Available			
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	Offense Code Data Not Available	
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	15	1	3	1	1	57	1	1	0	0	80	
# Male	1	1	3	0	1	48	0	1	0	0	55	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	14	0	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	22	
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	15	1	3	1	1	57	1	1	0	0	80	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# 20-24	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	15	
# 25-34	0	0	2	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	20	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	14	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	24	
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	15	1	3	1	1	57	1	1	0	0	80	
# Service Member	1	0	3	0	1	38	0	1	0	0	44	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	
# Unknown	14	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	21	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	1	0	3	0	1	38	0	1	0	0	44	
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	12	
# E5-E9	1	0	2	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	22	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	1	0	3	0	1	38	0	1	0	0	44	
# Army	1	0	3	0	1	38	0	1	0	0	44	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	1	0	3	0	1	38	0	1	0	0	44	
# Active Duty	1	0	2	0	0	30	0	1	0	0	34	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	6	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY14 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	80	# Victims in investigations completed in FY14	65
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14	37	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14	47
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	7	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	6
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	4	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	5
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	3		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	17		
# Unknown Offenders	9	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	5
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	1
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	7	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	7
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	0		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	28	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	16
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014	28		
# FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	28	# FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	29
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	8
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	12	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	13
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	6
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

5 - RESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

<b>ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>22</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	22
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>2</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	2
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>20</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	20
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>20</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	8
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>20</b>
# On military installation	17
# Off military installation	3
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>20</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>20</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	5
# 6 am to 6 pm	5
# 6 pm to midnight	4
# Unknown	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>20</b>
# Sunday	2
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	3
# Wednesday	5
# Thursday	6
# Friday	0
# Saturday	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>20</b>
# Army Victims	20
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>20</b>
# Male	4
# Female	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>20</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	7
# 25-34	5
# 35-49	7
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>20</b>
# E1-E4	10
# E5-E9	6
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	2
# O4-O10	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>20</b>
# Active Duty	14
# Reserve (Activated)	4
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>20</b>
# Service Member	20
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	1
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1.41
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>TOTAL # FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>20</b>
Afghanistan	10
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Iraq	6
Jordan	1
Kuwait	3
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
Uae	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

6 - VICTIM SERVICES (CAI)

ARMY CAI FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>92</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	13
# Legal	13
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	52
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	7
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>	<b>12</b>
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>	<b>1</b>
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
* In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	3
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>33</b>
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	9
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	13
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	1
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

6 - VICTIM SERVICES (CAI)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>2</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>2</b>
# Male	1
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>2</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>2</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

6 - VICTIM SERVICES (CAI)

<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
1	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject raped her when she entered Accused's barracks room through the window, when he brandished a knife, restrained her and raped her. Victim declined to no longer participate in the prosecution. Administratively separated under Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
2	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.
3	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim (who was in a wheel chair) alleged that Subject (his medical provider) hugged him after their appointment. When he pulled away, Subject leaned down, pulled him closer, and kissed him on the neck.	
4	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that subject inappropriately touched and harassed her.
5	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her hand onto his exposed penis and attempted to kiss her. Charges preferred but later withdrawn by GCMCA.
6	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject massaged her shoulders over her uniform while at work. Acquitted of sexual assault charges. Convicted of assault, false statement, cruelty and maltreatment. Sentenced to three months confinement, BCD, E-1, and TF on 10 SEP 14.
7	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges Subject had invited victim to his home and gave her a glass of water. The victim became disoriented and the next thing she remembered was waking up in victim's bedroom wearing only her underwear. Subject was originally charged by civilian authorities with aggravated rape, but when Victim became uncooperative, charges were dismissed and working out alternate resolution. Subject administratively discharged with OTH.
8	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject wrapped his arms around her and slapped her right buttock. Pending administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c.
9	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally penetrated her and then made lewd comments to her upon completion of the digital penetration. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
10	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Insufficient evidence. LOR for underlying misconduct.

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
11	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject hugged him, thrust his pelvis into Victim's buttocks, and put his thumb in Victim's buttocks. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Sentenced imposed on 24 April 14. Reduced to E-1, FF \$765, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
12	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-8	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: The Victim alleged assault by unknown subject.
13	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her arm and attempted to kiss her while driving back from an on-post house. GO Article 15. Pending show cause board with OTH.
14	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: The Victim a Philippino-Korean national alleged the subject choked and forced her to perform oral sex and have sexual intercourse with him. Referred to GCM 15 Jan 2014. Began trial on 6 May 14; trial was stayed in an effort to appeal the court decision to strike the victim's testimony due to defense RCM 914/Jencks Act motion. Govt file a Art 62 appeal on 16 May 14. Art 62 appeal denied on 8/26/2014
15	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted her after watching TV and drinking alcohol at his off-post apartment. Charges referred to GCM on 4 Jun 14. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
16	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject sexually harassed her and touched her breasts without her permission. Subject was acquitted of abusive sexual contact and convicted of assault and conduct unbecoming an officer. Subject was sentenced to 7 days confinement, a reprimand, and restriction. Subject will be sent to a show cause board for administrative elimination.
17	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged an unwanted touch. Subject given LOR in OMPF.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
18	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her buttocks, grabbed her crotch and harassed her on several occasions.
19	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject aggressively hit, straddled and groped her on her while husband was at training. Victim refused to participate in the prosecution. Subject convicted of Article 92, Violation of Housing Policy, at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-5, FF 1/2 months pay for 2 months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
20	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her without her consent while in Kuwait City, Kuwait. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and assault at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 6 December 13. FF \$3,641, written reprimand.
21	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 108; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Convicted of Rape and Assault at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 9 yrs confinement, DD, P.
22	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed his penis on him while in line at DFAC. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. FF \$765 a month for 2 months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge.
23	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged an unwanted sexual touch by Subject, a National Guard Soldier not on Title 10 status, in a bar. Referred to civilian authorities and no known action taken.
24	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch by Subject. Acquitted of any charges in civilian courts.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
25	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	IRAQ	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
26	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)				Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged subject penetrated her vulva, touched her buttocks and kissed her breast by force. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact. He was sentenced on 15 Jan 14. Reprimand, FF \$1,500 a month for 12 months, 60 days restriction
27	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
28	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her and sent inappropriate text messages. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject received a GOMOR.
29	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
30	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Soldier had an inappropriate relationship with her. Subject was found guilty of Violation of a Lawful Regulation and Adultery. Reduced to E-5, FF \$1,304, 45 days restriction, 45 days extra duty.
31	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched Victim's bare thigh with Subject's unclothed penis while making lewd comments. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and False Official Statement at a SCM. Sentenced imposed on 10 Jun 14. Red E-1, FF \$1,021
32	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	O-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, an Army National Guard Soldier, groped her. GOMOR in OMPF and brought to show cause board for elimination.
33a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that three Subjects placed their penises in Victim's hand while Victim slept. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 6 Mar 14. FF \$765 a month for two months, 30 days extra duty.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
33b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that three Subjects placed their penises in Victim's hand while Victim slept. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 6 Mar 14. FF \$765 a month for two months, 30 days extra duty.
33c	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed his penis in Victim's hand while Victim slept. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 6 Mar 14. FF \$765 a month for two months, 30 days extra duty.
34	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Involved but not specified Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her inner thigh, solicited her to send nude photos, and engaged in an improper relationship with her. Subject acquitted of sexual assaults, but convicted of assault and fraternization. Sentenced to E4.
35	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged Subject committed sexual contacts with her and maltreated her over a two-year span. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
36	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. NJP with FF, extra duty and restriction.
37	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast twice while at a party at his house. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. FG article 15 for Simple Assault, maltreatment and dereliction of duty.
38a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject Died or Deserted									Involved but not specified Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks. Subject committed suicide.
38b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Subject Died or Deserted									Involved but not specified Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks. This case was unfounded by MCIO. Victim had a history of inconsistent claims and was unable to identify the alleged Subject out of a line-up. Case was closed. SM committed suicide in April 2013.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
39	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Male	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: One Victim alleged that the Subject licked him on the neck without his consent while at a dance hall while another Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed his buttocks without his consent while at the hall. This same Victim also alleged that Subject touched his shoulders, back, and buttocks while training GOMOR filed in his performance Fiche.
40	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Assault (Art. 128)					Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Convicted of assault and disobeying orders. Sentenced to 2 months confinement, BCD, E1, and TF.
41	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)				Rape (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject raped her. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 8 Apr 14. Red E-1, TF, 6 yrs confinement, DD
42	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	IRAQ	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged non-consensual sodomy. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. LOR.
43	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: First victim: Victim #1 alleged that the Subject kissed victim's breast while victim was incapacitated. Victim alleged that the Subject penetrated victim's vulva with his penis without victim's consent. Victim alleged that the Subject slapped victim's buttock with his hand. Second victim: Victim #2 alleged that the Subject penetrated victim's vulva with his tongue while victim was asleep. Victim alleged that the Subject kissed victim's lips with his lips. Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red to E-3, 179 days confinement.
44	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged that naked Subject attacked her while she was showering. Victim believed Subject was a foreign national but investigation was unable to identify Subject.
45	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: On 18 Mar 14, Subject received written counseling filed in local file.
46	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: The Victim alleged assault by an unknown subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
47	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she and Subject were travelling to their annual reserve training when the Subject stopped the car, digitally penetrated her, performed oral sex on her, and inserted his penis into her vagina. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Ass't D.A. opined there was not enough evidence to prove that the incident was rape. Case closed.
48	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch by Subject. Subject received Field Grade Non-judicial punishment with \$500 FF x 2 months, E1, 45/45. Subject administratively separated UP Chap 2 with General Discharge.
49	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject penetrated her vagina with his fingers while she was asleep. She kicked the Subject out of her apartment and contacted CPSD. Charges preferred. Victim became uncooperative. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with an OTH. Victim concurred.
50	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Unknown			No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged a sexual assault by unknown Subject.
51	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-3	Male	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
52a	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject held him down and dry humped him.
52b	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-3	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that this Subject (one of two subjects) held him down and dry humped him. This Subject was no longer a Soldier when the investigation began, as he had been previously separated.
53	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
54	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her on numerous occasions, restrained her and performed oral sex on her, rubbed his penis on her buttocks and ejaculated. Convicted of Article 120 (forced oral sex, biting breast, touching buttocks, touching breasts), Article 93 (Maltreatment), Article 92 (Violate GO-1 by entering opposite sex quarters). Post-trial Chapter 10 accepted with victim concurrence.
55	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)				Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject had sex with her while she was intoxicated. Chapter 10 was disapproved. Convicted of Adultery at a SCM. Red E-1, 30 days confinement

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
56	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her and digitally penetrated her while at his residence. Estimated date of advice as to disposition: 24 September 2013. Charges referred to a GCM. On 4 March 2014, Subject was found not guilty of all charges.
57	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 10; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The victim alleged that Subject sexually harassed her and touched her sexually without consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Sentenced on 4 April 14, FF \$944, 10 days extra duty, and 10 days restriction.
58	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped his buttocks. Subject was found not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15.
59	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her after allowing him into her room. Victim declined to cooperate. Administrative Separation for unrelated misconduct pending.
60	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Charges unfounded. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c for other misconduct with a honorable discharge.
61	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject committed non-consensual sexual intercourse with her while she was sleeping. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM
62	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
63	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 120; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject forced her to have sex with him and penetrated her vagina with his penis after he licked her vulva. Convicted of Rape in absentia. Sentenced to Red E 1, TF, 10 yrs confinement, DD
64	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks without her consent. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11, with an uncharacterized discharge.
65	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast while taking pictures in front of the barracks. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 18 March 14. Reduced to E-1, FF \$765 a month for two months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
66	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his arm around her when she was leaving a party and grabbed her breast.
67	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her to sit on her lap, pulled her into a bathroom stall and kissed her. Subject was found guilty of violating a lawful regulation at a Summary Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 Feb 12, oral reprimand issued.
68	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: The Victim alleged assault by an unknown Subject.
69	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Administrative separation with general discharge.
70	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Obstructing Justice (Art. 134-35)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 9; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Female Victims alleged female Subject digitally penetrated and fondled them after plying them with alcohol. Victims also alleged Subject threatened them after reporting. Subject was acquitted of sexual assault and convicted of making threats and obstructing justice. Sentenced to 9 months, BCD, E1 and TF. CAD: 19 FEB 14
71	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Case unfounded by MCI/O. Subject found guilty of Adultery and False Official Statements at a field grade article 15. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault.
72	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject invited her to his house to study; he touched her inappropriately. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-5, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, and written reprimand.
73	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject forcibly held her down and penetrated her vagina with his finger. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c. Is pending.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																		Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note		
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		Alcohol Use	
74	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject kissed her without her consent. Charges referred to a SPCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
75	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. LOR.
76	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breasts and buttocks over her clothes. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 31 March 14. FF 1/2 months pay for two months.
77a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: The Victim alleged an assault by two unknowns Subject.
77b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: The Victim alleged assault from two unknown Subjects.
78	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)					Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her on her breast over her uniform. Convicted of Assault Consumed by a Battery. Red E-1, TF, 2 months Confinement, BCD.
79	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject committed Abusive Sexual Contact. The Subject was convicted at Summary Court-Martial and sentenced to extra duty, restriction and 50% forfeitures.
80	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had non-consensual intercourse with her. After returning from a bar, the Victim began to throw-up in her apartment bathroom. She remembered waking up in the bathroom with the Subject on top of her and forcefully penetrating her vagina. Subject also forcefully penetrated her anally. She told him to stop and tried to get away, but she could not move. Convicted of Rape, Sexual Assault, and Sodomy by Force at a GCM. He was sentenced on 6 May 14 to Red E-1, 6 years confinement, TF, DD	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
81a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and Co-Subject sexually assaulted her while deployed. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 6 months confinement, BCD.
81b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject and Co-Subject sexually assaulted her while deployed. Charges preferred. Article 32 Investigation is pending. Convicted of Article 92 violation relating to Alcohol. Sentenced to Red to E-1, TF, 3 months confinement, BCD.
82	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
83	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her when she was incapable of consenting due to intoxication, but could not recall the events of the evening. Charges preferred and Chapter 10 discharge granted with victim concurrence and OTH discharge.
84	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her breast without her consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 14 April 14. Reduced to E-4, FF \$500 a month for two months, 45 days extra duty.
85	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breasts and buttocks over her clothing during a rotation at JRTC in Fort Polk, Louisiana. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-4, FF \$1,201 a month for two months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
86	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																		Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		Alcohol Use
87	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject grabbed their buttocks while attending a unit ball. Convicted of Assault at a FG Article 15. Sentenced to Red E-1 and a reprimand.
88	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject Died or Deserted									Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her. Subject deceased when report was made.
89a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her to give him oral sex at an off-post party when she was impaired due to alcohol. Once victim declined to participate in prosecution civilian investigation determined insufficient evidence to pursue trial.
89b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject gave her a drink that made her feel dizzy and disoriented and then Subject carried her to a bedroom and sexually assaulted her. Civilian authorities investigated and scheduled for prosecution, but Victim declined to participate. Victim also would not cooperate with CID investigation. Letter of Reprimand.
90	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject kissed her neck. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 25 June 14. Red E-1; FF \$300. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c. Is pending.
91	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched, grabbed, and slapped his buttocks without his consent, after Subject was told to stop. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Art 15. Punishment imposed on 5 Nov 13. FF \$758 a month for two months, 45 days restriction, 45 days extra duty.
92	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Vicim alleged that Subject placed his groin against her hands while she stood at parade rest while waiting to enter the DFAC. Acquitted at NJP.
93	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	W-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.
94	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
95	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victims alleged that Subject sexually assaulted them when they were intoxicated. This misconduct was unfounded by MCIO. Subject is pending administrative separation for unrelated offense.
96	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was asleep. Victim became uncooperative. Charges were dismissed at trial and Subject was administratively separated UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred with Chapter 10.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
97	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject unlawfully entered her barracks room and sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol after returning from the party. Convicted of Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 25 Jan 14. Red E-3, Reprimand
98	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks at the club. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 28 May 14. Reduced to E-2, FF \$858, suspended. Pending Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c.
99	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
100a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, Subject took her back to his room and sexually assaulted her without her consent and had no memory of the evening. Convicted of Failure to Obey order or Regulation. Sentenced to Red to E-5.
100b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, Subject took her back to his room and sexually assaulted her without her consent and had no memory of the evening. Charges were dismissed with prejudice for violation of R.C.M. 707. GOMOR is currently being processed.
101	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced oral sex on her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape. Article 15 for barracks rule violation. Acquitted at Article 15.
102	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject received a GOMOR on 31 Oct 2013.
103	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a CG Article 15. Punishment , 7 days extra duty and 14 days restriction, imposed on 5 November 13.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note		
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use			
104	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her while she was asleep in the barracks. They had prior sexual relationship. Mistake of fact defense was strong in this case. Subject received a GOMOR.		
105	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject used force to touch, kiss and penetrate her with his fingers. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Administrative Separation Board with OTH discharge.	
106	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his genitals on Victim's hands while standing in formation. Subject lied to CID agent during investigation. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 7 March 14. FF \$708 a month for two months, 14 days extra duty.	
107	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged she was in her room and awoke to Subject having sex with her. Acquitted of Sexual Assault at a GCM.
108	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated at a party. Subject was convicted of Adultery at a Field Grade Article 15. Pending admin sep.
109	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pulled her hips toward his pelvis while dancing. GOMOR filed in his OMPF. Allegation was unfounded by MCIO but the Command took action on underlying misconduct.
110	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject made sexual comments and touched his arm on her chest. Received GOMOR.
111	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
112	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her after she was incapacitated by alcohol. Convicted at a GCM of Adultery, Dereliction of Duty, Failure to obey an Order, acquitted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced on 29 Aug 13. Red to E-4.
113	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Unknown							Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
114	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual way without consent.	
115	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged the subject slapped her buttocks at a party. Subject also alleged to make false official statement about incident. Convicted of False Official Statements and Assault at a SCM. FF \$300 a month for two months, 30 days Restriction.
116	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged Subject used force to penetrate her vulva with his penis and hand. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape (sexual assault/aggravated sexual assault/forcible sodomy). Administrative Discharge UP Chapter 14-12c is pending. Pending Sentencing Hearing in California for an unrelated offense.	
117a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject had sex with her while she was intoxicated. Charges referred to a GCM. Charges were dismissed based on Chapter 10 approval. Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial approved with Victim's concurrence on 10/3/14.
117b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject and another soldier sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated. Charges referred to a GCM. Acquittal date was 9/11/14, no further action taken.
118	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	IRAQ	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): Yes; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for assault.
119	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject entered the barracks room where she was sleeping and committed a sexual act upon her without her consent. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-martial with an OTH is pending. Victim concurred. P/NP: 8/18/14	
120a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Female					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim (PFC) made a delayed report of being at a party, off post, hosted by her superior NCO. She claims that she drank, played sexual games, and fell asleep. She awoke to a male Soldier Subject and the Subject civilian girlfriend having sex with her. No action taken by civilian authorities against female Subject. Male Subject convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 1 yr confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
120b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim (PFC) made a delayed report of being at a party, off post, hosted by her superior NCO. She claims that she drank, played sexual games, and fell asleep. She awoke to the SUBJECT and his civilian girlfriend having sex with her. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 1 yr confinement, BCD.
121	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Notes: The Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted while deployed Article 32 completed, 10 recommended charges not go forward. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Convening Authority dismissed charges without prejudice. No action taken.
122	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Male				Q1 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
123	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her groin while at Camp Casey, Korea. Subject was found not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15.
124	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pressed his penis against her thigh (through the clothing) while standing in formation. Subject was acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact, convicted of Assault consummated by a battery. Punishment imposed on 10 April14. Reduced to E-4, FF \$1,164 a month for 2 months, 45 days restriction, 45 days extra duty.
125	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly raped her in her barracks room by holding her down by her wrists and forcibly penetrating her vagina with his penis. Convicted of rape at a GCM. Sentence was imposed on 3 Jun 14. Red E-1, 18 months confinement, TF, DD.
126	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male				Q1 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her.
127	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
128	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 11; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; TF, 11 months confinement, BCD.  Notes: Multiple victims alleged that Subject slapped their buttocks. One victim alleges that Subject forcibly put his penis in her mouth. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 11 months confinement, BCD.
129	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victims alleged that Subject maltreated subordinate Soldiers by striking them on their genitalia and buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact, Maltreatment, and assault. Red E-4, FF \$1,121.3 a month for 2 months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Admin Separated with UOTH.
130	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject gave her a shoulder rub, she passed out and woke up with her shirt and sports bra removed. Chapter 14-12c with a recommended OTH has been initiated. Pending a Field Grade Article 15.
131	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch. Administrative separation with general discharge.
132	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	DoD	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Two Victims alleged that the Subject made lewd comments toward them. This was Unfounded by MCIO. He received a GOMOR filed in his performance fiche. CAD: 9/5/14
133	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated. Charge referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim hesitant to cooperate with court-martial and concurred.
134	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victims, female IET Soldiers, alleged that Subject touched them inappropriately with a metal detector as they walked off the firing range. The Subject would tell certain female trainees to spread their legs, and he would use the metal detector to touch the females in their genitals. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 14 July 14. FF \$1,500 a month for 2 months.
135	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 10; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Multiple victims alleged that Subject touched them in an inappropriate manner. Found guilty of assault at a FG Article 15. Sentenced to Red E-1, FF \$765.00, 45 days extra duty

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
136	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed his penis against his face while he lay in his barracks bunk. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 5 Dec 13. FF \$765 a month for 2 months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an uncharacterized discharge.
137	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject removed from Platoon Sergeant position. Adverse entry reported on NCOER. Subject removed from consideration for SHARP training. Victim received a rehabilitative transfer.
138	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject rubbed his penis on her after telling him no, that she would not go further after they started making out. Convicted of Assault and False Official Statements at a SCM. Red E-1, FF \$1,201.
139a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
139b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
140	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched her breasts and buttocks over her clothes while deployed. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SPCM. BCD. Sentenced on 16 April 2014. Red E-1, 7 months confinement, BCD.
141	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her when they were studying at an off-post residence. Convicted of Assault consummated by a Battery. Red E-1, TF, 2 months confinement, BCD.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																		Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		Alcohol Use
142	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her without consent.
143	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim civilian alleged Subject forced her to perform oral and anal sex when she was too intoxicated to consent. Charges dismissed after Article 32 due to victim non-cooperation.
144	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleges that Subject performed oral sex on him and attempted to have victim perform oral sex on subject while victim was too intoxicated to consent. GOMOR filed in his OMPF. Bar to re-enlistment pending. PNP: 6/15/14 CAD: 9/22/14
145	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 21; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had forcible vaginal intercourse with her and forced her to touch his penis. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to TF, 21 months confinement, Dismissal.
146	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified		Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, her boyfriend, sexually assaulted her, and sent out naked photos of her. Convicted of Sexual Assault, Assault, and False Official Statements at a GCM. Sentenced on 20 June 14. TF, 2 years confinement, Dismissal.
147	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victims alleged that the Subject made inappropriate comments that were sexual in nature (in person, text, & email) Found guilty of Sexual Harassment at a GO Article 15. FF \$3,539, GOMOR filed in his performance fiche.
148	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject grabbed her buttocks at a party. Charges of Abusive Sexual Contact were referred to a SPCM but were later withdrawn and dismissed on 7/25/2014.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
149	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject digitally penetrated her vagina after the Victim consumed several alcoholic beverages during the course of the evening. Victim eventually went to sleep in her barracks room, but was awakened by the Accused digitally penetrating her vagina. The Victim woke up confused and told the Accused to get out of her room. Charges referred on 4 Apr 14. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with an OTH, Victim concurred
150	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 15; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by the Subject when she was sleeping in a hut in Incheon. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. 15 months confinement, TF, Red E-1, DD. P/NP: 11/13/13.	
151	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	ITALY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject held her down with the weight of his body and held her hands down while he licked her face and neck and touched her clothed thigh and breast. Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Contact at a SCM. Sentenced to Red E-1; 20 days confinement; FF 2/3 month's pay for 1 month. Administrative Discharge UP Chapter 14-12c with a recommended OTH being processed.
152a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by civilian Subject. No known punishment.
152b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by civilian Subject.
153	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Civilian Victim alleged that Subject groped her multiple times while riding in a taxi. Pled no contest to Simple Assault in civilian court on 9 May 14. Fine only.
154	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleges Subject followed her to her room, got into bed with her, and was massaging her against her wishes and the massage led to sexual intercourse. Victim refused to participate in prosecution. Subject being administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c for Adultery.
155	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject is pending administrative separation for a pattern of misconduct.
156	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks. Charges preferred. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with an OTH. Victim concurred.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
157	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	O-2	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
158	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Army	O-2	Male	Army	O-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)				Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Male victim alleged that male subject performed fellatio upon him after he had passed out due to the consumption of alcohol. Convicted of Forcible Sodomy and unrelated 120 offenses at a GCM. Sentence was imposed on 4 March 14. 24 months confinement and a Dismissal. Initial advice was given on 24 September 13
159	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her buttocks and rubbed her inner thigh on multiple occasions without her consent (abusive sexual contact).Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12b with OTH.
160a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged an unwanted touch by Subject, a foreign national. Referred to foreign national authorities and no known action taken.
160b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch by Subject, a foreign national. Referred to foreign national authorities and no known action taken.
161	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Honorable			Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject, another female trainee, pushed her in the laundry room and touched her inappropriately. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an Honorable Discharge.
162	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown		Female					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged an unwanted sexual touch by Subject, a foreign national. Referred to foreign national authorities and no known action taken.
163	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject
164	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed and held his hand on Victim's buttock, with fingers in the crevice of his buttocks, for approximately 10 seconds. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 March 14. FF \$1,500 a month for two months, 30 days extra duty.
165	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her twice in a sexual manner, without her consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 26 November 13. Reduced to E-5, suspended, FF \$1,353, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction, reprimand.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
166	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually harassed and touched other male soldiers. Charges dismissed prior to trial.
167	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Convicted		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Insufficient evidence to charge sexual assault. Subject charged with non-sexual offenses and convicted of fraternization, false official statement, and assault. Sentenced to 3 months confinement, E-1, TF.
168	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Civilian female (victim) alleged Subject digitally penetrated her while she was incapacitated due to alcohol consumption.
169	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject bumped his chest against her chest on numerous occasions.
170	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject tried to shove items up her dress while she was driving. Found guilty of Fraternization, maltreatment, and indecent language at a FG Article 15. No action taken for abusive sexual contact because Victim was deceased.
171	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victims alleged Subject sexually assaulted them. Subject was convicted at a FG Article 15 of Article 92. On 28 Jan 14 he was sentenced to reprimand.
172a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Two Victims alleged Subject, a Reservist not on Title 10 status, grabbed their buttocks at a bar. Referred to civilian authorities and no known action taken
172b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Two Victims alleged Subject, a Reservist not on Title 10 status, grabbed their buttocks at a bar. Referred to civilian authorities and no known action taken.
173	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	DoD		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged an unwanted touch by Subject, a civilian. Referred to civilian authorities. No action taken by civilians.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
174	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly kissed her, touched her inner thighs, and raped her in her barracks room. Charges referred to a GCM: victim uncooperative, charges dismissed on 3 JUL 14 and forwarded to higher GCMA for review. No further action was taken.
175	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually harassed and unlawfully touched her breast and face.
176	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject struck him multiple times in his genitals and made inappropriate comments while on duty. Subject was found not guilty of Assault consummated by Battery and Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Proceedings completed on 24 July 14.
177	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Subject is alleged to have engaged in sexual act upon male victim while the victim was passed out from drinking. Local prosecutor dismissed criminal charges. Unit initiated separation action, resulting in discharge under other than honorable conditions and reduction to E-1.
178	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed her hand on his genitals and attempted to sexually assault her. Subject was found guilty of Aggravated Sexual Contact at a FG Art 15. Punishment imposed on 22 July 13. Reduced to E-1, FF \$758 a month for 2 months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with OTH.
179	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject walked up behind housekeeper at post lodging, rubbing his genitals against her buttocks, displayed money and touched her breasts. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 31 January 14. The Subject received 6 months confinement and a BCD.
180	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: The Victim alleged assault by an unknown subject.
181	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject took off her clothes and grabbed Victim's genitals without his consent, while in Subject's room. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-4, FF \$1,213 a month for two months, suspended.
182	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch. LOR in OMPF.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
183	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her clothed breasts and touched her hips. Charges referred to GCM, waiting on court date. Convicted of Assault at a SCM. Sentenced to Red E-1, FF 1,021.00, 30 days confinement.
184	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject jumped on her and asked her to "ride my face." Victim also alleged that Subject asked to see her breasts. Pending a FG Art 15 for Abusive Sexual Contact and an Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c. Both are being processed but are not completed.
185	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged the subject held her down and sexually assaulted her. Initial recommendation on 17 July 14. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 8 yrs confinement, DD.
186	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to kiss and inappropriately touch him on two separate occasions. Subject was found guilty of Attempts and Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 July 14. Reduced to E-5, suspended, FF \$1,547 a month for two months, suspended, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
187	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her breasts while performing Combatives training. FG Article 15 and Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c., is pending.
188	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room while she was attending AIT. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
189	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Two victims alleged that Subject touched their genitals. NJP with FF, reduction in rank, extra duty and restriction.
190	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim reported that the Subject grabbed her buttocks. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c board is pending.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
191	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her nipple and poked her in the torso while in formation. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 3 Jul 13. Reduced to E-3. FF \$1,007 a month for two months, suspended, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
192	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breasts over her uniform. Found not guilty at a FG Article 15.
193	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victims alleged that Subject maltreated them by communicating indecent language, making them touch his genitalia, striking them on the buttocks, and exposing himself. Victims were subordinates. Convicted of Maltreatment at a SPCM. Red E-5, FF 1,547. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c is being processed.
194	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Multiple male victims alleged that female Subject grabbed groin and buttocks of two different Soldiers. Subject also allegedly grabbed hips of one of the Victims while pulling him towards her in a rocking motion.
195	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Acquitted						Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject groped her at work. Acquitted at a GCM on 10/13/2012.
196	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted them while she was asleep. Subject left jurisdiction and prosecution was declined.
197	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pinched her on the abdomen while in formation. Subject was found guilty of False Official Statements and Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 27 May 2014. Reduced to E-5, FF \$1,547 a month for 2 months, suspended, 45 days extra duty.
198	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject Died or Deserted								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was at her friends off-post residence. Subject was found deceased before the incident was reported.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
199	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks while at bar. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-4, suspended, FF \$1,213, 30 days restriction.
200	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject made Victim sit on his lap and wrongfully touched Victim's breasts. Subject made sexual comments. Charge preferred but was administratively separated UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
201	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Honorable				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-7; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Subject allegedly committed abusive sexual contact against a trainee by touching her clothed buttocks and against an NCO by touching her clothed buttocks and kissing her. Convicted at SCM of all charges. Reduced to E-7, forfeiture of \$2914. Subject, as per agreement with government, submitted retirement at reduced rank.
202	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
203	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject used his rank to coerce her into having sexual intercourse with him. Charges preferred. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with an OTH. Victim concurred.
204a	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject assisted others in sexually assaulting her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Initial recommendation 13 January 14. Acquitted of Aggravated Sexual Assault, convicted of Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 1 yr confinement.
204b	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while incapacitated from alcohol. Aggravated Sexual Assault Dismissed. Convicted of Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, 4 months confinement.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
204c	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while incapacitated from alcohol. Initial recommendation 13 January 13. Convicted of Assault and Indecent exposure at a SPCM - BCD. Sentenced on 1 May 14. Red E-1, TF, 8 months confinement, BCD
205	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that Subject and Victim were roommates during AIT. The Victim took an ambien and fell asleep. A witness saw Subject engage in anal sex with the Victim and informed the Victim the next day. The Subject was convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 2 July 14. Red E-1, TF, 3 yrs confinement, DD. Initial advice was given on 20 February 14
206	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victims alleged that Subject touched them on the genitals. Victims did not cooperate. Subject given a Letter of Concern filed locally.
207	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: The Victim (male SGT) alleged that while deployed, the Subject would come into his room and place his weapon on the counter (or play with the slide) in a manner he perceived to be threatening. On several occasions, the Subject would grab the Victim's genitals. Acquitted of all charges and specifications at a GCM on 20 February 2014.
208	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 84; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Three victims (including the Subject's wife, ex-wife, and an E-4) alleged that the Subject raped them on different occasions. Another Victim reported that the Subject videotaped without her knowledge while she was engaged in sexual relations with another Soldier. Convicted of Rape and Assault at a GCM. Sentenced was imposed on 27 Mar 14. Red E-1, TF, 7 years confinement, and a DD.

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
209	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted of sexual assault and sentenced to six months confinement, BCD, E1, TF.
210	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Male	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject received a GOMOR on 29 May 2014.
211	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Three male Victims alleged that Subject inappropriately touched them while at a social function. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-1, FF \$758 a month for two months.
212	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.
213	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch during unit party. NJP with reprimand, FF, extra duty and restriction.
214	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject struck his genital area with the back of her hand. This case was unfounded by MCI. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 21 July 14. Red E-4, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction, all suspended.
215	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed him, pulled him close, and then kissed him on the right side of his lips and cheek without his permission. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Art 15. Punishment imposed on 22 Jan 14. Reduced to E-1, FF \$765 a month for two months, 45 days restriction, 45 days extra duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
216	Rape (Art. 120)	IRAQ	Army	E-6	Male	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject
217	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. NJP with FF, reduction in rank, FF and extra duty.
218	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-post at party while Victim was sleeping. Charges referred to a GCM. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
219	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her back, stomach, and hand on several different occasions. NJP with FF, reduction, extra duty and restriction.
220	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Husband alleged that Subject sexually assaulted his wife at a social gathering. The Victim has no recollection of any sexual acts committed by Subject against her. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c. With an OTH based on sexual assault. Victim whereabouts unknown.
221	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch. NJP with FF and reduction to E1.
222	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject forced her into his bedroom and committed a sexual act upon her when she was intoxicated. Initial recommendation on 19 June 14. Charges referred to a SPCMA, later dismissed when victim became uncooperative.
223	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks, incident occurred in Japan. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge.
224	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her buttocks while at a local bar. Found Guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GO Article 15. Elimination was due to misconduct, para 4-2c(1). GOSCA recommended General Discharge, and HRC approved the General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
225	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	O-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim (Subordinate soldier) alleged Subject sent text messages to him asking for photos of his penis. Convicted of abusive sexual contact, fraternization, conduct unbecoming and sexual harassment at a GCM. Sentenced on 26 March 2014. TF, confinement for 6 months and dismissal.
226	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Several Victims alleged that Subject touched them in a sexual manner while training. Other Victims alleged that Subject showed them photos of his penis in an indecent manner. FG Article 15 for Sexual Harassment and a Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c
227	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Convicted		General Article Offense (Art. 134)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject continued to have sex with her after she said, "Stop." During sex, the Victim stated that it hurts and called it off. Subject stated Victim just said, "Slow down," and that the "stop" came much later, which he complied with at the time. Insufficient evidence to prosecute 120 offense. Convicted of other unrelated misconduct at a GCM. Sentenced on 13 Mar 13 to a Red E-1, TF, BCD.
228	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject entered the Victim's room and allegedly pulled down her pants and proceeded to perform sexual acts on her without her consent and after she said no. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 4 months confinement, BCD.
229	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her multiple times on her breasts, buttocks and attempted to touch her groin area over the clothing. NJP.
230	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Received a GOMOR.
231	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks and breast. Subject received a Brigade LOR.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
232	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her by rubbing her inner thigh, kissing her, and touching her breasts. Convicted of Assault Consumated by a Battery. Red E-1, TF, 2 months confinement, BCD.
233	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 84; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Multiple victims. One victim alleged rape, one Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Third victim was 15 years old. Convicted of rape and abusive sexual contact. Sentenced to 7 years confinement, BCD, E-1, TF.
234	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject tapped her on her buttocks. Subject was acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15.
235	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
236	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject gave her a naked tape test. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact, and false official statements. He was sentenced to Red E-1, 30 days confinement and a BCD on 19 March 2014.
237	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Other;  Notes: Two Victims alleged Subject touched their buttocks. Subject was relieved of duties and a GOMOR was filed in his performance fiche.
238	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation on for prosecution				Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that after a night of heavy drinking, Subject sexually assaulted her while she was passed out. Art 32 IO recommended dismissing charges for lack of evidence. Case closed with non-prosecution decision; charges dismissed 20 October 2014.
239	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Navy	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.
240	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committing rape. On 17 Jul 14, Subject received GOMOR filed in OMPF.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
241	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No			Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)					Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal: Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim a superior commissioned officer alleged Subject assaulted her. Sentenced to TF, 2 yrs confinement, Dismissal
242	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
243	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. LOR.
244	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room. Charges preferred. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial.
245	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her buttocks several times and attempted to kiss her while they were drinking at Subject's on-post house. In June of 2014 additional misconduct involving Subject and a 13 year-old child came to light. Original charges dismissed by the SPCMCA on 11 June 2014 so as to allow investigation into new crimes.
246	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject ran his hands through her hair while she was napping in Afghanistan. Subject was convicted of Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-5, 45 days restriction.
247	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pulled down her shorts, held her in place, and then penetrated her vulva with his fingers and penis. Initial recommendation 5 November 13. Charges referred to a GCM. Administrative separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH is pending. Victim concurred.
248	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge: Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her, groped her on multiple occasions, videotaped her without her permission, obstructed witnesses, and made a false official statement. Acquitted of rape, convicted of all remaining offenses, sentenced to 1 year, BCD, E-1, TF.	

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
249a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the two Subjects transported her back to the barracks and committed sexual acts upon her while she was highly intoxicated. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Charges preferred, but dismissed after victim would not testify. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH*
249b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the two Subjects transported her back to the barracks and committed sexual acts upon her while she was highly intoxicated. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Charges preferred then dismissed when victim would not cooperate. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH
250	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her and another Soldier after a night of drinking. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault. FG Article 15 for underage drinking pending. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12b for unrelated misconduct is pending.
251	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: The Victim alleged she went to sleep on floor of Subject's bedroom and woke up to him touching her genital area. Charges preferred and investigated by Article 32. However, additional allegation reported so charges dismissed without prejudice pending investigation of new allegation (involving separate victim). Awaiting additional charges.
252	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject massaged her shoulders in the workplace. Subject was convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 3 December 13. FF \$1,500 a month for two months.
253	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted her while she was significantly intoxicated. Charges were dismissed after victim became uncooperative and refused to participate in prosecution. No action taken.
254	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 March 14. Red E-1, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days extra duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c. With a general discharge.
255	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that after a night of drinking at a bar with other soldiers and Subject, he made sexual advances toward him. Then, once in his barracks room he remembers waking up on his bed face down with the accused penetrating him from behind. He told him to stop and scratched his back in attempt to get him to stop but he continued. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
256	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	O-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Honorable			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 10; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks in the workplace. Subject was convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Conduct Unbecoming at a GO Article 15. Sentenced to FF \$1,000 a month for 2 months, 60 days restriction. Subject has been medically discharged.
257	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim 1 alleged that Subject pinned her down and kissed her neck and pushed her face to his exposed genitals. Victim 2 alleged that the Subject rubbed his hands down her body, licked her face, fingered her and raped her. Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Rape at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 8 yrs confinement, DD.
258	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her vagina when leaving her house. Convicted of the Assault Consummated by Battery at a GCM. Sentenced adjudged 14 March 2014. Red E-1, TF, and BCD
259	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Conduct unbecoming (Art. 133)				Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject grabbed her in an empty conference room and touched her breast. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and convicted of Conduct Unbecoming at a GCM. 30 days confinement and Dismissal
260	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The victim alleged the Subject touched her clothed buttocks with his hand. Convicted of Assault. Sentenced to Rd E-1, TF, 7 months confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
261	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed and inappropriately touched her neck in the barracks. Convicted of Assault at a SPCM-BCD. Sentence imposed on 6 March 14. Red E-1, TF, 60 days confinement, BCD.
262	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Quarters; Restriction Length (Days): 15; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 15; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victims alleged that Subject made harassing comments and one victim stated he touched her crotch outside of her ACUs pants when he backed up to make room for other Soldiers to pass by. Charges preferred and dismissed for NJP and Administrative Separation with OTH.
263	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Found guilty of Adultery at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 30 June 14.
264	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM
265	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Male Victim alleged that Male Subject placed his genitals on his head. Subject found not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15 on 11 Dec 13.
266	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject knocked on her door intoxicated. Victim opened the door and Subject proceeded to try to kiss her. Later, Subject started to grope Victim on the legs and the chest. Victim said no several times. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c for a positive urinalysis with a General discharge. Also, received a GOMOR filed in Subject performance fiche.
267	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Civilian female victim alleged that while at a party Subject initiated a "cake throwing fight" that culminated in him assaulting a civilian female attending the party by smearing cake on her clothing. Prosecution declined. Received a GOMOR filed locally.
268	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Kuwait	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject repeatedly sent her emails containing information of a sexual nature. Subject also forcibly kissed her on multiple occasions and forcibly held her hand on multiple occasions.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
269	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject invited her to his barracks room to watch a movie. Victim reported that she fell asleep and awoke to the Subject's hands under her shirt and he was rubbing her breasts, over her bra. She pushed his hand away and told him to stop. Subject continued kissing her on her neck and rubbing her thighs and genital area. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15, reduction E-1, FF \$765 a month for two months, suspended, 30 days extra duty, 30 days restriction.
270	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. NJP with FF, reduction in rank, FF and extra duty.
271	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch. Administrative discharge with general discharge.
272	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	DoD		Male				Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by civilian Subject. No known punishment.
273	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge: Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast and then pushed a 3rd party. Subject was later found in a room with a firearm. Abusive Sexual Contact dismissed. Convicted of Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 1 yr confinement, BCD.
274	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge: Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 14; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged Subject and Victim had sex once consensually. The Subject wanted to have sex again and Victim said no. The Subject then carried Victim into the bedroom and Subject raped Victim. Convicted of Rape and False Official Statements at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 1 Apr 14, Reduction to E-1, 14 months confinement and BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
275	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to touch Victim's breast and also grabbed Victim near her neck. Subject was found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-1, FF \$765 a month for two months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restrictions.
276	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks while at a party.
277	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject forcibly raped her at off-post residence. Plead guilty to sex assault with El Paso County with deferred sentence/judgment. Elimination action initiated
278	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject administratively separated with general discharge.
279	Rape (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victims alleged that Subject continued to have sex after she withdrew her consent on three separate occasions during intercourse. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
280	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject Died or Deserted								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched them without consent and filmed them while they showered.
281	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	O-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching the inside of her thigh while they were both drinking. Convicted of Assault and Conduct Unbecoming at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 15 April 14. 4 months confinement, Dismissal.
282	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to kiss her on multiple occasions at her off post residence. Subject then allegedly pinned Victim to the ground and climbed on top of her and restrained her arms and shoulders. Subject was found guilty of Conduct Unbecoming at a Company Grade Article 15. Subject was sentenced to 1/2 month's pay for two months; written reprimand filed in his performance fiche.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
283	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his hand on and in between his buttocks. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SPCM. Red E-1, 30 days confinement.	
284	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.	
285	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. N.J.P.
286a	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject told him "it would be easy to rape you like this if you were in prison." While his friend held the Victim down, Subject grabbed the Victim's inner thigh and genitalia without his consent.
286b	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed his neck and upper shoulder area without his consent, at which time Subject's friend told Victim "it would be easy to rape you like this if we were in prison." Subject then held victim down while his friend grabbed Victim's inner thigh and genitalia without his consent.
287	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January, March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 20; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject grabbed both of their buttocks without their consent, licked one of the Victims ears and attempted to pull down the pants of one of the Victims, all without their consent. Convicted of Assault. Sentenced to Red E 4, and FF of \$683.00.	
288	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her on the cheek and grabbed her breast without her consent while at his on-post residence. FG Article 15 for Abusive Sexual Contact and Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c.
289	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January, March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 9; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject committed sexual assault. Sexual Assault was dismissed, convicted of Article 92 relating to personal relations among military and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 9 months confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																		Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		Alcohol Use
290	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	W-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal: Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 20; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject digitally and orally penetrated her vagina without consent. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced to 20 months confinement, Dismissal.
291	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: First Victim alleged that the Subject tried to pin her down and tried to kiss her. Second Victim alleged that the subject tried to pin her to the wall and tried to kiss her. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Red E-1, FF 2/3 months pay for one month.
292	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 120; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that Accused forced her to have sex with him and penetrated her vagina with his penis after he licked her vulva. Convicted of Rape in absentia. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 10 yrs confinement, DD.
293	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject exposed his penis and forced her hand onto his penis. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with OTHC.
294	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her on the neck without her permission. Victim told Subject that she was gay and not interested in him. Subject then told her that he could make her straight.
295	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Subject alleged to have touched and sucked the breast of the Victim with intent to gratify his own sexual desire when he knew that the Victim was asleep. Subject tried by Summary Court-Martial. Found guilty and reduced to E-6. Subject is retiring based on previously approved retirement, but as E-6.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
296	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Three Victims alleged that the Subject displayed his genitals to them, showed them pictures of male genitals, and struck their genitals with his hand or a rope. Convicted of Maltreatment at a SPCM. Red E-1, TF, 5 months confinement, BCD
297	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped him on his buttocks, and used indecent language. Subject was convicted of Aggravated Sexual Contact and Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment was imposed on 23 Nov 13. Reduced to E-4, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 7 days extra duty.
298	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject penetrated her vulva with his fingers and touched her breasts without her consent. Victim alleged this occurred after drinking when the Subject helped her back to her barracks and entered her barracks room after she asked him to leave. She vomited several times. Acquitted of all charges.
299	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she slept in his barracks room after watching TV and drinking. Initial recommendation was on 14 Nov 13. Acquitted at a GCM on 17 Mar 14.
300	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Unknown		Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
301	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. LOR.
302	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her nipple and poked her in the torso while in formation. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment was imposed on 3 Jul 13. Reduced to E-3, FF \$1,000 a month for two months, suspended, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
303	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject groped her breasts. Convicted at a SCM of abusive sexual contact and sentenced to 10 days confinement.
304	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her lower buttocks / upper thigh area.
305	Rape (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
306	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Male Victims alleged that Subject grabbed their genitals. Subject found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a CG Article 15, Punishment, FF 1/2 months pay for one month, imposed on 13 Jan 14.
307	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim 1 alleged that Subject stuck his tongue in her ear, rubbed his pelvis against her, Victim 2 alleged that Subject kissed her on the neck. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Subject was reduced to E-1, FF 781 a month for 2 months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
308	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her at a off post party. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Administrative Discharge UP Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge.
309a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and another Soldier sexually assaulted her in a barracks room after she became intoxicated. Companion case to #1033. The victim submitted a written letter to the CG indicating that she no longer wished to participate in the prosecution of the case. Charges dismissed, no further action taken.
309b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and another Soldier sexually assaulted her in a barracks room after she became intoxicated. Companion case to #1032. Acquitted of all charges.
310	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly penetrated her vaginally with his penis after a verbal altercation in Subject's barracks room. Insufficient evidence of rape. Administratively separated for obstruction of justice, UP Chapter 14 12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
311	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject "naked lap-tested her. the Subject pled guilty at a SCM of Wrongful Sexual Contact, Assault and Article 92 offenses. On 4 Mar 14 he was sentenced to Reduction to E-6. SM had agreed to waive the OTH board as part of his OTP. OTH not processed prior to ETS.
312	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Convicted of Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 5 months confinement, BCD.
313	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject walked up behind her, reached around her body, placed his arm underneath her arms and forcibly rubbed his hand and arm across her breasts. Subject was convicted of Wrongful Sexual Contact, Assault, at a Field Grade Article 15. Reduction to E5; forfeiture of \$1,547.00 pay per month for 2 months; extra duty for 45 days.
314	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her to have sex with him.
315a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: On 09 Jun 14, Subject received Chapter 11 - Entry Level Performance and Conduct (Unchar) separation.
315b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject separated from the Army with an entry level uncharacterized discharge.
316	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her and threatened to kill her. Charges referred to a SPCM-BCD. Trial set for 22 July 14. Convicted of abusive sexual contact, communicating threat, unlawful entry, and disorderly conduct. 15 days confinement, reduction to E-1, TF, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
317	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject anally sodomized her while she slept. Acquitted of Forcible Sodomy, convicted of Adultery and assault. Sentenced adjudged on 17 Jun 14. Red E-1, FF \$1,000, 30 days confinement. Initial SJA recommendation 7 Feb 14.
318	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victims alleged Subject grabbed their groins and buttocks over their clothes in the platoon's bay. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 27 Mar 14. FF \$765 a month for 2 months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction, oral reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c general discharge.
319	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged the Subject touched her hand inappropriately while having a conversation with her about Viagra. Pending Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial. GOMOR filed in his performance fiche.
320	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 10; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched the Victim's unclothed upper leg with his unclothed genitals while making sexual comments, and on another occasion the Subject grabbed the Victim's clothed buttocks while making sexual comments. Convicted at a SGM of Abusive Sexual Contact. Sentenced to 14 days confinement, FF \$1021.00 CAD: 7 Aug 14
321	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pinched her butt on several occasions. FG Article 15 for Assault.
322	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown						Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that an unknown Subject forcibly sodomized her.
323	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject
324	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	W-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks and attempted to grab her breasts. GOMOR and Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c. is pending.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
325	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that after consuming several alcoholic beverages, she went to sleep in the Subject's barracks room. Witness woke up and alleged Subject was having vaginal intercourse with victim, while victim was unconscious. Charges preferred referred to GCM on 26 Nov 13; tried on 15 Apr 14. Acquitted of all charges
326	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial							Notes: One Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks twice at a party off post. Charge pending referral to a GCM. Charges withdrawn prior to trial.
327	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General	Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 30; Notes: Two male Victims alleged that Subject grabbed their crotch on multiple occasions. Initial recommendation 5 November 13. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault at a BCD. Sentenced on 43 Jan 14. 30 days hard labor w/o confinement. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge.
328	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject entered into her room while she was sleeping, kissed her neck and rubbed her breasts.
329	Rape (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her behind a bar in Korea after she tried to break up with him. Victim declined to cooperate in the prosecution. Subject received a GOMOR.
330	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	IRAQ	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
331	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject touched her breast and then pushed a 3rd party, accused was later found in room with a firearm. Convicted of Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 1 yr confinement, BCD.
332	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)					Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject made inappropriate sexual comments to her, exposed himself in a sexual manner in her presence, and attempted to persuade her to touch his exposed genitals. NJP.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note		
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use			
333	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other: Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her twice in a sexual manner, without her consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 26 November 13. Reduced E-5, suspended, FF \$1,353, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction, reprimand.	
334	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the subject sexually assaulted her in a hotel room after she became intoxicated. Charge preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred. P/NP: 12/11/13 CAD: 5/9/14	
335	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.	
336	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim reported that the Subject grabbed her breasts and vagina multiple times during combatives training, which was not part of the drill. A second Victim stated that the Subject bit her on the shoulder, and another Victim stated that the Subject touched her breasts. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 5 August 14. FF 1/2 month's pay for 2 months, 30 days restriction, 30 days extra duty. Administrative separation UP Chapter 11 is pending.	
337	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject committed abusive sexual contact while she was bending over a desk to retrieve a menu while she was on CO. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and False Official Statements at a SCM. Red E-3, 2/3 month's pay, 45 days extra duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c. With an OTH discharge.	
338	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject came into the bathroom stall she was using, positioned her against the handicapped assistance bar and began kissing her, fondling and licking her breast. Received GOMOR.	
339	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject massaged her vulva through her clothes while she slept. Victim had been drinking with Subject and another Soldier in her barracks room. The Victim fell asleep while both Soldiers were still in her room and the Victim awoke to find the Subject in her bed and he was massaging her vulva through her clothes. NJP.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
340a	Rape (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-6	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
340b	Rape (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-6	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
340c	Rape (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-6	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
341	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that Subject exposed himself while they were in a bathroom. Later, she states she woke up with him on top of her. Insufficient evidence to prove Article 120 offenses.OTH under Chapter 14-12c for displaying a fake badge, wrongful imprisonment, disobeying a lawful order and disrespect to an NCO.
342	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)				Convicted	Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her to engage in sex as a form of "punishment". Acquitted of rape at trial and convicted of assault.
343	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male	No			Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject bus driver approached her at a bus stop, and groped her breasts without consent. Suspect was barred from installation and terminated from employment.
344	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject (a National Guard SSG) touched her (a SGT E-5) breast twice, without her consent, at a bar, after she became intoxicated. Abusive sexual contact. GOMOR filed in his performance fiche.
345	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Subject foreign national. Referred to foreign national authorities and no known action taken.
346	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No			Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Acquitted					Notes: Victim alleged that subject engaged in vaginal sex with her after she "gave up" attempting to resist after repeatedly telling him to stop during the previous progression of sexual contacts. Sexual Assault charges dismissed, Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact, and convicted of unrelated misconduct at a GCM. Confinement for 10 months, TF, BCD.
347	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she was pinned against the front door and then carried to the Subject's bedroom where he proceeded to perform oral sex on the Victim and rape her. The Victim repeatedly pushed Subject away and told him to stop. Case with civilian authorities was dismissed due to Victim not appearing at trial.
348	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks. Charges preferred. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with an OTH. Victim concurred.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
349	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 21; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victims alleged that the Subject touched their bare chests and clothed thighs. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 21 Months Confinement, BCD.
350	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Honorable			Notes: Trainee Victim alleged that trainee Subject touched her genitals. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a honorable discharge.
351	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Conspiracy (Art. 80)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 45;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Convicted at a SCM of Conspiracy, False Official Statements, Adultery and Indecent Conduct. Red E-3, FF \$1,343, suspended, 45 days hard labor w/o confinement.
352	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged Subject sent her a photo of his penis, made inappropriate remarks and attempted to perform oral sex on her. Charges referred to GCM. Acquitted of Rape and convicted of Violating a General Order on 9/5/2014. Red E-4, FF.
353a	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had aggravated sexual contact with him.
353b	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had aggravated sexual contact with him.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
354	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject kissed and groped her when they were talking in the Victim's apartment. The Victim stopped the Subject and he left the apartment. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Sentenced to Red E-1, FF 1,021.00, 30 days confinement. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c. with an OTH.
355	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was intoxicated. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of Adultery at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, BCD.
356	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 14; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly performed fellatio on her and penetrated her vagina with his penis. Found guilty of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed 2 May 14. Red E-1, TF, 14 months confinement, BCD.
357	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	W-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed rape. On 17 Jul 14, Subject received GOMOR filed in OMPF.
358	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 27; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her while at a party when she was substantially incapacitated. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced on 21 May 14. Red E-1, TF, 27 months confinement, DD.
359	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject lay on top of her and kissed her without consent. Charges referred to a SCM. Convicted of Assault. Sentenced to Red E-6, FF 2/3 months pay for one month.

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
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360	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	W-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Conduct unbecoming (Art. 133)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim initially alleged that Subject caused her to touch his genitals (over his uniform). Case reopened when victim alleged Subject forced her to engage in sexual intercourse. Initial recommendation 19 August 13. Convicted of Conducting Unbecoming, cruelty and maltreatment, and willful disobedience of superior commissioned officer. Sentenced on 1 January 14, 5 months confinement.
361	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-1	Male	No	Yes	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject's punishment unknown.
362	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
363	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged after an off-post party, she went home with multiple guests and went to sleep. She alleges that approximately 2 hours later she woke up to the Subject sexually assaulting her. Initial recommendation 26 November 13. Charge preferred. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
364	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject's punishment is unknown.
365	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject invited her into his barracks room and grabbed her breast and inner thigh. FG Article 15 and Administrative separation with general discharge.
366	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual contact at a SPCM. Red E-1, 175 days confinement. CAD: 4/23/14
367	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject approached her from behind, kissed her, bit her on the neck at a local casino, and touched her buttocks as she walked away. Subject was found guilty of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 March 14, reduced to E-5.

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No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
368	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject made inappropriate comments to her while working together in the DFAC and that Subject grabbed her hand and attempted to make her touch his penis.
369	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject raped her. Convicted of rape at a SCM. Red E-1, 2/3 FF, 1 month confinement. P/NP: 11/15/13. CAD: 6/17/14. Administrative separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
370	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Investigated and referred for prosecution by local authorities. No record of action taken (dismissed). LOR.
371	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Involved but not specified Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast while sitting in a vehicle. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 23 April 14. Reduced to E-3, FF \$2,034, suspended, 45 days extra duty.
372	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two victim's alleged that subject made sexually abusive comments towards them and touched them inappropriately both downrange and at home station. Convicted at a GCM of Abusive Sexual Contact and Maltreatment. Punishment imposed on 21 Mar 14. Red E-1, TF, BCD
373	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Uncharacterized				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject's punishment is unknown.
374	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted two females while they were incapacitated due to alcohol. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 3 yrs confinement, BCD.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
375a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that 3 Subjects did various acts of hazing which included touching his clothed buttocks with various objects. JP with FF, reduction, extra duty and restriction.
375b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that 3 Subjects did various acts of hazing which included touching his clothed buttocks with various objects.acts of hazing which included touching his clothed buttocks with various objects. NJP with FF, reduction, extra duty and restriction.
375c	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: The Victim alleged that the subject did various acts of hazing which included touching his clothed buttocks with various objects. Charges dismissed after Article 32 Investigation. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
376	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject pushed her and later hugged, kissed, and bit her on the neck while he was intoxicated. FG Article 15 for Abusive Sexual Contact and an Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c.
377	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.
378	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast while in the shower; the Subject admitted to this act. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 June 14. FF \$765 and 45 days extra duty.
379	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Two victims alleged that the Subject slapped their buttocks during PT and asked "Does it bother you because I'm gay," or words to that effect. Letter of Reprimand filed locally.
380	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject climbed in bed with him and grabbed his genitalia. Charges preferred. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
381	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast and then pushed a 3rd party. Subject was later found in a room with a firearm. Charges preferred to a GCM. Article 32 Investigation scheduled for 18 July 14.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																		Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		Alcohol Use
382	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Male	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject struck and grabbed his genital area after an end of day formation. Show cause board with general discharge.
383	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault while incapacitated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. LOR for underlying misconduct.
384	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject had sex with her in her home against her will and touched her genitalia on a separate occasion. Charges dismissed after Article 32 Investigation. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
385	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks with his left hand. Subject was convicted of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$765.00 pay per month for 2 months and an oral reprimand.
386	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject grabbed his genitals. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH.
387	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victims alleged abusive sexual contact by Subject. Administrative discharge.
388	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged that Subject touched their breasts, made sexual comments and gestures, and rubbed his genital area on them. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-5, FF \$1,532. CAD: 8/22/13
389	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	W-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Yes	Subject (a single subject)	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Adult victim alleged rape. Child victim alleged sexual touching. Acquitted of adult victim rape, convicted of indecent assault (requires sex registration). Sentenced to 12 months and DD.
390	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Offense occurred in 2010. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 16 August 2011.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
391	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim and her friend met the Subject at a bar, all three got drunk and went to the Subject's home, after one female left, Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted. Subject claims it was consensual. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 5 yrs confinement, DD
392	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject came to her home, he grabbed her by throat and choked to unconsciousness and then had sexual intercourse against her will.
393	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject digitally penetrated her vagina without her consent. Charges preferred and Chapter 10 with OTH discharge approved with victim concurrence.
394	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 90; Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched her breast, thigh and genitals while she was intoxicated. Convicted of Assault and False Official Statements at a GCM. Red E-4, 90 days Hard Labor w/o confinement.
395	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her without consent.
396	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her at his off-post residence. DA declined prosecution. Commander issues reprimand and CID continuing investigation for potential charges at court-martial.
397	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged wrongful touch. Administrative separation with general discharge.
398	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-post party when she was too intoxicated to consent. Victim had no memory of events, but awoke with a sore vaginal area. Civilian authorities investigated but declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence. Subject administratively separated with OTH discharge.
399	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject entered her room, made sexual comments, gave her a hug, and grabbed her clothed buttocks.
400a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and two other Soldiers sexually assaulted her while she was too intoxicated to consent. Companion case to #1037,1038 Charges referred to a GCM. Charges withdrawn prior to trial.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
400b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and two other Soldiers sexually assaulted her while she was too intoxicated to consent. Companion case to #1038, 1039 Charges withdrawn prior to trial.
400c	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and two other Soldiers sexually assaulted her while she was too intoxicated to consent. Companion case to #1037, 1039. Convicted of Sexual Assault, Conspiracy and False Official Statements at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 26 June 14. Red E-1, TF, 6 years confinement, DD
401	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim 1 alleged that the Subject pinned her down and kissed her neck and pushed her face to his exposed genitals. Victim 2 alleged that the Subject rubbed his hands down her body, licked her face, fingered her and raped her. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 8 yrs confinement, DD.
402	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject Died or Deserted									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject caressed and massaged Victim without her consent and touched her genitals.
403	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Honorable			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that after meeting Subject at a bar she went back to his residence where they began to engage in consensual intercourse. However, Victim alleged that Subject became too rough so Victim asked him to stop but Subject refused. "Victim was uncooperative with law enforcement and requested no further contact from anyone regarding the case. Administratively separated UP Chapter 9; ASAP failure with an Honorable Discharge.
404	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her against her will through the use of physical force sufficient to overcome her. Initial recommendation on 7 November 13. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
405	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject's punishment is unknown.
406	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her when she was substantially incapacitated. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 5 Feb 14

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
407	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed his genitals on Victim's neck and said "teabag." Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-4, FF 1/2 month's pay for two months, 7 days extra duty.
408	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Female	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually harassed her on several occasions and licked her ear. Subject was convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GO Article 15. On 9 April 2014, Subject was sentenced to FF \$3075 a month for two months, suspended, written reprimand. A Board of Inquiry is pending at Ft. Drum.
409	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her and groped her while he was recruiting her. Chapter 14-12c with OTH. GO NJP with reduction, FF, extra duty.
410	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her genitals and buttocks while on extra duty. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 August 14. 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12b., for unrelated misconduct.
411	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed4d Abusive Sexual Contact. Subject's punishment is unknown.
412	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-3	Female	Army	W-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victims alleged that Subject sexually harassed, tickled and attempted to kiss them. Case was unfounded by MCIO. On 31 March 2014, the Subject received a GOMOR for wrongful sexual contact.
413	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted			Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject committed a sexual act upon her by penetrating her vulva with his finger and touching her buttocks with his hand. Initial Recommendation on 22 October 2013. Charges referred to a GCM. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact. Red E-1, TF, 1 yr confinement, BCD.
414	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Honorable			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Subject found guilty of dereliction of duty at FG article 15. Subject ETS prior to completion of administrative separation proceedings.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
415	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape and Sexual Assault of a Child (Art. 120b)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged she was raped by Subject. Subject was also charged with child pornography and sexual abuse of a child aged 15. Subject was convicted of child offenses only.
416	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that she woke up to the Subject on top of her with her pants and underwear pulled down and a third person telling the Subject that he is about to rape a woman and that's 25 to life. Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 1 yr Confinement, BCD.
417	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple victims alleged that Subject touched them on their Breasts and buttocks. On 25 Aug 14, SM received Chapter 10 - In lieu of Court Martial (UOTHC) separation.
418	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed his genitalia and made sexually explicit hand gestures toward him. NJP.
419	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched several body parts without consent. Victim reported after Subject left active duty. Referred to civilian authorities and no action taken.
420	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject received a BN Letter of Reprimand.
421	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
422	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Honorable			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks in the workplace. Subject was convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Conduct Unbecoming at a CO Article 15. Sentenced to FF \$1,000 a month for 2 months, 60 days restriction. Subject has been medically discharged.

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
423	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she hosted a party at her off post quarters, where she passed out after voluntary consumption of alcohol. She awoke to the Subject performing oral sex on her without her consent. Civilian authorities declined prosecution. Referral of court-martial charges pending.
424	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
425	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged she was raped by the Subject. Convicted at GCM on 11/2/2011 and sentenced to three years confinement, BCD, E1, TF, Alcohol. GCM - guilty
426	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Acquitted of sexual assault on 9/17/2012.
427	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Subject Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH for unrelated misconduct.
428a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)				Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 60;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject, a married man sexually assaulted her while she was unaware the act was occurring due to intoxication. Acquitted of Rape but convicted of Adultery at a GCM. Sentenced to Red E-1, 2 months hard labor w/o confinement, BCD
428b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 60;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was unaware the act was occurring due to intoxication. Convicted of abusive sexual contact at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 2 months hard labor w/o confinement, BCD.
429	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victims alleged that Subject grabbed the buttocks of one victim and lifted the skirt of another victim while they were serving as waitresses. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-4, FF \$1,201 a month for two months, suspended, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
430a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that two Subjects raped and groped him. Charges preferred, but dismissed prior to Article 32 for insufficient evidence...	
430b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that two Subjects raped and groped him. Charges preferred, but dismissed prior to Article 32 for insufficient evidence.	
431	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks and hips and tried to kiss her without consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 20 Dec 13. Reduced to E-1, FF \$758 a month for two months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction, oral reprimand.	
432	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim alleged Subject forced her to give him oral sex by threatening to prevent her from enlisting. Civilian authorities declined prosecution. Chapter 14-12c with an OTH has been initiated. GOMOR filed in OMPF and relieved of recruiting duties.	
433	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject committed Abusive Sexual Contact. Subject received Chapter 10 - In lieu of Court Martial (UOTH) separation. CAD: 11/12/ 2013.	
434	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject engaged in sexual acts with her while she was substantially incapacitated. Initial recommendation on 12 May 14. Acquitted of all charges.	
435	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her leg and spine without her permission.	
436	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her buttocks and breasts on numerous occasions. NJP with FF, reduction, extra duty and restriction.	
437	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject Died or Deserted									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim, an NCO, alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject committed suicide.

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
438	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 34; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that, after picking SM up from a strip club, SM had her pull over so he could urinate. Once out of the vehicle, SM pulled the Victim out of her vehicle and raped her vaginally and anally. Initial Recommendation on 25 February 14. Convicted of Rape and Sodomy at a GCM. Sentenced on 19 June 14. Red E-1, TF, 34 months confinement, BCD.
439	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent, but could not recall the events of the evening. Victim did recall that Subject placed her hand on his penis. Subject convicted of abusive sexual contact but acquitted of sexual assault due to insufficient evidence of penetration.
440	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Multiple victims alleged that Subject touched one of the victims on the buttocks at a military ball and kissed the other victim while in a supply room. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact. Convicted of Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 6 months confinement, BCD.
441	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed him on the forehead during an argument, and has also exposed his genitals in the open barracks bay on diverse occasions.
442	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that he met Subject in a bar before going to the Subject's car to engage in consensual kissing and other intimate contact. The Subject and Victim took off their own clothes and touched one another's penises. The Victim reported that the contact became non-consensual when the Subject put his finger in the Victim's anus after the Victim said, "No." Charges referred to a GCM. Prior to Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
443	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Male	Army	O-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Subject is alleged to have committed abusive sexual contact by touching the leg of a civilian bus driver and making inappropriate sexual comments to him. XVIII Corps commander issued GDMOR to subject.

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
444	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged rape. Victim declined to cooperate with investigation. Subject administratively separated for underlying non-sexual assault conduct with OTH.
445	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	DoD		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, a DoD civilian, grabbed her buttocks while giving her a medical exam. USAO determined that evidence was insufficient to prosecute.
446	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally penetrated her vagina. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. FG Article 15 for providing alcohol to minors and pending admin sep.
447	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Other			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim (an Airman) alleged that Subject forcibly raped her and later sexually assaulted another Airman in a hotel room after a night of drinking. Victims refused to participate in Article 32 proceedings and have requested charges be dismissed. 32 IO recommended dismissal, SJA concurred. CA did not refer, but forwarded case file for review by superior competent authority 15 APR 14.
448	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge					General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim 1 alleged that Subject tried to shove items up her dress while she was driving. Subject was found guilty of fraternization, maltreatment, and indecent language at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 26 March 14. Reduced to E-4, FF \$1,213 a month for two months, 45 days extra. Victim 2 alleged Subject would engage in "rough housing" and "horseplay" which resulted in her being touched in the genitalia, bit, and pinned. He also engaged in indecent language with the Victim and exposed himself. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault. Reduced to E-2, 45 days extra duty
449	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation on for prosecution			Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated. Article 32 Investigation completed. Charges dismissed after recommendations by the Investigating Officer. No action taken.
450	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
451	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject unlawfully touched her arm, leg, buttocks, and breasts without her consent. Charges referred to a GCM. Charges dismissed on 4 Sep 14. Charges dismissed prior to trial.
452	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly sodomized him. Punishment unknown.

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																						
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
453	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast and buttock. The Subject also dry humped another Soldier. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 April 14. FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
454	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched him without consent.
455a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown						Q3 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that an unknown Subject raped her.
455b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown						Q3 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that an unknown Subject raped her.
456	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her on buttocks as she was running with other Soldiers.
457	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Air Force	E-5	Female	Army	W-2	Male	Yes	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victims alleged that Subject sexually harassed, tickled and attempted to kiss them. Case was unfounded by MCIO. On 31 March 2014, he received a GOMOR for wrongful sexual contact.
458	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 45;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject placed a bottle in between his buttocks, grabbed his testicles, and sexually harassed him. Convicted at a SPCM of Assault and wrongful sexual contact. He was sentenced on 29 Apr 14. Red E-4, FF \$1,007.00 per month for 2 months, 45 days HL w/o confinement.
459	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Other;  Notes: Victim willingly had sex with Subject in her house. Alleged offense was unfounded by MCIO. Command took action on 20 Feb 2014. Subject received a negative counseling.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
460	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Honorable			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Three Female Victims (trainees) alleged that Subject (a trainee) touched them on the buttocks while in formation. Subject found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 3 February 14. FF 1/2 months pay for two months. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an honorable discharge.
461	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault. Battalion Letter of Reprimand filed locally.
462a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subjects, kissed victim on the mouth and rubbed genitals over clothes . NJP with reduction, FF, extra duty and restriction.
462b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subjects kissed her on the neck and the cheek. NJP with reduction, FF, extra duty and restriction.
463	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject duck taped the Victim's wrists and ankles together while sleeping. The Subject then told him that he was going to force a sexual act upon him with a remote control. NJP.
464	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse while she was impaired by alcohol. Charges referred to a GCM. Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 2 yrs confinement, BCD.

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
465	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject made inappropriate comments to her and grabbed her buttocks outside Subject's office. GOMOR filing determination is pending.
466	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her genitalia through her clothing while they were both intoxicated. Pending administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c.
467	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject was intoxicated, knocked on her barracks room door and asked to use her latrine. After doing so, he consistently attempted to have sex with her. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 24 months Confinement, BCD.
468	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject said an inappropriate comment, winked and blew a kiss to her. Convicted of Cruelty and Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. FF \$1,000 a month for 2 months; 45 days extra duty. Chapter 14-12c discharge has been initiated.
469	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped the victim's buttocks while standing in formation. NUP.
470	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her at an off-post party when she was too intoxicated to consent. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction and are pending prosecution decision. Subject administratively separated with OTH.
471	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: First victim alleged that Subject picked her up, put her on the bed, climbed on top of her, and tried to kiss her. Second victim alleged that Subject got on top of her and in between her legs while she was sleeping and tried to kiss her. Convicted of Cruelty or Maltreatment. Sentenced to Red E-1, 2 months confinement.
472	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-5	Female	Army	W-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. 24 months confinement, Dismissal. P/NP: 12/13/13, CAD: 4/24/14

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
473	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male			Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Subject, a civilian. Referred to civilian authorities with no known action.
474	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Two victims alleged abusive sexual contact. NJP with FF, reduction, extra duty and restriction.
475	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in an unwanted sexual manner. Subject had already left active duty when report was made and there was no jurisdiction over the Subject. Allegations forwarded to civilian authorities and no known action taken.
476	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 108; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to sodomize and rape her in her barracks room.
477	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his finger in his anus and grabbed his genitals while playing basketball. Subject was convicted of Assault at FG Art 15. Sentenced was imposed on 19 May 14. Reduced to E-5 suspended, FF \$1,547, 45 days extra duty. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the rape.
478	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject (one of two subjects) held her down and dry humped him. Subject was found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 5 February 14; 14 days extra duty, written reprimand.
479	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Subject, a foreign national. Referred to foreign national authorities and no known action taken.
480	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her by the shoulders and her PT belt, pulled her close to him, and attempted to kiss her. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Art 15. Punishment imposed on 22 Jan 14. FF \$758 a month for two months, 30 days restriction, 30 days extra duty.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
481	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 30; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 60;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in an unwarranted manner on her chest. Convicted of Assault Consummated by a Battery. FF \$1,150.00, 60 days Hard Labor without Confinement.
482	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject penetrated her vulva and touched her breast and buttocks while she was sleeping. Charge has been referred, no court date has been docketed. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact. Sentenced to Red E-1, 4 months confinement.
483	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	W-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her. Subject given GOMOR in OMPF.
484	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute aggravated sexual assault. Subject given relief for cause NCOER for inappropriate relationship.
485	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged Subject Sexually assaulted while they were both deployed. Subject was found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-3, FF \$1,007 a month for two months, 45/45.
486	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her in a sexual manner after she fell asleep while watching a movie. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with OTH.
487	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject received an uncharacterized discharge.
488	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast and touched her cleavage area. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a CG Article 15, sentenced to a written reprimand. Initiation of elimination is pending at HRC.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
489	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 21; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victims allege that the Subject touched their bare chests and clothed thighs. Charge are pending referral to a GCM. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact. Red E-1, TF, 21 Months Confinement, BCD
490	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-7	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched his genitals over his clothes.
491	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 9; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged she woke up naked in subject's bed and doesn't know how she got there. Alcohol was involved. The Victim states her vagina was sore, but doesn't remember what happened. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and False Official Statement at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 17 June 14. Red E-1, TF, 9 months confinement, BCD.
492	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
493	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim (a basic combat trainee) alleged that Subject (basic combat trainee) put his bare buttocks on his battle buddy's face, broke his personal items, and touched him in the shower. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 27 Sep 13. Reduced to E-1, FF \$758, suspended, 30 days extra duty, 30 days restriction, oral reprimand.
494	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January, March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 14;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject fondled his genitals. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM, Sentence imposed on 9 January 14. 14 days hard labor w/o confinement, 14 days restriction.
495	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Male	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
496	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that after a night of heavy drinking, she passed out and awoke to Subject having sex with her. Victim believes she may have been drugged. Grand Jury declined to issue indictment. Letter of Reprimand.	
497	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: The Victim alleged that while deployed with the Subject he came into her CHU and made a pass at her touching her breasts and attempting to touch her vaginal area under her clothes. No penetration in the vagina. Charges preferred. Administrative separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH approved. Victim concurred. CAD: 10/29/13
498	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Subject acquitted of aggravated sexual assault at GCM. Convicted of fraternization. Sentenced to 75 days confinement, FF of \$2,570 for 3 months and a reprimand.	
499	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her while she was substantially incapacitated by alcohol. Referred to civilians, who declined to prosecute. Subject discharged from National Guard with a general discharge prior to completion of investigation.
500	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject engaged in vaginal sex with her after she "gave up" attempting to resist after repeatedly telling him to stop during the previous progression of sexual contacts. Charges dismissed prior to trial.
501	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Army	E-3	Male	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
502	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her. GOMOR filed locally.
503	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sat down beside him and kissed his cheek. NJP with reprimand.
504	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male			Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, spouse of fellow soldier digitally penetrated her vagina while she was intoxicated. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 6 yrs confinement, DD.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
505	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No.  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her buttocks without her consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a CG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 26 February 14. Reduced to E-2, FF \$400, suspended, oral reprimand, 14 days extra duty, 14 days restriction.
506	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject rubbed his penis against him without his consent. GOMOR filed locally.
507	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No.  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject approached her from behind, kissed her, and bit her on the neck at a local casino, and touched her buttocks as she walked away. Subject was found guilty of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 Mar 14. Reduced to E-5, administratively separated with an uncharacterized discharge.
508	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation on for prosecution		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No.  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject placed Subject's clothed testicles on Victim's forehead while Victim was sleeping. Charges were preferred to a Special Court-Martial and dismissed. Subject was given non-judicial punishment with reduction to E-1, 2/3 forfeitures for 3 months and 45/45. CAD: 18 March 14.
509	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	O-3	Male	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch by Subject, a foreign national. No known action by foreign national authorities.
510	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted three years earlier when she was too intoxicated to consent. Subject was no longer on active duty when Victim reported so referred to civilian authorities. Civilian authorities administratively closed case for lack of evidence.
511	Rape (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in his barracks room. Charges preferred to GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with OTH. Victim concurred. Chapter 10 discharge was granted on 22 March 2014.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
512	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim (Subject's estranged spouse) alleged that the Subject came to her home in the early morning and demanded that she have sex with him. He wrestled her to the ground, but due to his level of intoxication, Victim was able to fight him off. Convicted of Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, 4 months confinement.
513	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Acquitted							Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject touched her breasts and genitals without consent. Subject acquitted of all charges at a general court-martial. CAD: 11/21/2013
514	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks without her permission.
515	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch. Acquitted at NJP.
516	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her on multiple occasions between 2011 and 2012. Civilian authorities dismissed the charges based on credibility of victim. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c. for unrelated misconduct.
517	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged the subject and victim were watching movies and drinking alcohol when victim went to sleep and subject went into her bedroom, performed oral sex on her, took off his clothes and penetrated her with his penis. Charges referred. The subject was administratively separated UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
518	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 82; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple victims. One victim alleged rape, one Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Third victim was 15 years old. Convicted of rape and abusive sexual contact. Sentenced to 7 years confinement, BCD, E-1, TF.
519	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject threw her against the wall, pinned her to the bed and tried to remove her clothes. Acquitted of Aggravated Sexual Contact at a GCM.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
520	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two Victims alleged that the Subject engaged in multiple instances of abusive sexual contact at party. Convicted At a SCM of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
521a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her while she went in and out of consciousness due to Xanax and alcohol. Victim declined to participate in the prosecution. GOMOR filed in Subject's performance fiche.
521b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her while she went in and out of consciousness due to Xanax and alcohol. Victim declined to participate in the prosecution. GOMOR filed in Subject's performance fiche.
522	Rape (Art. 120)	Japan	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally penetrated her vulva by using unlawful force. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Administrative Discharge UP Chapter 14-12c has been initiated.
523	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her while conducting training. Subject was found not guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15.
524	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15, reduced to E-1. CAD: 6/17/14. This case was unfounded by MCIO.
525	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her hand and tried to force her to touch his penis. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-4, FF \$1,201, 45/45. CAD: 10/7/13
526	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject committed sexual assault when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Letter of Reprimand for non-sexual assault offense.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
527	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject blocked access to the barracks. Subject then kissed Victim's left arm. Victim told Subject to back off, and he did. The next day, Subject saw Victim, and looked her up and down while licking his lips.
528	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Subject. On 04 Aug 14, SM received Chapter 3 - Resignation (UOTHC) separation.
529	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	E-2	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject Died or Deserted								Involved but not specified	Notes: Cadet Victim alleged that Subject forced her to engage in sex acts by threatening her career. Subject died (natural causes) prior to allegations being reported.
530	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that he awoke to the Subject biting his chest and neck. Charges were referred but later dismissed after notification of more potential victims. Pending re-preferred.
531	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally penetrated her while she was asleep/incapacitated by alcohol in an off-post residence. Civilian authorities took case but dismissed "in the interest of justice." Pending command decision on OTH discharge (with CG) as of 30 June 2014. Civilian case dismissed on 23 Jun 2014.
532	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject entered her room and grabbed her breasts and buttocks. Subject was charged with Article 120 touching victim's buttocks; Article 92 being in quarters of opposite sex; and Article 93 Sexual Harassment. Acquitted of all charges.
533	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject choked her and grabbed her clothed breasts. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact, Assault, and Reckless Conduct at a GCM. Red E-4, 6 months confinement.
534	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject received a letter of concern.
535	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Netherlands	Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch. Subject administratively separated with general discharge.
536	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject struck Victim's clothed genitals with his hand while marching in formation.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
537	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Notes: The Victim alleged unwanted touch by the Subject. Court martial charges dismissed after Art. 32 found insufficient evidence to proceed.	
538	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, DoD Contractor, grabbed her breasts, buttocks and vaginal area without consent. Barred from CJOA-A. Department of Justice office of Special Prosecutions declined to exercise authority under MEJA.	
539	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks at the club. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 28 May 14. Reduced to E-2, FF \$858, suspended. Pending Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c.
540	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	W-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks twice while working at the dining facility. Charges dismissed after Article 32 investigation. Subject received a GO Article 15. Initiation of administrative separation is pending. Victim concurred.	
541	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly raped her. Estimated date of advice as to disposition: 6 February 2014. Charges dismissed prior to court-martial due to lack of evidence.	
542	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject, a former member of the military, touched her in a sexual manner and physically assaulted her at an on-post barracks party. Case referred to civilian authorities and prosecution declined.	
543	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her when she awoke to find herself unclothed in the bedroom of the Subject and he was penetrating her vulva with his penis. Charges dismissed prior to trial.
544	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Air Force	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: One victim alleged that Subject slapped her on the buttocks and made sexual comments to her. Another Victim alleged that Subject tried to tug down her shorts and he took a picture of her. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 20 May 2014. Reduced to E-4, FF 1/2 months pay for two month's 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administratively separated due to Subject reaching his RCP.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
545	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: The Victim s alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks and genitals while dancing at a nightclub. Found not guilty of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15.
546	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that Subject fondled her while she slept. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Sentenced to Red E-4, FF 2/3 month's pay for one month, 60 days restriction.
547	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	W-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged the subject laid beside her and touched her stomach and breasts with his hands and mouth. Pending Board of Inquiry.
548	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.
549	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent while waiting in line for a bathroom. Subject administratively separated with a general discharge.
550	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 42; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject snuck into her room while she was sleeping and performed oral sex on her without her consent and digitally penetrated her anus and vagina. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 29 July 14. Red E-1, TF, 42 months confinement, DD
551	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. NJP with FF and reprimand.
552	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
553a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault and Victim did not cooperate. Subject found guilty of fraternization , dereliction of duty, and false official statements at a FG Article15.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
553b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault and Victim did not cooperate. Subject found guilty of fraternization, dereliction of duty, and false official statements at a FG Article 15.
554	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	General	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that she and the Subject were having consensual vaginal intercourse when the Subject asked for permission to penetrate the victim anally. The Victim refused and alleges the Subject continued without the victim's consent. Convicted of a lesser included offense of Sexual Assault on 6 May 14. Reprimand, Red to E-5, 60 days confinement. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c is being processed.
555	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks without her consent. Convicted of wrongful sexual contact and unrelated misconduct at a GCM. Sentence was imposed on 22 Feb 14. Red E-1, TF and BCD.
556	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 9; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Subject and victim were participating in group sex with another couple. Victim told the Subject that she did not want to have sex with him but he forced himself upon her. The victim later consents to performing oral sex on the accused. Convicted of Adultery and obstructing justice at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 24 April 14. Red E-1, TF, 9 months confinement, BCD
557	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject given LOR.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
558	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)				Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject attempted to penetrate her anus and vagina while she was sleeping. Victim woke up to Subject in bed with her. Medical facility confirmed that her vagina and anus had been penetrated. Convicted of Rape. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 8 yrs confinement, DD.
559	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January, March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Both Victim and Subject	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated her vagina with his finger and penis. Victim and Subject were both intoxicated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute.
560	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject digitally penetrated her and caused her hand to touch his penis. Initial recommendation on 20 August 2014. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 6 months Confinement, BCD.
561	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	W-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject assaulted her by placing his hand down her pants and digitally penetrating her.
562	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-8	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her breast and attempted to kiss her, while rubbing his erect penis. Administratively separated for other misconduct UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
563	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her without consent.
564	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Subject Died or Deserted									Notes: Deceased
565	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her on the forehead and touched her buttocks on another occasion. Witness statement contradicted Victim's version of the events. Subject received a letter of concern.
566	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed wrongful sexual contact without his consent. Punishment unknown.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
567	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge: Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that a party at the barracks, she drank alcohol, became severely intoxicated, and was placed (fully clothed) into a barracks bedroom bed by fellow party goers. Subject was found in the bedroom standing over the passed out Victim. Convicted of abusive sexual contact, and assault at a GCM. Sentenced on 20 March 2014. Red E-1, TF, confinement for 6 months, and bad conduct discharge.
568	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victims alleged that Subject grabbed them while at Victim's home and storage unit. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
569	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched her on her breasts and buttocks over her clothes. Charges preferred. Administrative separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH approved. Victim concurred. CAD: 5/13/14
570	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. On 21 Mar 14, Subject received Chapter 5 - Miscellaneous (Officer Dismissal) separation.
571	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	W-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject committed aggravated sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. LOR.
572	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge: Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject performed oral sex on him as he was sleeping at an on post residence after drinking. Victim woke up with the Accused performing oral sex on him. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 18 months confinement, BCD.
573	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject entered her barracks room, sat on her bed, and touched her bare buttocks. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH for unrelated misconduct.
574	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault. Victim unwilling to testify at court-martial. Subject administratively discharged with OTH discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
575	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Witnesses alleged that the Subject was observed engaging in oral sex with Victim who was passed out from intoxication. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a BCD. Sentenced imposed on 20 March 14. Red E-1; 45 days confinement; BCD
576	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
577	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 48; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject engaged in sexual acts with her while she was passed out due to intoxication. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 4 yrs confinement, DD.
578a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject digitally penetrated her vulva when the Victim was incapable of consenting. Acquitted of all charges at a SPCM On July 16, 2013
578b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 90; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject digitally penetrated her vulva when the Victim was incapable of consenting. Acquitted of Article 120 offenses and found guilty of Article 128 Assault Consummated by a Battery at a SPCM. Sentenced to Red E-1, FF \$1,010 for 4 months, 90 days confinement, 30 days restriction.
579a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
579b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch by Subject outside the statute of limitations (more than five years prior). Subject given Letter of Reprimand.
580	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that female Subject committed multiple sexual acts (including inappropriate touching and digital penetration) upon her without her consent in a car in an on-post parking lot while a male Soldier also touched her with her consent. Insufficient evidence of lack of consent. Evidence insufficient for prosecution. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c. For unrelated misconduct. General discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
581	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-4	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her arm, neck, and breast during a field exercise.
582	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed wrongful sexual contact without her consent. Punishment unknown.
583	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, her company commander, came to her home after a medical procedure. Subject followed her back to her bedroom and forced her to have sex against her will. Acquitted of all charges.
584	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 30; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her breasts, rubbed her crotch through her clothing, and penetrated her vulva with his penis all while she was unable to consent due to impairment by alcohol. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and found guilty of Adultery. Red E-1, 21 days confinement
585	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted	Rape (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim 1 alleged that the Subject pinned her down and kissed her neck and pushed her face to his exposed genitals. Victim 2 alleged that the Subject rubbed his hands down her body, licked her face, fingered her and raped her. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 8 yrs confinement, DD.
586	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted	Rape (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim 1 alleged that the Subject pinned her down and kissed her neck and pushed her face to his exposed genitals. Victim 2 alleged that the Subject rubbed his hands down her body, licked her face, digitally penetrated her and raped her. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 8 yrs confinement, DD.
587	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Subject. Convicted and sentenced to 6 months confinement, BCD, E1, TF.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
588	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 1 yr confinement, BCD.
589	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 33; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Two victims alleged that Subject touched them on the buttocks. NJP.
590	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched his buttocks and held his face to Subject's penis while making lewd comments. Subject was found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 Mar 14. Reduced E-1, FF \$765, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
591	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Subject is alleged to have touched Victim on her vaginal area through her clothing while she was asleep. Discharged under AR 135-178 under other than honorable conditions effective 14 Feb 14 for drug usage.
592	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that Subject raped her in his barracks room after a night of drinking. The Victim claims that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was impaired by alcohol. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Sentenced on 21 March 14 to Red E-1, TF, 20 years confinement, DD.
593	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks while she was assisting him with an office move. Letter of Concern filed locally.
594	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
595	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 12; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject committed Abusive Sexual Contact. The Subject was convicted at Summary Court Martial and sentenced to 30 days confinement, restriction and extra duty. CAD: 1/5/2014
596	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that she drank alcohol with the Subject and woke to him digitally penetrating her. Charges preferred 8 Jan 14. Insufficient evidence of rape. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with an OTH discharge, victim concurred.
597	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breasts and buttocks without her consent. NJP with FF and reduction.
598	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: The Victim alleged assault by an unknown subject.
599	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Punishment imposed for assault only with unknown punishment.
600	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted fellow male Soldier by non-consensual oral sex. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Subject was found guilty of Sexual Harassment, allowing an underage SM to drink alcohol, and False Official Statements.
601	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Kuwait	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed her buttocks and breasts against his body/head. Subject was found guilty of Article 134 inappropriate contact. Punishment imposed on 4 Feb 14. Reduced to E-5, FF 1/2 months pay for 2 months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
602	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 48; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction In rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject had sexual intercourse with her, without her consent, while she was substantially incapacitated from alcohol consumption. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 48 Months Confinement, BCD.
603	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, while drunk and being let into her home, forced himself on the sober Victim. Unfounded by MCI/O. Command referred charges on October 8, 2014 to a GCM but were later dismissed when Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Subject received a Letter of Reprimand filed locally.
604	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victims alleged the Subject shared hotel room. Victim 1 threw up and passed out due to alcohol. Subject initiated sexual contact with Victim 2 before she fell asleep. Subject allegedly sexually assaulted Victim 1 while she was unable to consent. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to 2 yrs confinement and a Dismissal.
605	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks at a party. Subject was found not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15.
606	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed aggravated sexual assault. Subject received a general discharge.
607	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Other				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when he drove her home from a bar. Charges were dismissed post Article 32 Investigation when victim became uncooperative and declined to participate in prosecution. GOMOR filed locally.
608	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 30;  Notes: Victims alleged that the Subject removed the pants of one victim and touched the chest and buttocks of a second victim while all were intoxicated. Convicted of Assault and Disorderly Conduct at a GCM. Red E-3, FF, 60 days confinement, 30 days hard labor w/o confinement. P/NP: 1/10/14 CAD: 6/16/14

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
609	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject went to her barracks room where she started caressing the Victim, pushed her against her wall locker, and forcibly kissed her on the cheek while the Victim verbally and physically resisted. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact. Punishment imposed on 8 Oct 13. FF \$758 a month for two months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge.
610	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Convicted only of assault. Sentenced to three months confinement, BCD, E1, TF.
611	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast at a club. Another Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her leg and shoulder.
612	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, her squad leader made inappropriate sexual comments to her almost immediately. She did not report immediately due to not wanting to be perceived negatively as a new SM. Convicted of maltreatment/sexual harassment, abusive sexual contact, and communicating indecent language at a GCM. Sentenced on 11 March 2014. Red E-1 and BCD.
613	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed and kissed her in her barracks room, when she was drunk, without her consent. Subject was found not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15.
614a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-4	Male	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified  Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
614b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-4	Male	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified  Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
615	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks while deployed in Afghanistan.
616	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject discharged from the service with an under other than honorable condition discharge.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
617	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her breasts with his forearm during formation. Subject was acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and convicted of Maltreatment and assault consummated by a battery at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 January 14. Reduced to E-5, FF \$1,532, 45 days extra duty, written reprimand.	
618	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she went to sleep in her barracks room and awoke to Subject performing a sexual act on her. Subject is a civilian, referred to federal law enforcement and prosecution declined.	
619	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.	
620	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject groped her breast and placed her hand on Subject's penis several times. Convicted of Assault. Sentenced to 7 months confinement and a Dismissal.
621	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her and caused her to touch him in a sexual manner, without her consent. Found guilty of inappropriate relationship, and dereliction of duty.	
622	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her buttocks while at Springfest. GOMOR filed in the performance fiche.	
623	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that the subject engaged in sexual acts with her while she was asleep and unable to consent. Acquitted of Sexual Assault at a GCM.	
624	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed sexual assault. Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual offense of assault. Subject's punishment is unknown.	
625	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 42; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Male Victim alleged that Subject performed oral sex on him while he was sleeping.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
626	Rape (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
627	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 33; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol at a barracks party. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 33 months confinement, BCD.
628	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched him on inner thigh, stating that he thought Victim was homosexual.
629	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject ETS on 3 Jan 2014.
630	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her on the buttocks without her consent. FG Article for Abusive Sexual Contact.
631	Rape (Art. 120)	Germany	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 33; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her in a public restroom while she was intoxicated. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 2 April 14. Red E-2, FF \$858, 30 days extra duty, 30 days restriction
632	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-5	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member										Notes: Victim alleged Subject groped her. Civilian authorities entered into a "consent hold" agreement which provided that if Subject had no contact with the Victim between now and the trial date, completed 40 hours of community services, and underwent psychological evaluation and treatment, he did not have to appear at the court date and all records of his arrest would be expunged. Subject given GOMOR in OMPF.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
633	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched her inappropriately. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Failure to Obey a Lawful General Order at a SCM. Red E-4, FF \$1,152 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c. With a general discharge.
634	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject broke into her barracks room and raped her over 10 years ago. Subject out of Army at time of report. Civilians declined to prosecute, citing Revised Code of Washington 9A.04.00 and 9A.44.040 (no pros if more than 10 yrs after crime).
635a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and members of his unit zip-tied him and touched him in his genital area without his consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 9 May 14. Reduced to E-3 and 14 days extra duty.
635b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 15; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 15; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched his genital area without his consent, physically abused him and created a hostile work environment. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 21 April 14. Reduced to E-5, FF 1/2 months pay for 1 month, 15 days extra duty, 15 days restriction, reprimand filed in his performance fiche.
636	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her leg and rubbed her arm while he was recruiting her. GOMOR filed in his OMPF. Relieved of his recruiting duties.
637	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her. Charges preferred and Subject granted a Chapter 10 discharge in lieu of court-martial. Victim concurred.
638	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her without her consent. GOMOR filed in his performance fiche.
639	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by an unknown Subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
640	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that after a night of drinking she awoke to the Subject sexually assaulting her with his hand on her genitals Acquitted of all charges.	
641	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged the subject pulled naked photos of victim off of victim's computer and sent them to himself. Subject also grabbed victim's breast underneath her shirt. Initial recommendation was on 12 Dec 13. All charges dismissed prior to trial.
642a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her after she became intoxicated at a barracks party. Initial recommendation 15 November 13. Convicted of Sexual Assault, Adultery and Assault at a GCM. Sentenced on 1 April 14. Red E-1, 8 months confinement, reprimand, BCD.	
642b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her after she became intoxicated Initial recommendation 7 November 13. Convicted of Sexual Assault, assault, wrongful use and distribution, and violating a lawful order at a GCM. Sentenced on 12 March 14. Red E-3, 6 months confinement, reprimand, BCD.	
643	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject possibly sexually assaulted her while intoxicated and drugged the Victim. She woke up the next day with no clothes or memory of the night before. Charges dismissed by BDE CDR due to Article 32 findings. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the rape.
644	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	O-4	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed the back of her neck, touched her legs and thighs, and grabbed her buttocks once without her consent.	
645	Rape (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Other					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that while deployed to Afghanistan she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. After Article 32 hearing, Victim no longer wished to testify. On the advice of the Staff Judge Advocate, the Convening Authority did not refer the charges to court-martial. The decision not to refer has been forwarded to the superior command, in compliance with new NDAA requirements.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
646a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated her vagina with his fingers while she slept. Charges preferred. Article 32 Investigation is pending. Convicted of Failure to Obey a Lawful order or regulation. Sentenced to Red E-4.
646b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 15; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated her vagina with his fingers while she slept. Initial SJA recommendation was on 10 Mar 14. Convicted of Sexual Assault and False Official Statements. Sentenced on 13 May 14. Red E-1, TF, 15 months confinement, BCD.	
647	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Acquitted of all charges at General Court-Martial.
648	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her inner thighs in class. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 12 May 14. FF \$765 a month for 2 months. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge.
649	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim (Spouse of another soldier) alleged that she awoke after a night of drinking with Subject naked beside her. Found not guilty of all charges at a GCM. Initial advice was on 7 March 14
650	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject administratively separated with general discharge.
651	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that while deployed with the Subject, he came into her room while she was asleep and attempted to have sex with her without her consent. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Red E-1, FF, 6 months confinement, BCD.
652	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	CUBA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch. NUP with FF, E-1, and restriction.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
653	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject used force to engage in a sexual act with Victim against her consent. Initial recommendation on 23 July 2013. Convicted of Adultery at a GCM. 30 days restriction, Reprimand.
654a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	Prep School Student	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: The Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault by the Subject. Acquitted of aggravated sexual assault at GCM on 12/11/2013. Alcohol. GCM - not guilty
654b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	Prep School Student	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Initial recommendation 27 December 12. Convicted of Adultery, and False Official Statements at a GCM. Sentenced on 9 May 13. 45 days Restriction.
655	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her genital area without her consent at his on-post residence.
656	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject received a GOMOR.
657	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Three Victims involved, two male and one female. Female Victim alleged that the Subject got on top of her while he was naked and pinned her arms down with his legs in his barracks room. Victim also reported that Subject entered the bathroom at his house naked and attempted to block her from the exit. One male Victim alleged that the Subject rubbed his groin on the Victims hand. Second male Victim alleged that the Subject slapped him on the buttocks. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact. Red E-1, 10 months confinement, BCD. Cad: 5/13/14
658	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her inappropriately. Republic of Korea authorities prosecuted, but dismissed after settlement with victim. Subject barred from military installations.
659	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	DoD		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch by Subject, a civilian. Referred to civilian police and no known action taken.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
660	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Female	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.
661	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 22; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to have a " threesome " with his wife and another soldier. Convicted of Aggravated Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 22 months confinement, BCD.
662	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her after drinking with him at a restaurant. Grand jury failed to indict. LOR for Subject.
663	Rape (Art. 120)		DoD	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that after leaving a sports bar, the Subject forcibly committed sexual acts upon her without her consent. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-martial with an OTH is pending. Victim concurred.
664	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Subject received an uncharacterized discharge.
665	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced his way into her post barracks room, pinned her against her refrigerator, kissed her and felt her breast, thigh, and buttocks against her will.
666	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast and buttocks without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject received a Brigade Letter of Concern
667	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 9; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that the Subject digitally penetrated and fondled them after plying them with alcohol. Acquitted of all Article 120 offenses and convicted of obstructing justice, and assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 Feb 14. Confinement for 9 months and BCD. Initial recommendation was on 27 Aug 14.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
668	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her by force in a hotel room while she was incapacitated due to the Subject drugging her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault.
669	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)					Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial				Notes: Victim alleged that he met Subject in a bar before going to the Subject's car to engage in consensual kissing and other intimate contact. The Subject and Victim took off their own clothes and touched one another's penises. The Victim reported that the contact became non-consensual when the Subject put his finger in the Victim's anus after the Victim said, "No." Charges referred to a GCM. Prior to Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
670	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	ITALY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)					Acquitted				Notes: Victim reported that accused held a knife to his crotch and threatened to cut off his testicles; other Soldiers have alleged verbal and physical assaults by Accused as well. Evidence supports assault with deadly weapon but does not support that acts were done for sexual gratification. Acquitted of all charges.
671	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)					Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed the victim's leg, said "Is this awkward?" Then he touched her breasts and crotch area, trying to loosen her belt and undo her pants.
672	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)					Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Junior enlisted Victim alleged that the Subject used offensive language and sexual gestures, committed sexual contacts and acts with a junior enlisted Soldier and another senior NCO, and made two false official statements. Convicted of Maltreatment, Wrongful Sexual Contact, and False Official Statements at a GCM. Sentenced to Red E-4.
673	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)					Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial			Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject and another soldier held her down and engaged in nonconsensual sex with her while she was intoxicated. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH on 6/16/2014. Victim concurred.
674	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)					Acquitted				Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject caused her to perform oral sex on him while they were deployed. Sexual Assault dismissed, Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
675	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 48; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in his barracks room while she was retrieving DVDs. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 4 yrs confinement, DD
676	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Discharged on Resignation for the Good of the Service under AR 600-8-24, chap 3, by Ft. Sam Houston, TX, effective 29 Oct 13
677a	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her, slapped her buttocks, grabbed her crotch and harassed her on several occasions. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the rape. Subject was found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 14 May 14. Reduced to E-4, FF \$1,213 a month for two months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
677b	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her, slapped her buttocks, grabbed her crotch and harassed her on several occasions. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the rape. Subject was found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 14 May 14. Reduced to E-4, FF \$1,213 a month for two months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
678	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP with unknown punishment for non-sexual assault offense.
679	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her face and tried to kiss her when he was consoling her.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
680	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually harassed her on several occasions and licked her ear. Subject was convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GO Article 15. On 9 April 2014 Subject was sentenced to FF \$3075 a month for two months, suspended, written reprimand. A Board of Inquiry is pending at Ft. Drum.
681	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 240; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject engaged in sexual acts with her while she was substantially incapacitated. Multiple victims alleged that Subject, a drill instructor, sexually harassed them and solicited sexual acts. Civilian authorities suspended investigation due to victim being uncooperative. Convicted of multiple counts of sexual assault at a GCM and sentenced to 20 years and a DD.
682	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
683	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject
684a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
684b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
684c	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
684d	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
685	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Three Victims. First Victim alleged that he met Subject in a bar before going to the Subject's car to engage in consensual kissing and other intimate contact. The Subject and Victim took off their own clothes and touched one another's penises. The Victim reported that the contact became non-consensual when the Subject put his finger in the Victim's anus after the Victim said, "No." Two other victims alleged Subject touched their penises on separate occasions. Charges referred to a GCM. Prior to Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. All Victims concurred.
686	Rape (Art. 120)	Korea, Rep Of	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her outside a night club. Charges withdrawn prior to trial.
687	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed his hands on her buttocks and thigh. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c with OTH discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
688	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 15; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed sexual assault. Subject convicted at GCM of sexual assault and sentenced to 15 months confinement, BCD, E1, and TF.
689	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her at a party. Subject was found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. FF \$300, suspended.
690	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breasts without her consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 28 Oct 14. Reduced to E-1, FF \$500 a month for two months, suspended, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
691	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victims alleged that Subject grabbed them in a sexual manner without their consent. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c.
692	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually harassed her, kissed her without her permission, and elbowed her in the breast sometime between October and November of 2012. Article 32 Investigation completed. Charges dismissed after 32. Insufficient evidence.
693	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that she and Subject were engaging in consensual sexual intercourse which became nonconsensual when she said she didn't want to continue and he indicated he wasn't finished. He restrained her on the bed until he ejaculated. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - Lieu of Court-Martial.
694	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: First Victim alleged that Subject touched her leg and hugged her without her consent. Additional investigation revealed, second Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her on numerous occasions. GO Article 15 and an Officer Elimination Board
695	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject raped her while he was visiting the Victim's house. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - Lieu of Court-Martial.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
696	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	CUBA	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. NJP with FF, reduction in rank, FF and extra duty.
697	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent, although Victim did not recall the events of the evening. Victim alleged that, on a separate occasion, Subject touched her breast. Subject convicted of assault and false official statement only and acquitted of sexual assault. Sentenced to seven months confinement, BCD, E1 and TF. CAD: 5/12/2014
698	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other;  Notes: Victims alleged that Subject exposed himself while urinating in the wood line; rubbed his groin area on her shoulder while she was working at his desk. Relieved of his duties as a SHARP representative.
699	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: First victim: Victim #1 alleged that the Subject kissed victim's breast while victim was incapacitated. Victim alleged that the Subject penetrated victim's vulva with his penis without victim's consent. Victim alleged that the Subject slapped victim's buttock with his hand. Second victim: Victim #2 alleged that the Subject penetrated victim's vulva with his tongue while victim was asleep. Victim alleged that the Subject kissed victim's lips with his lips. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact. Red E-1, 6 months confinement
700	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks without her consent. Convicted of wrongful sexual contact and unrelated misconduct at a GCM. Sentence was imposed on 22 Feb 14. Red E-1, TF, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
701a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject provided her alcohol and then had sexual intercourse with her while she was incapable of consenting to the intercourse due to her level impairment caused by the alcohol. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
701b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject provided her alcohol and then had sexual intercourse with her while she was incapable of consenting to the intercourse due to her level impairment caused by the alcohol. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
702	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched him. Subject was found guilty of Aggravated Sexual Contact, maltreatment, and assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 12 Nov 14. Reduced to E-5 suspended, FF \$750, suspended, 30 days extra duty, 30 days restriction.
703	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Unknown								Offender is Unknown									Notes: The Victim alleged an assault by an unknown subject.
704	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject made a significant number of sexually abusive comments towards her. He also grabbed two women's buttocks. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Maltreatment at a GCM. Sentence adjudged 1 Mar 14. Red E-4, 6 months confinement, BCD.
705	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her at a party while she was substantially incapacitated. Victim declined to cooperate. Subject received a GOMOR filed in his performance fiche and Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c. With a general discharge.
706	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown								Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
707	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male						Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
708	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject attempted to sexually assault her in November/December 2012 and raped her in July of 2013. Subject also faced an obstruction of justice charge. Charges referred to a GCM. The Victim became uncooperative. Subject Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial. Victim Concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
709	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject covered her mouth, pulled off her clothes, and raped her at an off post residence. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute. Victim became uncooperative and declined to participate in prosecution. No action taken.
710	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent while she was intoxicated in the barracks. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 18 June 14. Reduced to E-2, FF \$858 a month for 2 months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c, with a general discharge.
711	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed and groped her while he was recruiting her. GOMOR filed in his OMPF and relieved of recruiting duties.
712	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	W-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject held her down and digitally penetrated her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Civilian authorities entered into agreement with Subject for Subject to plead guilty to lesser non-sexual assault offense of battery and be sentenced to a fine of \$700 and to have no contact with the victim for one year.
713	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched Subject's clothed genitals to Victim's forehead while stepping past seated Victim, and on another occasion touched Victim's chest (Victim is male). Case was unfounded by MCIO. Found guilty of Assault at a Summarized Article 15. 14 days extra duty, 14 days restriction.
714	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her breasts and vaginal area thru her clothing while she was under the influence of alcohol.Charges dismissed by Civilian Court. Letter of reprimand.
715	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.
716	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Acquitted				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol after a part at an off-post residence. Acquitted of all charges.
717	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject met her online and had sex with her when she was unable to give her consent due to intoxication. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Subject relieved of his recruiting duties.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
718	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks and slid his hand between her legs. Found guilty at a FG Article 15 for Abusive Sexual Contact. Punishment imposed on 30 June 14.
719	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks during formation. Found guilty at a FG Article 15 for Abusive Sexual Contact. Punishment imposed on 30 Jul 14. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 11 with an uncharacterized discharge.
720	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated her with a dildo, photographed and videotaped her private area, while in the presence of another Soldier and civilian. Initial recommendation 27 Feb 14. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
721	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject forcibly digitally penetrated her Article 32 Convicted of Assault and Adultery. Sentenced to 8 months confinement, BCD.
722	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Convicted of Adultery at Non-Judicial proceedings. Sentenced to Red E-4; FF 989 a month for 2 months and 45 days extra duty. Processed for separation with a general discharge.
723	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in an unwanted manner.
724	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject penetrated her mouth and vulva while she was too intoxicated to consent. This is a companion case to line number 1115. Charges preferred. Article 32 Investigation complete. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an Oath. Victim concurred

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
725	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breast while on extra duty. Convicted of Assault and False Official Statements at SPCM-BCD. Red E-4, FF \$809 a month for two months, 60 days restriction.
726	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged Subject touched their breasts, digitally penetrated their vulvas, and performed oral sex on both of them without consent. Convicted of Article 92 offense relating to relations with personnel. Sentenced to Red E-5, 3 months confinement.
727	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject fondled her buttocks and vaginal area without penetration after returning to installation. Acquitted at a SCM.
728	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject followed her into an office at work, shut the door, whipped her around, and kissed her on the mouth. Victim pushed him away and left room.
729	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.
730a	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that two Subjects, Soldier and his civilian girlfriend, had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Civilian girlfriend referred to local authorities, no action taken.
730b	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternalization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that two Subjects had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for fraternalization with unknown punishment.
731	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Male	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
732a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order of regulation (Art. 92)				Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 27; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched his penis while the Victim was urinating, after a night of drinking at a common area near the barracks. He further alleged that the Subject rubbed his stomach and penis while the Victim was sleeping. Assault charges were dismissed as LIOS of the Abusive Sexual Contact charges. Convicted of Violation of a Lawful general regulation, and Conduct Unbecoming an Officer at a GCM. Sentenced on 11 July 14. 27 months confinement, Dismissal.
732b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched his genitals while the Victim was urinating, after a night of drinking at a common area near the barracks. Convicted of Assault, and violation of a lawful general regulation at a SPCM. Sentenced on 8 April 14. Red E-3.
733	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched both her breasts and kissed her cheek at a bar. Subject received a Brigade Letter of Reprimand.
734	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched her breasts. The subject was acquitted at a GCM.
735	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner in her room. Subject also verbally abused her by calling her "sexy" and "baby girl". Subject was found Guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-5,45 /45 CAD: 10/22/13
736	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown					Other		Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
737	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
738	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Notes: Victim alleged that she and Subject were play wrestling in her bed. Subject asked if victim had condoms and she said no. Without condoms, she did not want to have sex. Subject then forcibly penetrated her vagina with his penis. Article 32 completed awaiting report from Investigating Officer. Charges dismissed after Article 32 Investigation.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
739	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her back, touched her breast and buttocks, rubbed his clothed genitalia against her leg and used indecent language toward her. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment was imposed on 7 August 14. Reduced E-4, FF \$1,213, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
740	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her on her breasts and buttocks over her clothes. NJP with reduction and FF.
741	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her buttocks, touched her breasts and pressed his erect penis against her (victim had clothes on during all alleged touching). Victim alleged Subject made inappropriate sexual comments to her. Charges referred to SPC-BCD on 2 AUG 13. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH prior to trial. Victim concurred.
742	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order of regulation (Art. 92)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-8; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject sent inappropriate texts and harassed her. Initial recommendation on 10 April 14. Convicted of Violation of a Lawful General Regulation and Sexual harassment at a SPCM. Sentence imposed on 7 May 14. Red E-8
743	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual assault. Subject received a GOMOR on 17 October 2013.
744	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: Yes; Total \$ Amount of Fines: 20,000; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that, in the course of a consensual adulterous affair, the Subject twice forced her to perform oral sex. Subject was convicted of adultery and other non-sexual assault offenses on 3/20/2014 and sentenced to \$20,000 fine. Subject was sent to a grade determination board and reduced in rank for retirement benefits purposes to an O-5.
745	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject pushed her up against a wall and tried to fondle her. Acquitted of Charge.

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No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
746	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject assaulted her in her barracks room while both parties were intoxicated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact, Adultery, and Sexual Harassment at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,164, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c. With an OTH.
747	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually harassed, tickled and attempted to kiss her. Subject was convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. On 31 March 2014, Subject was sentenced to a written reprimand. A Board of Inquiry is pending at Fort Campbell.
748	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)				Convicted	Rape (Art. 120)	Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject held her down with his bodyweight and penetrated her vulva with his penis. Initial recommendation 6 February 14. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 25 April 14. Red E-1, TF, 3 yrs confinement, DD
749	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Received GOMOR.
750	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)				Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breasts, buttocks, and groin then forced her to perform oral sex. Victim became uncooperative. Subject was Discharged UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
751	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject inappropriately touched her underwear and rubbed her leg. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Punishment imposed on 5 December 13. Red E-6.
752	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her inappropriately. Republic of Korea authorities are prosecuting this foreign national. Subject fired from job and barred from installation.

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753	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject had intercourse with her while she was incapacitated. Convicted of Sexual Assault, Abusive Sexual Contact, and Adultery at a GCM. Red E-1, 179 days confinement, forfeitures of \$1,000 for 12 months.
754	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-5	Male	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Subject foreign national. No known punishment.
755	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her improperly while they were at the movies together. Prosecution declined. Counseling.
756	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	Yes	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped her on the buttocks and sexually harassed her while he recruited her. Subject was convicted of Article 92, Inappropriate Relationships at a FG Article 15. On 4 June 2013 he was sentenced to reduction to E-5; suspended
757	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	W-1	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject, National Guard Soldier not on Title 10 status raped her off-post in 1990, and again in 1991. The Victim waited until 2014 to report this case. US Attorney's office declined to prosecute.
758a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: First Victim alleged that the Subject touched her breasts while coming out of the shower. A second Victim alleged that the Subject touched her breast and buttocks on numerous occasions. A third Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her breast on multiple occasions without her consent. A fourth Victim alleged that the Subject touched her breasts and buttocks, and it made her feel uncomfortable. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 30 May 14. FF \$765, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
758b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks on numerous occasions. A second Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed her breast on multiple occasions without her consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment was imposed on 30 May 14. FF \$708, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.

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FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
759	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 14;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject fondled his genitals. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM, Sentence imposed on 9 January 14. 14 days hard labor w/o confinement, 14 days restriction.
760	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her on the buttocks without her consent after a promotion ceremony. FG Article 15 and Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c.
761	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-7	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in a car parked on the side of the road. Acquitted of all charges.
762	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Victim had no memory of events but believed she had been assaulted. Charges preferred and Chapter 10 discharge taken with concurrence of victim and OTH discharge.
763	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victims alleged that Subject groped the clothed genitals of one victim and touched the thigh and clothed genitalia of the other victim. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 March 14. Red E-1, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days extra duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c. With a general discharge.
764	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Insufficient evidence. NJP for simple assault.
765	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Three Victims involved, two male and one female. Female Victim alleged that the Subject got on top of her while he was naked and pinned her arms down with his legs in his barracks rm. Victim also reported that Accused entered the bathroom at his house naked and attempted to block her from the exit. One male Victim alleged that the Subject rubbed his groin on the Victims hand. Second male Victim alleged that the Subject slapped him on the buttocks. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact. Red E-1, 10 months confinement, BCD. Cad: 5/13/14
766	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch. Subject administratively separated with general discharge.

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
767	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject digitally penetrated her and exposed himself while they were in his barracks room drinking. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 6/25/2014.
768	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 9; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject touched her clothed breast. Four female Soldiers and a female civilian neighbor alleged that the Subject exposed his penis to them. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Indecent Exposure at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 15 May 14. Red E-1, TF, 9 months confinement, BCD.
769	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had non-consensual sex with her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject was found guilty of Adultery and False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 18 February 14. Reduced to E-3, FF \$2,034, 45 days extra duty.
770	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her twice at his apartment. Victim declined to participate in the court-martial. Chapter 14-12c with a OTH, GOMOR and a relief from recruiting.
771	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks with his hand.
772	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim alleged while in her room Subject grabbed her wrist and waist inappropriately. He touched her thighs with his hands, licked her neck, and made sexual gestures and comments to her. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge
773	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her arm, shoulder, and ribs without her consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 18 April 2014. Subject was reduced to E-5, FF \$1,547 a month for two months, oral reprimand. Retention Control Point Action is pending.
774	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
775	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her neck, touched her buttocks, thigh, and breast; and bit her breast and thigh without her consent. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
776	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Honorable				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast and inner thigh. Subject received an MEB before action was taken.
777	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	Foreign Military	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Subject alleged to have digitally penetrated vagina of Victim while she was too intoxicated to consent. Canadian Court convicted Subject of non-sexual assault offense of simple assault of unwanted touching, GOMOR and initiate separation proceedings.
778	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her while he was visiting the Victim's house. It is also alleged that Subject inappropriately touched Victim's child. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with an OTH. Victim concurred.
779	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged she woke up to Subject having sex with her without consenting and in a highly intoxicated state, endured sexual assault until Subject's spouse walked in on them, at which time he departed. The subject was acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
780	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed and held his hand on Victim's buttock, with fingers in between his buttocks, for approximately 10 seconds. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 March 14. FF \$1,500 a month for two months, 30 days extra duty.
781	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Letter of Reprimand for non-sexual assault offense.
782	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that the Subject engaged in abusive sexual contact and sexual assault after party. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM, Abusive Sexual Contact, and Maltreatment on 28 May 14. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 6 years confinement, DD.
783	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks, made sexual comments, and leered at her during a BOSS event. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
784	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other: Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed his buttocks against Victim's hands several times while standing in formation. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 21 July 14. Reduced to E-1, suspended, FF \$765, 30 days restriction, 30 days extra duty.
785	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		DoD	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim 1 alleged that the Subject hugged her and kissed her forehead instead of accepting the handshake that was offered; Victim 2 alleged that the Subject massaged her shoulders two or three times a week for three months even after victim asked him to stop. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E5; FF \$1000.00 for 2 Months; 45 days Extra Duty.
786a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Female Victim alleged female Subject approached her at a dance club and began to "grind" on her while Victim was dancing. Civilian authorities declined prosecution. Subject received a Letter of Reprimand filed locally.
786b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Female Victim alleged female Subject approached her at a dance club and began to "grind" on her while Victim was dancing. Victim only wanted Subject to know her behavior was unacceptable. Subject received a local letter of reprimand. Civilians declined prosecution.
787	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject snuck her into the barracks and they drank together Victim got "handys" with subject and they began to have intercourse and stopped a few times. Victim was severely intoxicated. Initial recommendation on 17 October 2013. Convicted at a GCM of Aggravated Sexual Assault and Violating a Lawful General Order related to alcohol. Sentenced on 30 May 14. Red E-1, 12 months confinement, BCD.
788	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, during the course of giving her a massage, made numerous attempts to touch her inner thighs against her will and without her consent before reaching inside her pants and digitally penetrating her vagina. Charges dismissed prior to trial.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
789	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact, Aggravated Assault and False Official Statements at a SCM. Sentenced on 1 August 14. FF 2/3 months pay, 14 days confinement.
790	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation on for prosecution					Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched her vagina while she was trying to sleep at an off-post party. Charges preferred, Article 32 Investigating Officer recommended not going forward due to insufficient evidence. Charges withdrawn. SJA concurred with Non-Pros 2 Feb. 2014
791	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was impaired by alcohol at a friend's off-post residence. Case was turned over to the FBI and AUSA declined to prosecute.
792	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her without her consent while in Kuwait City, Kuwait. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault at a GO Article 15. Punishment imposed on 6 Dec 13 to a FF of \$3,461 and a Written Reprimand
793	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject tried to spread her legs and pull off her pants. Convicted of Assault. Sentenced to a Dismissal and a Reprimand.
794	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject fondled her breast at an off-post residence. No action taken by civilian authorities. Letter of reprimand.
795	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks without her consent. "Subject was a local national and was barred from the installation.
796	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation on for prosecution				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her after a day of sailing and drinking. Article 32 complete. Charges dismissed due to credibility issues and insufficient evidence. No action taken.
797	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Subject. When report was made, Subject had already ETS'd from the Army and there was no longer jurisdiction. Civilian authorities investigated and no known action taken against Subject.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
798	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her while conducting training.
799	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.
800	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, a married man, touched her inappropriately.
801	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed his hand and placed it on his groin over the clothing. Convicted of Assault at a SCM. FF 2/3 a month's pay, 45 days restriction.
802	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her to perform oral sex on him while he was recruiting her. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact. Sentenced to Red E-1, 6 months confinement
803	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged Subject pushed Subject's clothed genitals against Victim's clothed buttocks while standing in line at DFAC despite Victim's protest. Case was unfounded by MCIO. Acquitted of Assault at a FG Article 15.
804	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject attempted to digitally penetrate her but she was able to fight him off. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM.
805	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged The Subject fondled her breasts and became sexually aroused. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Disobey a Lawful General Order at a SCM. Sentenced on 4 April 14. 30 days restriction.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
806	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 45; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had her place her body over his lap, by making a fraudulent representation that the sexual act served a professional purpose (i.e. both Subject and Victim were MPs and Subject was "training" Victim on various cuffing techniques). Victim alleged that Subject exposed his penis to her through a hole in his pants while Subject was on CO duty. Accused was convicted of maltreatment, abusive sexual contact and indecent exposure at a GCM. Sentenced on 14 May 14 to Red E-3, FF \$1,000 a month for 2 months, 45 days confinement. Administrative Discharge UP Chapter 14-12c being processed.	
807	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.	
808	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Punishment unknown.	
809	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 10; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed his buttocks against his thigh. Subject was convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment was imposed on 17 February 2014. Subject was reduced to E-1, FF \$765 a month for two months. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c is pending.	
810	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: The Victim alleged that Subject had vaginal and anal intercourse with the her in her hotel room, while she was incapable to consent due to impairment by alcohol. Article 32 held 18 Jul 14. IO recommends charge be dismissed. Charges dismissed.	
811	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. LOR.	
812	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was too intoxicated to consent.
813	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had her perform oral sex and have sexual intercourse while she was substantially incapacitated after returning to her apartment following a night of drinking. Charges referred to a GCM. Victim became uncooperative, charges dismissed and forwarded to higher GCMCA for review. CAD 6/10/14 date is for dismissal of charges, no action was taken by higher GCMCA

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																						
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
814	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject physically forced her to into a bedroom and used his hands to strangle her. Victim alleges that the last thing she remembers is Subject with no clothes on trying to spread her legs. Victim alleged that when she woke up in the morning she was sore all over and it felt like she had had sex. Civilian investigation determined insufficient evidence to pursue trial. No action taken. LOR.
815	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed Victim's groin while Victim was acting as guardian angel on mission at Afghan National Police (ANP) office. Afghan authorities took jurisdiction.
816	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	W-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject patted his buttocks and used offensive language. The pat on the buttocks was uncorroborated; however the Subject did use inappropriate language. Received a Letter of Concern from the CG.
817	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that she invited the Subject over as a guest. She fell asleep due to Ambien, woke up without her clothes on, and felt as if she'd been sexually assaulted. Initial recommendation on 17 June 14. Acquitted of all charges.
818a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
818b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
819	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 8 January 13
820	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two Victims alleged Subject touched them inappropriately without their consent, made inappropriate comments to them while at work and revoked favorable actions after they rebuffed his advances. Victims were subordinate paralegals. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact and Maltreatment at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 1 yr confinement, BCD.
821	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject
822	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch by Subject. Reported to civilian authorities. No prosecution. Letter of Reprimand while command considers further action.
823	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-3	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Subject, who is a civilian no longer in military. No known punishment.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
824	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administrative separation with OTH for underlying non-sexual assault misconduct.
825	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch by Subject, a foreign national. No known action by foreign national authorities.
826	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim reported that Subject used explicit language and pinched her buttocks.
827	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown			No	No	Other		Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged assault by unknown Subject.
828	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: The Victim alleged assault by an unknown subject.
829	Rape (Art. 120)	Germany	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the subject removed her pants and penetrated her vulva with his fingers while she was asleep. Initial recommendation 12 June 13. Convicted of aggravated sexual assault, wrongful sexual contact, and attempted sexual assault at a GCM. Sentenced imposed on 22 Nov 13. Red E-3, reprimand, 6 months confinement.
830	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject attempted to forcibly penetrate her anus and successfully penetrated her vagina with his hand and penis. Initial recommendation 18 October 13. Convicted of Sexual Assault, Attempted Sodomy, and Aggravated Assault. Sentenced on 6 March 14. 6 months confinement, BCD
831	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject groped her breast and groin at an EOP. Convicted at a SPCM of an Article 92 offense, and Maltreatment, 120 offenses dismissed pursuant to plea. He was sentenced on 15 Oct 13. Red E1 and BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
832	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject penetrated her vulva and touched her buttocks by force. Acquitted of Rape and convicted of sexual assault at a GCM. Sentence was imposed on 19 Jun 14. 2 years confinement, Red E-1, TF, DD.
833	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject smacked her on the buttocks over her clothing with a plastic ruler. NJP.
834a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that a group of other Soldiers along with the Subject were giving "good game slaps" to one another. The Victim raised the issue to the chain of command. AR 15-6 Investigation could not corroborate Victim's story. Subject along with other concerned Soldiers received a letter of concern.
834b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that a group of other Soldiers along with the Subject were giving "good game slaps" to one another. The Victim raised the issue to the chain of command. AR 15-6 Investigation could not corroborate Victim's story. Subject along with other concerned Soldiers received a letter of concern.
835	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her on numerous occasions, restrained her and performed oral sex on her, rubbed his penis on her buttocks and ejaculated. Convicted of Article 120 (Forced oral sex, billing breast, touching buttocks, touching breasts), Article 93 (Maltreatment), Article 92 (Violate GO-1 by entering opposite sex quarters); Post-trial Chapter 10 accepted with victim concurrence.
836	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed rape. On 22 Apr 14, Subject received written reprimand filed in local file.
837	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-8	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-7; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victims alleged that Subject made sexual comments and inappropriate touching in the workplace. Initial recommendation 24 February 14. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact, cruelty/maltreatment, and failure to obey a lawful regulation. Sentenced imposed on 17 April 14. Red E-7, reprimand.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																		Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note		
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		Alcohol Use	
838	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-6	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: On 17 Dec 13, Subject received written reprimand filed in OMPF.
839	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject gained access to her room and attempted to sexually assault her. She brandished her personally owned fire arm and he departed. Subject and Victim are in separate US Army Reserve units and were attending training. Subject was given a citation, not prosecuted, for simple assault.
840	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 25; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 25; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced himself into her room and sexually assaulted her.
841	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHIC)		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her inner thigh and genitals without consent. Convicted at Summary Court Martial and sentenced to 30 days, forfeitures and reduction in rank. Administratively separated with OTH.
842	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
843	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject became aggressive during consensual sexual acts and pinned her hands and choked her after she told him to stop. This case was declined for prosecution by El Paso County, CO. Subject ETSd shortly after complaint was filed.
844	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)					Convicted	Indecent language (Art. 134-28)	None		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 90; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her on the inner thigh and engaged in inappropriate conversations while on Bde Staff Duty. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact but was convicted of Indecent Language. 90 days hard labor w/o confinement, Red E-4. Subject has reached his RCP and is currently being processed for elimination.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
845	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breasts, buttocks, stomach, and leg without her consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article. Punishment was imposed on 5 May 2014. Reduced to E-1. FF \$765 a month for two months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c, with a general discharge.
846	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Female Victim alleged Subject touched her genitals after she was consuming alcohol and passed out. Subject given a Chapter 10 discharge in lieu of court-martial with OTH discharge and victim concurrence.
847	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Male victim alleged male Subject sexually assaulted victim 2 years ago when Subject was a civilian. Case referred to the FBI for investigation and declined for prosecution.
848	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in an inappropriate manner. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GO Article 15. FF \$1,673.
849	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: "Victim alleged Subject committed abusive sexualcontact." Victim was unwilling to cooperate in the prosecution. The Subject is pending a GOMOR in OMPF. Subject received OTH discharge.
850	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Male victim alleged Subject used vulgar, sexually charged language regularly. Victim also stated that Subject rubbed his cane against his inner thigh, hit him in the genital with it, and then rubbed it up his thigh and to his buttocks when the victim turned to leave. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact, dereliction of duty, and false official statements at a FG Article 15. Subject was reduced to E-5, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Subject was retained at an Administrative separation board.
851	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject made lewd comments and rubbed his genitals on other Soldiers. Charges preferred. Resignation in Lieu of Court-martial was approved.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
852a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject penetrated her mouth and vulva while she was too intoxicated to consent. Charges preferred. Article 32 Investigation complete. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
852b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject penetrated her mouth and vulva while she was too intoxicated to consent. Charges preferred. Article 32 Investigation complete. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an Oath. Victim concurred
853	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Administrative separation with general discharge.
854	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her shoulder and back in a sexual nature on multiple occasions. Convicted of Assault at a SCM. FF 2/3 a month's pay.
855	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation on for prosecution						Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks when she was incapacitated from alcohol Charges dismissed after Article 32 Investigation, victim became uncooperative. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
856	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)	Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 84; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Three Victims alleged that the Subject raped them on different occasions. Another Victim alleged that the Subject videotaped her without her knowledge while she was engaged in sexual relations with another Soldier. Convicted of Rape and Assault at a GCM. Sentenced was imposed on 27 Mar 14. Red E-1, TF, 7 years confinement, and a DD	
857	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	W-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation on for prosecution		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged Subject came to her on-post residence because they were good friends and she need to talk about some personal issues. While there he touched and kissed her inappropriately. Article 32 IO recommended not going forward with charges. The Subject was found guilty of False Official Statements and Fraternalization at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 25 Feb 14. Reprimand filed in his performance fiche.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
858	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his hands in the pants of his Soldiers under the pretense of checking the Soldier's pants size. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 16 May 14. Reduced to E-5, FF \$1,547, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction.
859	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that she had sex with Subject. Told CID that she didn't want to have sex but did not say No. Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
860	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 15; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject struck her on the back of her thigh, underneath her buttocks hard enough to leave his handprint. CG Article 15 for Abusive Sexual Contact.
861	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown Subject.
862	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		N/A	US Civilian	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged Subject forcibly sodomized him. Initiated Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c, later withdrew when receipt of additional evidence showed offense likely did not occur. Subject retained.
863	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast, reached under her skirt, and touched her genitalia outside the Sports Bar on post. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
864	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed him on the buttocks while drying off in the shower, also alleged Subject slapped him on his face. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 14 July 14. FF \$708 a month for 2 months. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11, with an uncharacterized discharge.
865	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breasts. Subject also disobeyed an unrelated order. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and Violation of a Lawful Regulation at a FG Article 15. Reduced to E-4, FF \$1,201, 45 days restriction, 45 days extra duty.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
866	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed unwanted sexual touch. Reported to civilians and charges dismissed for diversion program. Letter of Reprimand.
867	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal					Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her groin
868	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted	False official statements (Art. 107)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two victims in this case. Victim 1 alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in his off-post residence. Victim 2 alleged that Subject forcibly raped her in his truck. Acquitted of Rape and Sexual Assault. Convicted of False Official Statements. Sentenced to Red E-5.
869	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation on by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution	None			Notes: The Victim (civilian spouse of unit member) alleged the Subject sexually assaulted her in his bed when she was incapacitated by alcohol after they spent the evening with some unit co-workers celebrating the Subject's birthday at a local bar. Article 32 Investigating Officer recommended no trial due to inability to show sex act was nonconsensual. Charges dismissed. Found Guilty at a FG Article 15 of Fraternalization.
870	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject twice grabbed Victim on the buttocks and she slapped his hand away. Convicted at a SCM of Abusive Sexual Contact. Sentenced to 2/3 a month's pay for one month, Red E-1. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
871	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted	False official statements (Art. 107)	None		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two victims in this case. Victim 1 alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in his off-post residence. Victim 2 alleged that Subject forcibly raped her in his truck. Acquitted of Rape and Sexual Assault. Convicted of False Official Statements. Sentenced to Red E-5.
872	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched Victim's genitalia while the Victim was asleep. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
873	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Acquitted					Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her and wrongfully videotaped and exposed her private areas. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
874	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 13; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her by repeatedly touching her buttocks. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact and other misconduct at a FG Art 15. Punishment imposed on 21 May 14. FF \$1,957 a month for 2 months, 13 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. GOMOR filed in his performance fiche. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a general discharge.
875	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Subject is alleged to have touched victim's breast and inner thigh without her consent and for the purpose of sexual gratification. Separation board found alleged misconduct occurred and recommended discharge under other than honorable conditions. Case is being processed to separation authority (HRC).
876	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her inner thigh in a sexual manner without her consent. Additionally, the Victim alleges the Subject made sexually explicit comments to her on numerous occasions. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at FG Article 15. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14-12c
877	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her hips and buttocks, exposed her breast, and placed her head in Victim's lap.
878	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)	Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 180; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that SM anally sodomized her by force. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Sentenced on 13 Feb 14. Red E-1, TF, 15 years confinement, DD. SJA's initial recommendation on 9 August 2013
879a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Female					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that after a night of heavy drinking, Subject civilian and Subject Soldier sexually assaulted her while she was highly intoxicated. Civilian Police Department declined to pursue allegation against alleged Subject civilian when Victim did not want to cooperate with their investigation.
879b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victims alleged that Subject sexually assaulted them when they were intoxicated. This misconduct was unfounded by MCIO. Subject is pending administrative separation for unrelated offense.
880	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Subject Died or Deserted								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her when he forced himself on her in a hotel room during a drill weekend	

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
881a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and his friend had sex with her in an electrical closet while she was substantially incapacitated and incapable of consenting due to the consumption of drugs. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
881b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and his friend had sex with her in an electrical closet while she was substantially incapacitated and incapable of consenting due to the consumption of drugs. Sexual Assault charges dismissed, Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact, and convicted of unrelated misconduct at a GCM. 10 months, confinement, TF, BCD.
882	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated her vaginally with his penis when she was incapacitated by alcohol after going out drinking downtown. Civilian authority stalled investigation and declined prosecution. Military took case from civilian authority for prosecution on 23 June 2014. CG approved a Chapter 10 in NOV 14.
883	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged unwanted sexual touch by Subject, foreign national. No known action taken by foreign national authorities.
884	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Male Victim alleged that Male Subject performed oral sex on Victim when Victim was sleeping and they were sharing a bunk bed. Subject had left active duty prior to report so there was no longer jurisdiction. Civilian authorities investigated and intended to prosecute but Victim declined to cooperate. No action taken.
885	Rape (Art. 120)	EGYPT	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged rape by Subject. Subject acquitted of rape at GCM, convicted of adultery. Sentenced to E-1, FF and reprimand.
886	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January, March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 54; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged she was assaulted as she slept on a couch after passing out from drinking alcohol. Article 32 complete. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 54 months confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
887	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge: Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her when he used unlawful force to penetrate her vulva with his penis. Additional Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when he used unlawful force to digitally penetrate her vulva. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Red E-1; TF, 18 months confinement, BCD.
888	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject sexually harassed her. Initial recommendation on 6 May 14. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 26 June 14.
889	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put him in a full nelson headlock and bumped his pelvis into his buttocks. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at FG Article 15. Punishment was imposed on 20 February 14. Reduced to E-3, FF \$474, suspended, 14 days extra duty, 14 days restriction.
890	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge: Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject forced her to engage in sexual intercourse twice. Victim was direct report subordinate of Subject. On two occasions at Subject's house, Subject initiated sexual intercourse threatening Victim that if she did not cooperate, he would affect her career. Later, Subject tried to pursue relationship with Victim. Victim rejected his advances and he retaliated against her at work. Subject also propositioned other junior Soldiers for sexual relationships, fraternized, and maltreated subordinates. Convicted of Assault Consummated by a Battery and Cruelty or Maltreatment. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, BCD
891	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject struck his genital area with the back of his hand. Brigade Level Letter of Reprimand, locally filed. Removed from 1SG position.
892	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject boyfriend forcibly raped her on their bed after coming home from a bar together. Victim ceased cooperating with police and prosecution declined. Letter of Reprimand.
893	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her inner thigh while she was asleep. He also touched, by force, the genitalia of victim. Article 32 Investigation completed. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
894	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victims alleged that Subject on various occasions grabbed their buttocks and attempted to touch one Victim's genitals and unclothed buttocks.
895	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her genitals while she was clothed and she was standing outside an off-post bar. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 16 May 14. Reduced to E-3, FF \$959 a month for two months, suspended, 45 days extra duty.
896	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Subject Died or Deserted									
897	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject completed a sexual act on the victim without her consent. Initial recommendation on 1 November 13. Convicted of rape, False Official Statements, Failure to Obey a Lawful General Regulation and Larceny. Sentenced imposed on 23 April 14. Red E 1, TF, 2 years confinement, DD.
898	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation on for prosecution					Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted her. Court-martial charges dismissed after Art. 32 hearing based on insufficient evidence to prosecute. GOMOR for adultery on 3/1/2013. GOMOR filed locally
899	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual assault. On 19 Mar 14, Subject received GOMOR, filed in OMPF.
900	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 25; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped the breasts and genitals of several victims during a training exercise.
901	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHIC)			

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
902	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject was kissing her on her neck when she told him to stop. Subject then attempted to remove her shirt and trouser, while Victim continued to tell him to stop. Letter of concern filed locally.
903	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that subject raped her after a day of sailing and drinking. Acquitted of all charges
904	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, her former boyfriend, had sexual intercourse with her when she was asleep. Civilian authorities took jurisdiction but subsequently declined to prosecute for lack of evidence. Command has coordinated with civilian authorities to request jurisdiction for further Army action.
905	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject teased him because his voice sounded like a female and touched two other Soldier's buttocks while standing in line. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$708. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an uncharacterized discharge.
906	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 60; Notes: Victims alleged that the Subject raped them. Acquitted of Rape, convicted of Adultery. Sentenced imposed on 7 Jul 14. 60 days hard labor. SJA Initial recommendation on 27 January 2014.
907	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-3	Female	Army	W-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject got her drunk and had sexual intercourse with her. The initial allegation was originally unfounded by the MCIO. As further evidence developed, the allegation was founded and the command preferred courts-martial charges. The Subject submitted a request for a Chapter 10 Discharge in Lieu of Court-Martial but that request was denied by the Convening Authority. Currently pending an RCM 706 inquiry into the mental status of the Subject.
908	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally penetrated her, attempted to penetrate her with his penis but kept missing, and touched her breast without her consent while they were watching a movie at her residence. Referred to a GCM on 16 Jul 14. Subject submitted a Chapter 10 - Lieu of Court-Martial prior to trial. Approved with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
909	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks while at work in the DFAC and touched her breast with his finger while also at work in the DFAC. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, BCD
910	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject was giving her a massage and he touched her breasts, groped her buttocks and asked to have sex with him. Convicted of Inappropriate Relationships and Maltreatment at a SCM. Sentenced on 25 June 14. Red E-5, FF \$2,063.
911	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touch her without consent. Letter of Reprimand filed.
912	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in an alley off-post. Subject originally charged with 3rd degree sexual assault, which was downgraded to lewd and lascivious behavior. Subject pleading guilty to a lesser offense of disorderly conduct on 15 Sep 14 with a fine. Letter of Reprimand and considering further command action.
913a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	General			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject "tea-bagged" him after the Subject and others dogpiled him in the barracks bay. Convicted at a SCM of Assault. Sentenced imposed on 14 Jun 14. FF 2/3 a months pay, 15 days confinement. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c general discharge
913b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	General			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject "tea-bagged" him after the Subject and others dogpiled him in the barracks bay. Convicted at a SCM of Assault. Sentenced imposed on 14 Jun 14. FF 1/2 a months pay, 15 days confinement. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c general discharge

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																		Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note		
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		Alcohol Use	
914	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her without consent, initiated and continued to pursue an unprofessional and inappropriate relationship with her, even after telling the Subject she did not want to be in the relationship.GOMOR filed in his performance fiche
915	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed Sexual Assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for assault. Pending Admin Sep.
916	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed his hand on her inner thigh and kissed her multiple times. The unit preferred charges against the SM. Charges were dismissed on 19 May 14. SM was redeployed and is pending disposition of the new charges.
917	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 33; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her buttocks overt her clothes while in formation Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF 765.00. CAD: 5/1/14
918	Rape (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was incapacitated from alcohol. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
919	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her twice while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Attempted Sexual Assault at GCM. Red E-1, TF, 18 months confinement, BCD.
920	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed and struck his genital area. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact, Maltreatment, and Assault at a FG Article 15.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
921	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 66; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Three Victims alleged that the Subject made inappropriate comments to them while working together and that Subject touched them inappropriately without their consent while he was photographing them while modeling. Convicted of Maltreatment and Assault at a GCM. Red E-1, FF, 5 months confinement, BCD.
922	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC);  Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her on buttocks, breast, and inner thigh without consent. Subject received a formal counseling in theater.
923	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 45;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her waist and licked her ear without her consent. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article. Punishment was imposed on 30 September 14. Reduced to E-1, FF \$765 a month for two months, 45 days extra duty, 45 days restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c., with a general discharge.
924	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 15; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject digitally penetrated her after a surgical procedure. Convicted of Assault and Sexual Harassment at a GCM. 15 months confinement and a dismissal
925a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Indecent acts with another (Art. 134-29)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that two subjects groped her while she was having consensual sex with another Soldier. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. NJP for indecent acts.
925b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances (Art. 112a)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her while she was having sex with another Soldier. Insufficient evidence of Sexual Assault. FG Article 15 for drug related offense. Pending admin sep.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
926	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject had on numerous occasions grabbed the Victim's breast, buttocks, and crotch, and had sex with his girlfriend in a bed where the Victim was trying to sleep (in her presence). Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 150 days confinement.
927	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject took off her pants, removed her tampon and had sex with her after she passed out at a house party due to a high level of intoxication. Victim awoke to the Subject behind her on couch and kissing her face. Subject denies remembering events that night due to his high level of intoxication. Victim did not want to go forward. FG Article 15 for failure to obey a lawful order or regulation, maltreatment, and adultery. Pending admin sep. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault.	
928	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administrative separation with OTH.
929	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 60;  Notes: The Victim alleged the Subject touched her breast, kissed her neck, and rubbed her body. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact. Sentenced to Red E-1, 60 days Hard Labor without confinement.
930	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that subject forced her to perform fellatio and have vaginal intercourse with her without her consent. Initial recommendation on 28 March 2014. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a SPCM-BCD. Sentenced on 29 April 2014. Red E-2, 12 months confinement, BCD
931	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Multiple Victims alleged that Subject touched their buttocks without their consent. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c is pending.

7 - CASE SYNOPSIS

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
932	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim 1 alleged that Subject touched his buttocks multiple times. Victim 2 alleged Subject poked him in the buttocks with a rifle and water bottle. Punishment unknown.
933	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Two victims alleged sexual assault. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 5 years, DD.
934	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 9; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her sexually on multiple occasions. Acquitted of abusive sexual contact, convicted of assault. Sentenced to 9 months, BCD, E-1, TF.
935	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Subject, a civilian. Referred to civilian authorities and no known action.
936	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	ITALY	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject made rude comments about her breasts while she was working as a bartender at a bar. When she escorted him and others out of the bar at closing time, he reached over and grabbed her breast. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, suspended, FF \$1,017 a month for two months, 45 days restriction.
937	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject had non-consensual sexual intercourse and forcible sodomy with her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. <input type="checkbox"/> Charges preferred to a GCM. Article 32 Investigating Officer determined that reasonable grounds did not exist to believe that the accused committed the offense. On 31 March 2014, following the Article 32, the Convening Authority dismissed all charges and specifications without prejudice...
938	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	C-1	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts Martial						Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject committed Abusive Sexual Contact. The Subject received Chapter 10 - In lieu of Court Martial (UOTH) separation with victim concurrence. <input type="checkbox"/>

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
939	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Medical, Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks and breast areas without her consent, while clothed, on or about 28 Feb 14. Subject was found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 May 2014. Reduced to E-5, FF \$1,000 a month for two months, suspended, 60 days restriction.
940	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject restrained her and forced unwanted sexual contact upon Victim until she escaped and fled to the bathroom. Unit elected not to do an Art 15 for the SA because of a lack of evidence (victim participation). Chapter pending 14-12c for both FTR and SA. Extra duty for 7 Days for a failure to appear (Article 86) on 14 Aug 14. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
941	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	BAHRAIN	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No			Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged aggravated sexual contact. Insufficient evidence of sexual contact. LOR for underlying misconduct.
942	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, Subject took her back to his room and sexually assaulted her without her consent and had no memory of the evening. Charges were dismissed with prejudice for violation of R.C.M. 707. GOMOR is currently being processed.

### NDAA 2014-MTF Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner Capability

Army Facility Name	ER 24/7	SANE FTE	Registered Nurse (RN)	Advance Practice Nurse (APN)	Physician	Physician Assistant (PA)	Total SAMFE	Total Per Region
<b>Western Region Medical Command</b>								<b>22</b>
Bassett Army Community Hospital, Ft Wainwright (MEDDAC-AK)	Y	1	1	0	0	0	1	
Madigan Army Medical Center, JB Ft. Lewis McChord	Y	1	1	0	0	0	1	
Weed Army Community Hospital, Ft. Irwin	Y	1	5	0	0	1	6	
Evans Army Community Hospital, Ft. Carson	Y	1	1	0	0	0	1	
GLW Army Community Hospital, Ft. Leonardwood, MI	Y	1	3	2	0	0	5	
Irwin Army Community Hospital, Fort Riley, KS	Y	1	1	0	0	0	1	
William Beaumont Army Medical Center, Ft Bliss, El Paso, TX	Y	1	7	0	0	0	7	
Munson Army Health Center, Ft. Leavenworth,KS								
Raymond W. Bliss Army Health Center, Fort Huachuca, Arizona								
<b>Southern Regional Medical Command (SRMC)</b>								<b>47</b>
Bayne-Jones Army Community Hospital, Ft. Polk	Y	1	6	0	0	0	6	
San Antonio Military Medical Center, JB SA Ft. Sam Houston	Y	1	1	0	0	0	1	
Darnall Army Community Hospital, Ft. Hood	Y	1	10	0	0	0	10	
Reynolds Army Community Hospital, Ft. Sill *	Y	1	1	0	0	0	1	
Blanchfield Army CHC, Ft. Campbell	Y	1	5	0	0	0	5	
Eisenhower Army MEDCEN, Ft. Gordon	Y	1	7	1	0	0	8	
Martin Army CH, Ft. Benning, GA	Y	1	5	0	0	0	5	
Winn ACH, Ft. Stewart	Y	1	8	2	0	1	11	
Lyster Army HC/USA Aeromedical, Ft. Rucker AL								
Moncrief Army CH, Ft. Jackson, SC								
Fox ACH, Redstone Arsenal, AL								
<b>Pacific Regional Medical Command (PRMC):</b>								<b>11</b>
Tripler Army Medical Center, Ft. Shafter	Y	1	2	0	0	1	3	
MEDDAC-K/BAACH/121 CSH, USAG Yongsan	Y	1	3	0	4	1	8	
<b>North Atlantic Regional Medical Command (NRMC)</b>								<b>29</b>
Ireland Army Community Hospital, Fort Knox KY	Y	1	5	2	0	0	7	
Womack Army Medical Center Fort Bragg NC	Y	1	15	0	2	1	18	
Barquist Army Health Clinic, Fort Detrick, MD								
Guthrie Medical Department Activity, Fort Drum, NY			1	1	0	0	2	
Keller Army Hospital, West Point, NY			2	0	0	0	2	
Kenner Army Health Clinic Fort Lee VA								
USA MEDDAC KACC, Fort Meade, MD								
Kirk AHC, Aberdeen Proving Ground MD								
McDonald Army Community Hospital Fort Eustis VA								
<b>Europe Regional Medical Command (ERMC)</b>								<b>69</b>
Landstuhl Regional Medical Center (LRMC)	Y	1	22	2	3	1	28	
Baveria Clinic			0	2	22	17	41	
<b>Total</b>			<b>113</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>179</b>

APPENDIX - MTF CAPABILITIES

2014-MTF Emergency Room and MOU/MOA Capability; Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination (SAFE) Total					
Army Facility Name	Location	MOU/MOA Facility	Date of execution and termination Dates	MOU/MOA Facility distance from MTF	Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations (SAFEs)- Total #
<b>Western Region Medical Command (WRMC)</b>					
Bassett Army Community Hospital, Ft Wainwright (MEDDAC-AK)	(ER/ED) MOU/MOA	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital, Fairbanks, AK	20 Aug 2010 - still active (reviewed 29 April 13)	5.0 Miles	8
Madigan Army Medical Center, JB Ft. Lewis McChord	ER/ED	N/A	13 Jan 2014, - until terminated	Contract SANE comes to Madigan	31
Weed Army Community Hospital, Ft. Irwin	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Evans Army Community Hospital, Ft. Carson	(ER/ED) MOU/MOA	Memorial Hospital, Colorado Springs, CO	7/1/2014, Until Terminated	11.3 Miles	n/a
GLW Army Community Hospital, Ft. Leonardwood, MI	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	12
Irwin Army Community Hospital, Fort Riley, KS	(ER/ED) and MOU SAFE	Mercy Regional Health Center, Manhattan, KS; Salina Regional Health Center, Salina, KS; Stormont Vail Health Center	18 SEP 07 - revised MOU/MOA schedule for 23SEP14	17.6 / 53.7 Miles	1
William Beaumont Army Medical Center, Ft Bliss, El Paso, TX	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	14
Munson Army Health Center, Ft. Leavenworth, KS	MOU/MOA	Cushing Memorial Hospital, Leavenworth, KS	10 Mar 13- still active (currently under final revision)	3.4 Miles	n/a
Raymond W. Bliss Army Health Center, Fort Huachuca, Arizona	MOU/MOA	Sierra Vista Regional Health Center, Sierra Vista, AZ	21 June 2012 - currently being revised	8.1 Miles	2
<b>Southern Regional Medical Command (SRMC)</b>					
Bayne-Jones Army Community Hospital, Ft. Polk	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
San Antonio Military Medical Center, JBSA Ft. Sam Houston	(ER/ED) MOU/MOA	Methodist Speciality and Transplant Hospital and Childrens Hospital San Antonio	Effective 15 Aug 2013 until 2 Aug 2019	9.3 miles	14
Darnall Army Community Hospital, Ft. Hood	(ER/ED) and MOU/MOA	Scott & White Hospital, Temple, TX	Effective 15 Aug 2013 until 2 Aug 2019	30 Miles	89
Reynolds Army Community Hospital, Ft. Sill Downgraded to Urgent Care Clinic (UCC) 2nd Qtr FY14	MOU/MOA	H.E.L.P. Advocacy Center of Southwest Oklahoma, Lawton, OK	Effective 15 Aug 2013 until 2 Aug 2019	4 miles	n/a
Blanchfield Army CHC, Ft. Campbell	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	50
Eisenhower Army MEDCEN, Ft. Gordon	ER/ED	University Hospital(PEDS), Augusta, GA	Effective 15 Aug 2013 until 2 Aug 2019	N/A	20
Martin Army CH, Ft. Benning, GA	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	8
Winn ACH, Ft. Stewart	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
Lyster Army HC/USA Aeromedical, Ft. Rucker AL	MOU/MOA	Flowers Hospital, Donthan, AL	10OCT13- still active	19.16 miles	n/a
Moncrief Army CH, Ft. Jackson, SC	MOU/MOA	Palmetto Health Richland Hospital, Columbia, SC	May 2014- until terminated	12.68 Miles	1
Rodriguez AHC, Ft Buchanan, PR	MOU/MOA	Centro Medico del Turabo, Bayamon, PR Buena Vista Hospital	27 June 14- until terminated	5 miles	n/a
Fox ACH, Redstone Arsenal, AL	MOU/MOA	Crisis Service of N. Alabama, Huntsville, AL	20 Feb 2013- still active	2 miles	n/a
<b>Pacific Regional Medical Command (PRMC):</b>					
Tripler Army Medical Center, Ft. Shafter	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	56
MEDDAC-J, Camp Zama	MOU/MOA	Yokosuka Naval Hospital, Yokosuku Japan	Execution 2009; Revised April 2014. No termination date.	32 miles from BG Sams Health Clinic to Naval Hospital Yokosuka	n/a
MEDDAC-K/BAACH/121 CSH, USAG Yongsan	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	40
<b>North Atlantic Regional Medical Command (NRMC)</b>					
Ireland Army Community Hospital, Fort Knox KY	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Womack Army Medical Center Fort Bragg NC	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	56
Barquist Army Health Clinic, Fort Detrick, MD	MOU/MOA	Fredrick Memorial Hospital, Frederick, MD	14 March 2014- until terminated	1.42 miles	n/a
Guthrie Medical Department Activity, Fort Drum, NY	SAMFes partners with MOU/MOA facility	Carthage Area Hospital, Watertone, NY and Samaritan Medical Center, Carthage, NY	14 November 12 till abrogated; 24 April 12 - abrogated	14 miles	6
Keller Army Hospital, West Point, NY	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Kenner Army Health Clinic Fort Lee VA	MOU/MOA	St. Mary's Hospital, Richmond, VA	06 May 2013/Indefinite until terminated by either party w/30-day advance notice	24 miles	0
USA MEDDAC KACC, Fort Meade, MD	MOU/MOA	Baltimore Washington Medical Center, Fort Meade, MD	Under Revision Pending Signature	13 Miles	n/a
Kirk AHC, Aberdeen Proving Ground MD	MOU/MOA	Franklin Square Upper Chesapeake MEDCEN, Harford Memorial Hospital, HavreDeGrace, MD	11 Sep 2013- still active	6.8 Miles	n/a
McDonald Army Community Hospital Fort Eustis VA	MOU/MOA	Riverside Regional Medical Center, Newport News, VA	28 April 2014- until terminated	7.43 miles	2
<b>Europe Regional Medical Command (ERMC)</b>					
Landstuhl Regional Medical Center (LRMC)	ER/ED	N/A	N/A	N/A	12
Bavaria MEDDAC	Clinic	N/A	N/A	N/A	20
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>458</b>

	Installation	Position	Rank	SAMFE Duty Status Full Time (FT) or Part Time (PT)	GS-Grade or Contractor	MTF (Parent & Child) has ER with 24 hour capability (Y/N)	Initial Training and Initial Competency Final Date	Delineate RN, APRN, Physician, PA	List State or National Certification Name and Date, if applicable
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	8-Mar-12	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	15-May-13	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	15-May-13	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	15-May-13	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	15-May-13	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	8-Jul-13	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Ms	PT	GS-11	Y	4-Oct-11	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	2-Apr-14	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Mr	PT	GS-9	Y	5-Sep-13	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Ms	PT	GS-10	Y	4-Mar-14	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Ms	PT	GS-10	Y	4-Mar-14	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	2-Apr-14	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	9-Sep-13	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Ms	PT	GS-11	Y	12-Aug-11	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	LTC	PT		Y	4-Apr-14	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	4-Apr-14	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	15-May-13	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CAPT	PT		Y	31-Mar-14	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CAPT	PT		Y	31-Mar-14	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	31-Mar-14	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	31-Mar-14	RN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	1LT	PT		Y	31-Mar-14	PA	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	3-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	31-Mar-14	MD	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	COL	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	APRN	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	3-Dec-12	MD	
ERMC	LPMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	LTC	PT		Y	14-Apr-13	APRN	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	LTC	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Mr	PT	GS-11	Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	1LT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Mr	PT	GS-11	Y	21-Oct-13	PA	

	Installation	Position	Rank	SAMFE Duty Status Full Time (FT) or Part Time (PT)	GS-Grade or Contractor	MTF (Parent & Child) has ER with 24 hour capability (Y/N)	Initial Training and Initial Competency Final Date	Delineate RN, APRN, Physician, PA	List State or National Certification Name and Date, if applicable
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	31-Mar-14	PA	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Dr	PT	GS-13	Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Dr	PT	GS-13	Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Dr	PT	GS-13	Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Dr	PT	GS-13	Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Dr	PT	GS-13	Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Dr	PT	GS-13	Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	LTC	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Dr	PT	GS-13	Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Dr	PT	GS-13	Y	21-Oct-13	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	26-Apr-12	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	31-Mar-14	MD	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	21-Oct-13	DO	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Ms	PT	GS-12	Y	21-Oct-13	APRN	
ERMC	BMEDDAC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Ms	PT	GS-12	Y	21-Oct-13	APRN	
NRMC	Fort Knox	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-10	Y	11-Apr-09	RN	KENTUCKY
NRMC	Fort Knox	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-10	Y	1-Oct-12	RN	
NRMC	Fort Knox	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT	O-3	Y	1-Mar-13	RN	
NRMC	Fort Knox	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-10	Y	1-Oct-12	RN	KENTUCKY
NRMC	Fort Knox	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-10	Y	1-Mar-13	RN	

	Installation	Position	Rank	SAMFE Duty Status Full Time (FT) or Part Time (PT)	GS-Grade or Contractor	MTF (Parent & Child) has ER with 24 hour capability (Y/N)	Initial Training and Initial Competency Final Date	Delineate RN, APRN, Physician, PA	List State or National Certification Name and Date, if applicable
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	2013-May	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	2008-March	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	FT	GS-11	Y	2008-March	RN	IAFN Adult/Adolescent
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	2009-Oct	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Peds-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	2011-May	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	2009-Dec	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	2012-Jul	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	2013-Sept	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	2012-May	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Peds-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	2012-May	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT	N/A	Y	2013-May	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	LT	PT	N/A	Y	2013-Dec	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	LT	PT	N/A	Y	2013-Dec	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT	N/A	Y	2013-Sept	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-10	Y	2012-Dec	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	2013-Sept	PA	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	2013-Nov	MD	
NRMC	Ft. Bragg	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	2012-Sept	DO	
NRMC	West Point	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	15-Nov-11	RN	
NRMC	West Point	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	12-Nov-11	RN	
NRMC	Ft. Drum	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE		FT	GS 11	N	21-Dec-12	APRN	
NRMC	Ft. Drum	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE		PT	GS 10	N	1-Mar-14	RN	
NRMC	Fort Knox	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	LTC	PT	O-5	Y	22-Aug-13	APRN	
NRMC	Fort Knox	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-12	Y	22-Aug	APRN	
PRMC	Korea	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	12-Apr-12	RN	
PRMC	Korea	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	1LT	PT		Y	26-Sep-13	RN	
PRMC	Korea	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	1-Dec-12	RN	IAFN SANE-A 28 OCT 13
PRMC	Korea	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	12-Apr-12	PA	
PRMC	Korea	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	Contractor	Y	12-Apr-12	MD	
PRMC	Korea	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	26-Sep-13	MD	
PRMC	Korea	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	Contractor	Y	12-Apr-12	MD	
PRMC	Korea	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	26-Sep-13	DO	
PRMC	TAMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	LTC	PT		Y	8-Oct-04	RN	
PRMC	TAMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	5-Jul-11	RN	
PRMC	TAMC	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	GS-12	PT	GS-12	Y	1-Mar-12	PA	
SRMC	FT Campbell	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	21-Jun-13	RN	
SRMC	Ft Campbell	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	GS-10	PT	GS-10	Y	25-May-10	RN	IAFN SANE-A

	Installation	Position	Rank	SAMFE Duty Status Full Time (FT) or Part Time (PT)	GS-Grade or Contractor	MTF (Parent & Child) has ER with 24 hour capability (Y/N)	Initial Training and Initial Competency Final Date	Delineate RN, APRN, Physician, PA	List State or National Certification Name and Date, if applicable
SRMC	Ft Campbell	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	9-May-13	RN	
SRMC	Ft Campbell	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	25-May-14	RN	
SRMC	Ft Campbell	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	1LT	PT		Y	6-May-13	RN	
SRMC	Ft Stewart, GA	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	19-Jan-09	RN	
SRMC	Ft Stewart, GA	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	10-Dec-09	RN	IAFN (SANE-A): May 2010
SRMC	Ft Stewart, GA	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	20-Jun-11	RN	
SRMC	Ft Stewart, GA	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	15-May-12	RN	
SRMC	Ft Stewart, GA	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	9-Mar-09	RN	
SRMC	Ft Stewart, GA	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	16-May-13	RN	
SRMC	Ft Stewart, GA	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	9-May-13	RN	
SRMC	Ft Stewart, GA	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	5-Jun-13	RN	
SRMC	Ft Stewart, GA	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y	7-Sep-12	PA	
SRMC	Ft Stewart, GA	Adult/Adolescent/Ped-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-12	Y	5-Feb-09	APRN	IAFN (SANE-A): May 2009;
SRMC	Ft Stewart, GA	Adult/Adolescent/Ped-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-13	Y	13-May-09	APRN	
SRMC	FT. Polk	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT	MAJ	Y	15-21 Dec 12	RN	
SRMC	FT. Polk	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT	CPT	Y	15-21 Dec 12	RN	
SRMC	FT. Polk	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT	CPT	Y	15-21 Dec 12	RN	
SRMC	FT. Polk	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	GS-11	PT	GS-11	Y	15-21 Dec 12	RN	
SRMC	FT. Polk	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	Volunteer	PT	Volunteer	Y	15-21 Dec 12	RN	
SRMC	FT. Polk	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	15-21 Dec 12	RN	
SRMC	FORT GORDON	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	N/A	PT	GS11	Y	3/29/2012	RN	
SRMC	FORT GORDON	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	N/A	PT	GS11	Y	3/29/2012	RN	
SRMC	FORT GORDON	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	N/A	PT	GS11	Y	6/22/2010	RN	
SRMC	FORT GORDON	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	N/A	PT	GS11	Y	3/11/2014	RN	
SRMC	FORT GORDON	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	N/A	PT	GS11	Y	3/11/2014	RN	
SRMC	FORT GORDON	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT	N/A	Y	3/11/2014	RN	
SRMC	FORT GORDON	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	1LT	PT	N/A	Y	3/11/2014	RN	
SRMC	FORT GORDON	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	N/A	PT	GS-12	y	6/24/2010	APRN/FNP	
SRMC	FT BENNING	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	FT		Y	Nov-13	RN	
SRMC	FT BENNING	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	FT		Y	Nov-13	RN	
SRMC	FT BENNING	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	FT		Y	Nov-13	RN	
SRMC	FT BENNING	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	1LT	FT		Y	Nov-13	RN	
SRMC	FT BENNING	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	GS-10	FT	GS-10	Y	Nov-13	RN	
SRMC	FORT HOOD	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	GS-10	PRN	GS	Y	18-Jan-14	RN	Texas
SRMC	FORT HOOD	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PRN		Y	18-Jan-14	RN	Texas
SRMC	FORT HOOD	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	GS-10	PRN	GS	Y	27-Aug-14	RN	Texas
SRMC	FORT HOOD	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	GS-11	PRN	GS	Y	8-Aug-14	RN	Texas

	Installation	Position	Rank	SAMFE Duty Status Full Time (FT) or Part Time (PT)	GS-Grade or Contractor	MTF (Parent & Child) has ER with 24 hour capability (Y/N)	Initial Training and Initial Competency Final Date	Delineate RN, APRN, Physician, PA	List State or National Certification Name and Date, if applicable
SRMC	FORT HOOD	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	GS-10	PRN	GS	Y	14-Aug-14	RN	Texas
SRMC	FORT HOOD	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	GS-11	PRN	GS	Y	22-Sep-14	RN	Texas
SRMC	FORT HOOD	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	GS-10	PRN	GS	Y	2-Sep-14	RN	Texas
SRMC	FORT HOOD	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	1LT	PRN		Y	22-Sep-14	RN	Texas
SRMC	FORT HOOD	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	1LT	PRN		Y	22-Sep-14	RN	Texas
SRMC	FORT HOOD	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	GS-12	FT	GS	Y	17-Jul-05	RN	Texas, IAFN
SRMC	FT JACKSON	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-12	N	8-Nov-07	APRN	
SRMC	FT Sill	Adult/Adolescent/Ped-SAMFE	Civ-GS	FT	GS-12	y	5-Sep-05	RN	IAFN Adult/Adolescent/
SRMC	San Antonio Military Medical Hospital, TX	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	FT			8-Aug-09	RN	
WRMC	FT Leonard Wood	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-11	Y		RN	
WRMC	FT Leonard Wood	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-10	Y	20-Aug-12	RN	
WRMC	FT Leonard Wood	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-09	Y	12-Nov-14	RN	
WRMC	FT Leonard Wood	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS12	Y	20-May-12	PRN;Nurse M	Missouri, IAFN SANE-A
WRMC	FT Leonard Wood	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	13-Aug-13	APRN	
WRMC	FT Irwin	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	PT		Y	9-Mar-09	RN	IAFN SANE-A; expires 31DEC16
WRMC	FT Irwin	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	1LT	PT		Y	22-Aug-13	RN	
WRMC	FT Irwin	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	PT		Y	8-May-12	RN	
WRMC	FT Irwin	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-10	Y	10-Mar-07	RN	IAFN SANE-A; expires 31DEC14
WRMC	FT Irwin	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-10	Y	8-Jun-12	RN	
WRMC	FT Irwin	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS-12	Y	1-Jan-12	PA	
WRMC	FT Bliss	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	FT	GS 12	Y	18-Dec-09	RN	TEXAS OAG; IAFN
WRMC	FT Bliss	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS 11	Y	8-Feb-06	RN	TEXAS OAG
WRMC	FT Bliss	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS 10	Y	12-Jul-10	RN	TEXAS OAG
WRMC	FT Bliss	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS 11	Y	8-Dec-05	RN	TEXAS OAG
WRMC	FT Bliss	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS 11	Y	17-Jun-13	RN	TEXAS OAG
WRMC	FT Bliss	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS 11	Y	11-Jun-13	RN	
WRMC	FT Bliss	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	PT	GS 09	Y	5-Jul-13	RN	
WRMC	Fort Riley	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	1LT	FT		Y	26-Sep-13	RN	
WRMC	Fort Wainwright	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	MAJ	FT		Y	20-Dec-12	RN	
WRMC	Fort Lewis	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CIV	FT	GS	Y	16-May-14	RN	
WRMC	Fort Carson	Adult/Adolescent-SAMFE	CPT	FT		Y	15-May-13	RN	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178 SAMFEs</b>								

## Appendix B: Glossary of Acronyms

AAA - Army Audit Agency  
AEAC - Army Education Advisory Committee  
ACI2 - Automated Criminal Investigation/Intelligence System  
ACOM - Army Command  
ACS - Army Community Service  
ACSIM - Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management  
ACT - Army Career Tracker  
AEAC - Army Education Advisory Committee  
AIT - Advanced Individual Training  
AOC - Army Operations Center  
AR - Army Regulation  
ARCENT - U.S. Army, Central  
ARI - U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences  
ASA M&RA - Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs  
ASAP - Army Substance Abuse Program  
ASCC - Army Service Component Command  
ASI - Additional Skill Identifier  
BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge  
BCT - Basic Combat Training  
BOLC-A - Basic Officer Leader Course - Accession (ROTC)  
BOLC-B - Basic Officer Leader Course - Branch  
CAI - Combat Areas of Interest  
CASH/A - Cadets Against Sexual Harassment/Assault  
CATEP - Confidential Alcohol Treatment and Education Pilot Program  
CES - Civilian Education System  
CATEP - Confidential Alcohol Treatment and Education Pilot Program  
CG - Commanding General  
CID - U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command  
CIP - Command Inspection Program  
CPO - Civilian Protective Orders  
CRC - Crime Records Center  
CSM - Command Sergeant Major  
DA - Department of the Army  
DAIG - Department of the Army Inspector General

DCAP - Defense Counsel Assistance Program  
DD - Dishonorable Discharge  
DEOCS - DEOMI Equal Opportunity Climate Survey  
DEOMI - Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute  
DEW Group - Defense Enterprise Working Group  
DFAC - Dining Facility  
DMDC - Defense Manpower Data Center  
DoD - Department of Defense  
DoDI - DoD Instruction  
DoDIG - Department of Defense Inspector General  
DoJ - Department of Justice  
DRU - Direct Reporting Unit  
D-SAACP - Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program  
DSAID - Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database  
ELITE - Emergent Leader Immersive Training Environment  
ER - Emergency Room  
ETS - Expiration Term of Service  
EXORD - Execution Order  
FAP - Family Advocacy Program  
FETI - Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview  
FF - Forfeiture (of pay)  
FG - Field Grade  
FIE - Forensic Investigative Equipment  
FORSCOM - U.S. Army Forces Command  
FST - Forensic Science Technician  
FY - Fiscal Year  
GCMCA - General Court-Martial Convening Authority  
GO - General Officer or General Order  
GOLO - General Officer Legal Orientation  
GOMOR - General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand  
HQDA - Headquarters, Department of the Army  
HRC - Human Resources Command  
IAFN - International Association of Forensic Nurses  
I. A.M. Strong - Intervene. Act. Motivate.  
IET - Initial Entry Training  
IMT - Initial Military Training

IG - Inspector General  
IMCOM - Installation Management Command  
INSCOM - U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command  
IT - Information Technology  
JAG - Judge Advocate General  
JBLM - Joint Base Lewis-McChord  
JROTC - Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps  
LOE - Line(s) of Effort  
LOR - Letter of Reprimand  
MCIO - Military Criminal Investigation Organizations  
MEB - Medical Evaluation Board  
MEDCOM - U.S. Army Medical Command  
MEJA - Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act  
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement  
MOS - Military Occupational Specialty  
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding  
MPO - Military Protective Order  
MRE - Military Rule of Evidence  
MTF - Military Treatment Facility  
NCIS - Naval Criminal Investigative Service  
NCM - Nurse Case Manager  
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  
OIC - Officer-in-Charge  
OPMF - Official Military Personnel File  
OPMG - Office of the Provost Marshal General  
OSD - Office of the Secretary of Defense  
OSD-HA - Office of the Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs  
OTH - Other Than Honorable (Discharge)  
OTJAG - Office of The Judge Advocate General  
PII - Personally Identifiable Information  
PCC - Pre-Command Course  
PCS - Permanent Change of Station

PME - Professional Military Education  
PMS - Professor of Military Science  
R2 - Ready and Resilient  
RSC - Regional Support Command  
ROI - Report of Investigation  
ROTC - Reserve Officers Training Corps  
SABH - Sexual Assault Behavioral Health  
SACC - Sexual Assault Care Coordinators  
SACP - Sexual Assault Clinical Providers  
SADMS - Sexual Assault Data Management System  
SAECK - Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit  
SAFE - Sexual Assault Forensic Exam  
SAI - Sexual Assault Investigator  
SAIRO - Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (report)  
SAMFE - Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner  
SAMMO - Sexual Assault Medical Management Office  
SANE - Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner  
SAPR - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program  
SAPRO - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Office  
SARB - Sexual Assault Review Board  
SARC - Sexual Assault Response Coordinator  
SAV - Staff Assistance Visits  
SCM - Summary Courts-Martial  
SCP - U.S. Army School for Command Preparation  
SES - Survivor Experience Survey  
SHARP - Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention  
SHARP-RC - SHARP Resource Center  
SI - Skill Identifier  
SJA - Staff Judge Advocate  
SM - Service Member  
SME - Subject Matter Expert  
SMS - Strategic Management System  
SOLO - Senior Office Legal Orientation  
SPCMCA - Special Court-Martial Convening Authority  
SPR - SHARP Program Review  
SVC - Special Victims Counsel

SVIP - Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution  
SVUIC - Special Victim Unit Investigation Course  
SVNCO - Special Victim NCO  
SVP - Special Victim Prosecutor  
SVUIC - Special Victim Unit Instructor Course  
TASP - Total Army Sponsorship Program  
TCAP - Trial Counsel Assistance Program  
TF - Total Forfeiture (of pay)  
TIG - The Inspector General  
TJAG - The Judge Advocate General  
TJAGLCS - The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School  
TRADOC - U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command  
TSP - Training Support Packages  
UCMJ - Uniform Code of Military Justice  
UOTHC - Under Other than Honorable Conditions  
UP - Under Provision  
URT - Unit Refresher Training  
USACC - U.S. Army Cadet Command  
USACIL - U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory  
USAMPS - U.S. Army Military Police School  
USAREC - U.S. Army Recruiting Command  
USAREUR - U.S. Army Europe  
USARPAC - U.S. Army Pacific Command  
USD P&R - Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness  
USMA - United States Military Academy  
VA - Victim Advocate  
VWAP - Victim/Witness Assistance Program  
VWL - Victim Witness Liaison  
WGRA - Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

**ENCLOSURE 2:**  
**Department of the Navy**





THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

February 27, 2015

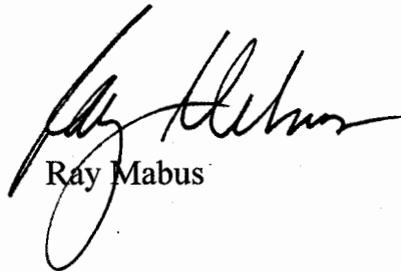
MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR  
PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2014 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault  
in the Military

As requested by your memorandum of June 26, 2014, the attached is provided as input from the Department of the Navy (DON) covering Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 for your Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault in the Military, as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2011, Section 1631 and Public Laws 111-84 and 109-163.

The DON is deeply committed to achieving a culture of gender respect – where sexual assault is never tolerated and ultimately eliminated; where *all* victims receive effective support and protection; and where offenders are held appropriately accountable. I, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively towards these high-priority goals. The DON remains the only Military Department with a dedicated Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) entity that reports directly to the Secretary. On my behalf, the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) maintains visibility and oversight of SAPR activities throughout the Navy and Marine Corps, and it conducts a number of Department-level initiatives. I have included in our inputs a separate executive summary of these uniquely Departmental efforts, which complement and expand upon Service-level programs of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Should you require additional information, my point of contact for this action is Ms. Jill Loftus, Director, DON-SAPRO who may be reached by telephone at (703) 697-2180 or by email at [jill.loftus@navy.mil](mailto:jill.loftus@navy.mil).

  
Ray Mabus

Attachments:  
As stated

# Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: Department of the Navy

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call: Department of the Navy

### Executive Summary (Department of the Navy)

The Department of the Navy (DON) is deeply committed to achieving a culture of gender respect – where sexual assault is never tolerated and ultimately eliminated; where *all* victims receive effective support and protection; and where offenders are held appropriately accountable. The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively towards these high-priority goals. The Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) is an element of the Secretariat that reports directly to the Secretary of the Navy. On behalf of the Secretary, DON-SAPRO maintains visibility and oversight of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) activities throughout the Navy and Marine Corps, and it conducts a number of Department-level initiatives.

During FY14, the Director and her staff visited 35 Navy and Marine Corps locations world-wide. Agendas at each site typically included private meetings with military senior leaders; presentations by local commanders; individual interviews with diverse stakeholders including senior enlisted leaders, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Legal Counsels, criminal investigators, command legal officers, medical personnel, and chaplains; and also focus group conversations with Sailors and Marines. One important and consistent theme arising from focus groups is that Sailors and Marines have more confidence in their command's support, and they feel more comfortable about reporting a sexual assault.

Many of these FY14 site visits also included live-acted, large-audience "InterACT" training programs sponsored by DON-SAPRO. These interactive sessions use professional civilian trainers and audience participation to explore healthy relationships and specific bystander intervention techniques. During just the last three months of FY14, over 10,600 Sailors and Marines attended 58 InterACT programs. This Department-level effort has continued and expanded since then. Feedback has been extremely positive, and we are working to also support requests from other Services for sessions in Joint base environments.

"One Team, One Fight" is a one-hour SAPR training program tailored for civilians, combining video segments and facilitated discussion. It was deployed DON-wide in 2013 and remains in use for new hires. In 2014, DON-SAPRO deployed two other new SAPR training programs. "Make a Difference, Be the Solution" is tailored for pre-commissioned officers, including midshipmen at the Naval Academy and at civilian college Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) programs, along with candidates in training at Officer Candidate School (OCS). "Empowered to Act" is tailored for prospective commanding officers and is in use at the Naval Leadership and Ethics Center. Both include scenario-based videos and facilitated small group discussion.

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Work is already underway for products expected in 2015. These include the following: a SAPR training program tailored for the Navy Senior Enlisted Academy; a separate training program for recruits in training at Navy Recruit Training Command; a video library of short videos from previous training to illustrate specific issues of consent, incapacitation, healthy relationships, and survivor reactions; and “Understanding, Preventing, and Responding to Sexual Assaults: A Fresh Approach to Commander Training” which will use war-game techniques to educate Commanding Officers and Executive Officers. All include on-camera interviews with both male and female survivors.

During FY14, DON-SAPRO updated its “*SAPR Commander’s Guide*” for Navy and Marine Corps Commanding Officers. This conveniently-sized, glossy-format booklet summarizes Departmental priorities, background data, and suggestions for managing local sexual assault cases. The original 2012 version was 22 pages long, and over 40,000 copies were distributed to command leadership across the Navy and Marine Corps. The updated 2014 edition is expanded to 50 pages, with new sections written respectively by judge advocates, criminal investigators, chaplains, medical personnel, and the reserve component. The initial print run of 20,000 copies is already being distributed.

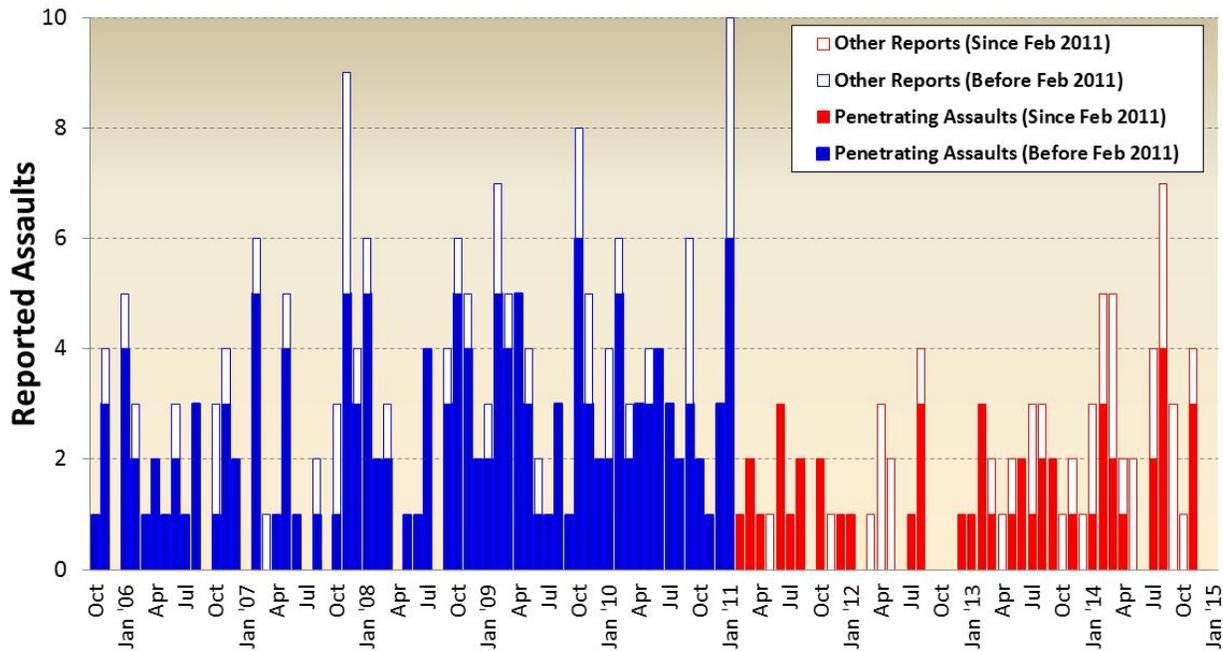
In order to better understand the challenges of male sexual assault victims, DON-SAPRO in FY14 began a review of several available sources of data. They estimated the frequency of male sexual assault from inputs to anonymous DON-wide sexual assault surveys conducted in 2011 and 2013; reviewed survey text comments from self-disclosed male victims; categorized cases synopses from the Naval Criminal Investigative Service for male sexual assaults reported since 2009; summarized relevant inputs from over 130 focus groups; and identified trends in sexual assault reporting by male victims since 2008. Their summary report is in the final stages of editing.

Throughout FY14, DON-SAPRO continued its active partnership with Navy leadership to explore new ways to assess trends in the frequency of sexual assault. The success of ongoing student surveys, begun at several key places in 2013, led to their sequential implementation during FY14 at all 19 Navy “A” School (initial post-recruit military vocational training) locations. Surveys at each site utilize a DON-SAPRO survey process that is voluntary, anonymous, web-based, and continuous. Over 9000 Sailors have completed the survey, and participation has recently averaged about 30-40% of all graduates.

In addition, the Department of the Navy now has four years of accumulated experience in sexual assault prevention at Training Support Command (TSC) Great Lakes, Illinois. Initiatives begun in February 2011, as pilot efforts through a partnership of DON-SAPRO, senior Navy leaders, and local stakeholders, have produced a sustained reduction in the number of reported sexual assaults among Sailors in post-recruit vocational training. Over a 48-month period, compared to the same interval prior, reports of any sexual assault (including restricted reports) have decreased by 47%, and

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reported penetrating sexual assaults have decreased by 61% (see Figure 1 below).



**Figure 1. Reports of Sexual Assault (Including Restricted Reports) at Training Support Command, Great Lakes, by Month of Reported Occurrence**

Site visits and focus groups have provided subsequent confirmation of a positive command climate, confidence in SAPR program support, and comfort in reporting sexual assaults. Ongoing electronic sexual assault surveys since 2013 of all departing graduates confirm a consistently low incidence of sexual assault. The visible engagement of leaders, at all levels, in multiple simultaneous efforts, triggered rapid impacts on command climate and the incidence of sexual assault. Transformed activities at Great Lakes are now the norm, and the current staff no longer thinks of them as a “pilot project.” Navy leadership is already applying its lessons Service-wide.

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### **FY14 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Navy**

Sexual assault is a significant threat to the United States Navy, adversely impacting readiness, morale, and retention. Navy takes this threat seriously and is fully committed to sexual assault prevention, victim support, and appropriate offender accountability with due process of law. Navy understands the criticality of creating a culture at all levels intolerant of unacceptable actions and behaviors in order to prevent more serious or criminal behaviors. Efforts are focused on the concept of a continuum of harm of destructive actions and behaviors to include a renewed emphasis on the prevention of hazing, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse.

#### **Authorizing Regulations**

- Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVINST) 1752.4B, "SAPR," 08AUG2013; directs Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program establishment within Department of the Navy (DON).
- SECNAVINST 5430.108, "DON SAPR Office," 10JUN2010; outlines mission and functions.
- OPNAVINST 1752.1B, "Sexual Assault Victim Intervention Program," 29DEC2006; establishes policy.
- OPNAVINST 3100.6J, Change Transmittal 2, "Special Incident Reporting Procedures", 04OCT2011; incident reporting procedures.
- Navy Leadership Messages
  - All Navy (ALNAV) 030/14 – Retaliation Against Members of the Armed Forces Reporting a Criminal Offense
  - ALNAV 049/14 – Implementation of Certain Provision of the FY14 NDAA
  - ALNAV 050/14 – Implementation of Section 1705 of the FY14 NDAA Related to Court-Martial Jurisdictional Limits and Minimum Sentences for Certain Sex Offenses
  - ALNAV 051/14 – Implementation of Certain Provisions of the FY14 NDAA Related to Convening Authority Disposition Considerations and Post-Trial Actions
  - ALNAV 052/14 – Implementation of Section 1744 of the FY14 NDAA Related to Elevated Review of Disposition Decisions Regarding Certain Sex-Related Offenses
  - ALNAV 061/14 – Implementation of the Sexual Assault Disposition Report
  - Navy Administrative Message (NAVADMIN) 181/13 – Implementation of Navy SAPR Program Initiatives
  - NAVADMIN 053/14 – Implementation for Deployed Resiliency Counselor (DRC) Program for Fixed Wing Aircraft Carriers and Amphibious Assault Ship Commands
  - NAVADMIN 065/14 – Ombudsman Reporting Requirements for Sexual Assault
  - NAVADMIN 066/14 – Sexual Assault Awareness Month
  - NAVADMIN 087/14 – Establishment of Navy's Victims' Legal Counsel Program
  - NAVADMIN 095/14 – Implementation of the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)

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- CNICINST 1752.2A, “Monthly SAPR Validation Procedures,” 15 Mar 2013 implements changes in CNIC Enterprise SAPR procedures.
- CNICINST 1752.3, Commander, Navy Installations Command “SAPR Installation Drill Procedures” 29 Sep 2013; establishes standardized protocols for SAPR drills.

### **Organizational Structure and Policy**

The structure of Navy SAPR is hierarchical and consistent both afloat and ashore. For purposes of this report, Commander and Commanding Officer (CO) will both be referred to as Commanders. A brief description follows.

- Deputy Chief Naval Operations for Manpower, Personnel, Training and Education serves as the Executive Agent, overseeing policy, program and initiatives.
- Office of Chief of Naval Operations (21st Century Sailor Office) promulgates policy for Sailor total fitness needs, including SAPR.

### **Key SAPR Stakeholders**

- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) provides oversight and policy to Navy Medicine personnel and medical care and support to victims.
- Chaplains provide spiritual counseling.
- Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) provides legal instruction and guidance; judge advocates serve as judges; legal advisors; trial, defense, and victims’ legal counsel.
- Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) develops and delivers education and training strategies.
- Navy Chief of Information develops and implements Navy’s Communication Plan.
- U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF); Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central; and U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) execute policy and support at the Fleet level.
- Office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)

### **Deployed and Joint Environments**

Navy’s SAPR program afloat is consistent with and complimentary of SAPR programs ashore. Victims are supported by trained and certified SAPR VAs and Installation SARCs ashore. Certified collateral duty Unit SAPR VAs and Deployed Resiliency Counselors (on aircraft carriers and large amphibious ships) deploy with commands and support victims afloat to enhance and compliment the support available ashore.

### **Other SAPR Personnel Involved**

Victims’ Legal Counsel (VLC) work with victims through the investigation and military justice processes, advocate for the victim’s rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to support resources.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Officers (SAPROs) serve as full-time subject matter experts and advisors to Commanders, providing guidance to increase responsibility, awareness, and authority over all aspects of their SAPR Program.

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SAPROs are assigned to 25 type, system and regional commands.

### Summary of Progress Made and Principal Challenges

There is progress as a result of Navy's efforts. The number of sexual assault reports increased in 2014 from 2013. This rise was expected due to efforts to raise awareness of sexual assault, educate Sailors on the definition of sexual assault, and provide support for those who report sexual assault. The 2014 estimated prevalence results using the comparable 2012 Workplace Gender Relations Assessment (WGRA) survey methodology indicate that 5.1% of women experienced unwanted sexual contact, a decrease from the 7.2% of women in 2012, and 1.1% of men experienced unwanted sexual contact, compared to the 2.7% men in 2012.

The difference between the estimated prevalence and reporting represents the reporting gap, an important measure of victims' trust in the sexual assault response system. Navy's goal is to eliminate sexual assaults; but when sexual assault occurs, Navy wants it reported to enable support to the victim and appropriate accountability for the perpetrator. With the increase in reports and decrease in prevalence, Navy is making progress in closing the reporting gap, indicating a response process that Sailors understand and trust.

Metrics from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational (DEOMI) Climate Survey (DEOCS) indicate Sailors view their commands' climates positively in regards to intolerance of sexist behaviors, and support for the SAPR program. Navy will continue to aggressively pursue prevention efforts, setting the conditions for a command climate that does not condone, tolerate, or ignore sexual assault, while further expanding and maturing response capability.

While results show trust in command leadership and a decline in prevalence, challenges still remain. Navy recognizes the need to focus more on male victim reporting and will continue to work to remove barriers to reporting and improve male-specific support. Navy will also focus on eliminating professional and social coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisals towards victims of sexual assault.

**1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.”**

**1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault or sexual harassment is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.”**

Sexual assault is a crime that harms Sailors, damages unit cohesion and trust, and stands contrary to Navy Core Values. Navy endeavors to create an environment in which Sailors do not tolerate, condone, or ignore sexual assault or other inappropriate behaviors. Understanding the realities of sexual assault and the conditions under which it occurs is a requirement to advance cultural change. Navy aims to reinforce cultural imperatives of mutual respect, trust, professional values, and team commitment. Navy's prevention strategy is designed to foster a culture and

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environment in accordance with Navy Core Values of honor, courage, and commitment. Navy's coordinated prevention efforts include:

- deliberate and engaged leadership,
- innovation,
- education and awareness training,
- presence and intervention, and
- partnerships across Navy organizations.

Setting the right command culture is critical to addressing and preventing all destructive behaviors. Within a continuum of harm framework, Navy seeks to prevent all degrees of harmful behavior. This prevention starts with creating command climates that are intolerant of unprofessional and criminal behavior. Leadership is charged with fostering an environment where sexual assault and the behaviors and actions that may lead to it are unacceptable.

Navy's prevention-based practices focus on institutional, command, and individual actions and accountability. The overarching imperative at all levels of the chain of command is to establish organizational behavior expectations that are clearly communicated and consistently maintained.

Navy implemented several tactical prevention initiatives in FY14:

- Command surveys of facilities identified areas that required better lighting, visibility, and other safety improvements to reduce the vulnerability of Sailors.
- In October 2013, all Navy Fleet Commanders instituted roving barracks patrols, led by senior enlisted personnel or experienced junior officers, to increase the visible presence of leadership in order to deter behavior that may lead to sexual assault or other misconduct.
- Personnel assigned as barracks resident advisors are screened to ensure they are mature, effective leaders, and receive resident advisor training.
- All Sailors residing in barracks attend indoctrination training within 30 days of occupancy, which includes a sexual assault prevention module.

Navy leadership and commanders play a critical role in preventing sexual assault. Leaders drive the command climate and culture and ensure a safe and productive working environment. Leaders set an expectation of dignity, mutual respect, and professionalism among shipmates. The actions and attitude of leaders set the example and define Navy's organizational culture. Leaders contributed to sexual assault prevention efforts through Flag Officer engagement, commander engagement, local leadership involvement, training to support engaged leadership, and leadership outreach to their communities. Across Navy, efforts include:

- Navy Region Marianas (Guam) promoted and instilled a new command philosophy: "Treat People Right, Honesty, and Loyalty and Teamwork." The Region also initiated the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Resiliency Pledge, which promotes active bystander intervention in situations involving destructive decisions, including sexual assault. Commanders at all levels have adopted this

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philosophy.

- United States Naval Academy (USNA) implemented:
  - Midnight Teachable Moment, which began in January 2014, as a way to bring together new Brigade Leadership. Its purpose is to provide an opportunity to discuss attributes and expectations of a leader, with sexual harassment and sexual assault as central themes. During the experience, Midshipmen leaders from Fall 2013 semester acted out various scenes, each of which was created to provide a framework for discussion on recognizing destructive behavior and employing various bystander intervention tactics.
  - “Lean In” Circles also began in Spring 2014 semester. This initiative creates small group forums where men and women volunteer participants learn to better appreciate what is unique and positive about both genders in an organization and directly supports the positive culture of the USNA.
- Navy Medicine, in alignment with the DoD, developed additional positions to support victim care and management tracking tools to help Commanders develop prevention strategies for their commands which support the deterrence of destructive behaviors, including sexual assault.
- USFF efforts include:
  - A SAPR Campaign Plan to organize activities for operational commands in order to reduce incidents of sexual assault, which focused on fact-based decision making, resulting in more focused measures and commands working together.
  - A Destructive Behavior Model, which allowed the fleet to creatively use Alcohol Awareness, Suicide Prevention, and domestic violence events to reinforce the messaging for sexual assault.
  - Quarterly SAPR Task Force Executive Steering Committee meetings, which include peer Echelon II Commanders, to synchronize SAPR activity.
  - A planning team of SAPROs at the Echelon II and III levels, whose meetings encourage a free exchange of ideas and sharing of best practices.
  - Waterfront Workshops on Destructive Behavior conducted in every Fleet Concentration Area. Workshops include motivational speakers in addition to latest policies and best practices. Past speakers have included former Detroit Lions Quarterback Mr. Eric Hipple, current Outreach Coordinator of the Depression Center of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mr. Michael Dormitz from the Date Safe Project, and Mr. Bernie McGrenahan from Comedy is the Cure.
- PACFLT efforts include:
  - Logistics Command Western Pacific/Singapore Area Coordinator regularly conducted leadership training, which emphasized mutual respect, trust, and management skills in order to discourage high risk behavior.
  - Patrol and Reconnaissance Wing Two established an “open discussion” environment in regards to both sexual assault and sexual harassment. Having open, frank discussions throughout the command has led to a greater understanding of Navy and command policies.
  - Aboard USS *John C. Stennis*, four mandatory stand-down training evolutions

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were conducted to address safety and responsible decision-making. NCIS delivered educational briefings on SAPR, investigatory trends, and the safe use of social media.

- *S.C.R.E.A.M.* (Sailors Challenging Reality and Educating Against Myths) drama presentations continue in Region Japan to educate and inform Sailors of the negative consequences associated with sexual assault. Having been seen by over 2,100 military and civilian participants, this program has been used as a model for other installations in their training.

### **1.2 Describe your progress in enhancing and integrating SAPR Professional Military Education in accordance with National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 requirements.**

Increased education and awareness ensure that Sailors understand what constitutes sexual assault, the avenues for reporting, available support services, and the importance of eliminating sexual assault from the ranks. All Navy Service members are required to receive annual SAPR training, which is delivered via face-to-face facilitation. Topics include ways to prevent sexual assault crimes, the continuum of harm from sexual harassment to sexual assault, actions a victim can take if sexually assaulted, and the difference between Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options.

SAPR messaging and learning objectives are consistent with the DoD SAPRO and integrated in all levels of training at all accession points, continuing to major commands. All new Navy recruits and officer candidates receive SAPR training within 14 days of initial entrance into Service. Recruit Training Command is working with DON SAPRO to develop a new SAPR training product for enlisted accessions training. Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) Midshipmen and Officer Candidate School (OCS) SAPR training were updated to include the newly developed "Make a Difference, Be the Solution" training for pre-commissioned officers from DON SAPRO, which satisfies FY14 NDAA SAPR core competencies and learning objectives.

In FY14, NETC completed revisions to the Petty Officer Indoctrination Courses (E-5/E-6) and Chief Petty Officer Select Training (E-7) to include SAPR specific training material.

At USNA, the Class of 2017 was the first class to receive a three-session, four-hour Plebe Summer SAPR introduction during Summer 2013. This was continued for the Class of 2018 during Summer 2014. This phased approach included a general introduction on Induction Day, two one-hour SAPR sessions with USNA's SAPR Office personnel and their Company Officer (both at the small group level), and a two-hour SAPR Leadership Discussion.

The Naval War College is responsible for both officer and enlisted professional military education. In May 2014, the Naval Leadership and Ethics Center (NLEC) was established under the Naval War College, replacing the former Command Leadership School (CLS) course. NLEC serves as Navy's catalyst and synchronizer for

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developing ethical leaders throughout Navy from Seaman Recruit to Captain. NLEC serves to provide curriculum development along with assessment to instill fundamental tenets of ethical leadership; develop and guide leaders with a strong, abiding sense of responsibility, authority, and accountability; and impart commitment of Navy Core Values and Navy Ethos. Prior to the establishment of NLEC, CLS rewrote and implemented new curriculum on SAPR material, which was coordinated with DoD SAPRO in November 2013.

### **1.3 Describe your progress in implementing core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. If already implemented, describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.**

Within Navy, NETC oversees the implementation of core competencies and standardized SAPR learning objectives. NETC is in the process of updating the Navy's annual SAPR General Military Training (GMT)/refresher training, to include all FY14 NDAA SAPR Core Competencies and Learning Objectives for delivery in April 2015. The Center for Personal and Professional Development also completed a SAPR training module for delivery as part of the Command Indoctrination program (pending implementation). Facilitated discussions allow Sailors to fully process and understand the information presented by the trainers. Collaboration between SARCs, SAPR VAs, and command leadership during training enhanced the significance of the messaging and created a positive supportive network at the commands to present a united approach at all levels.

Navy provides a wide range of enhanced training programs based on the standardized SAPR core competencies and audience-focused, interactive, and adult learning methods. Additional efforts included:

- CNIC Headquarters (HQ) SAPR oversaw the following:
  - Updated initial, online SARC 40-hour training and live monthly webinars to increase subject matter expertise in FY14, resulting in increased SARC, DRCs, SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and Unit SAPR VAs' (UVAs) ability to provide culturally competent and effective services. CNIC evaluates all continuing education training requests received from regions to ensure they are in compliance with D-SAACP requirements. These efforts ensure SARCs and SAPR VAs are delivering consistent support and training throughout the Fleet, as outlined by DoD SAPRO.
  - Implemented promising practices across regions resulting in a commitment to SAPR team presence during training that was consistent with DoD SAPRO core competencies and learning objectives. Best practices in which core competencies were observed during the following training and education included:
    - Executive Leadership SAPR training,
    - Command Triad SAPR Toolkit briefings,
    - Annual SAPR General Military Training for First Responders, Law

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- Enforcement (local agencies and NCIS), Legal, Medical, and Resident Advisors,
  - Bystander Intervention Training, and
  - Command SAPR position training (e.g., SAPR Point of Contact, SAPR Data Collection Coordinator, and SAPR Command Liaison).
- The Chief of Chaplains (CHC) developed and delivered a Professional Development Training Course called “Pastoral Response to Military Sexual Assault.” Active Duty and Reserve chaplains were trained in this inaugural course to meet DoDI “first responder” and “functional area” training for the Chaplain Corps. The initiative resulted in improving the knowledge, skills, and abilities of chaplains to respond to sexual assault victims, increased awareness of program particulars and pastoral approaches to victim support. The Chaplain Corps increased the capability to effectively respond to sexual assault victims with greater awareness of re-victimization, individual biases, and increased participation across the continuum of harm.
- Navy Medicine initiated the following:
  - Revision of healthcare personnel first responder training and incorporation of bystander intervention training into command indoctrination.
  - Revision of training vignettes focused on the continuum of harm in order to help staff members identify and stop behaviors that may lead to sexual assault.
  - Standardized Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) execution throughout the Navy. Through monthly meetings, Navy Medicine SAFE Program Manager shares best practices, lessons learned, and communicates upcoming requirements. Data is collected quarterly on SAFE supplies and SAFE Examinations throughout the DoD.

### **1.4 Describe your progress in ensuring commanders receive training on sexual assault prevention and response during pre-command courses.**

Navy continues to evaluate the tools provided to commanders to ensure they can execute their charge of command. In particular, Navy focuses on improving the development of leadership and character in leaders selected for command. All Navy leaders complete tailored SAPR training.

Because of the inherent responsibility of commanders, the screening process for selection is rigorous. Commanders must meet strict professional and performance qualification standards.

Prior to assuming command positions within Navy, Commanding Officers (COs), Executive Officers (XOs), and Senior Enlisted Leaders (SELs)/Chiefs of the Boat, referred to as the Command Triad, attend mandatory leadership courses. Navy’s CLS SAPR curriculum was developed by Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) SAPRO and the Services to reflect common core competencies, learning objectives, and leadership behaviors. Short videos and facilitated discussions, tailored to the

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command leadership perspective, are used to highlight command climate, continuum of harm, and bystander intervention. Senior leaders participate as guest presenters in each course.

This year, the Naval Justice School (NJS) provided the following SAPR-related courses to senior leaders:

- The Senior Officer Course, required for all O-6s en route to command and open to other officers O-4 and above, covers subjects in military justice and civil law important to these leaders in the administration of legal matters. There are over 35 sessions of the Senior Officer Course, resulting in over 900 senior officers trained. The training includes both SAPR and Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authorities (SA-IDAs) topics.
- The Senior Enlisted Leadership (SEL) Course, which provides legal instruction for senior enlisted leaders, covered subjects in military justice and civil law important to the SEL's role in the administration of the command. The SEL course is offered in Norfolk and San Diego. NJS provided 11 offerings of the course, reaching 234 students. The training includes SAPR and SA-IDA topics.

The Senior Enlisted Academy (SEA) provided SAPR-related instruction to senior enlisted leaders by the installation's SAPRO. NJS also provided separate legal instruction to the SEA on various military justice topics which have relevance in SAPR cases.

The Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) serves as a central communication point for all stakeholders who are involved with a victim including SARC, DRC, SAPR VAs, UVAs, Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs), mental health professionals, the victim's Commander, chaplains, and VLC.

In FY14, CNIC HQ SAPR developed a SACMG module for the Senior Shore Leadership Course for all prospective installation Commanders and Executive Officers. The course module discusses policy requirements of the SACMG as well as the responsibility SACMG members have in ensuring system coordination, accountability, and victim access to quality services.

The course provides individuals who will serve in the SACMG Chair role with the tools and knowledge to execute the policy requirements and focuses on ensuring victims receive appropriate and responsive care through the SAPR Program. A mock SACMG meeting is presented to participants to ensure understanding and compliance with the case management process in response to an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault.

Additional information is provided to active and reserve component command triads as follows:

- Installation SARC provide a Command Toolkit brief within 30 days of the new CO/XO/CMC assignment to a command to discuss pertinent SAPR issues as required by Navy policy. Completion of this requirement is tracked by the CO's immediate superior in command (ISIC).

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- Company officers, battalion officers, and senior enlisted leaders at USNA attend pre-command training module, based on the pre-command SAPR training at the Naval Leadership and Ethics Center, formerly known as the CLS. The three-hour training provides an overview of USNA SAPR and Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO); discusses relevant challenges and best practices in the brigade; and includes a break-out discussion of specific questions aimed to stimulate discussion about this issue as it applies to their leadership roles.

### **1.5 Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings).**

Since 2012, unit commanders delivered personal reports to the first Flag Officer in their chain of command within 30 days of the initial notification of a report of sexual assault to alert senior leadership to any common factors and trends, as well as to provide insight into any gaps or seams in Navy SAPR policy or program initiatives. These reports provide information about care and support provided to the victim, initiatives the command will take (or has taken) to prevent future occurrences, and the impact on the command's ability to carry out its mission. The personal report to the first Flag Officer is in addition to the Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) report required within 8 days of an unrestricted report of a sexual assault.

Returning Strike Group Commanders routinely brief the chain of command about destructive behaviors, including sexual assaults that occurred during the deployment.

The Fleet Commanders participate in quarterly SAPR-dedicated video teleconferences with the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) to discuss trends and recommend future initiatives. Several key initiatives were directed and fast-tracked as a result of the CNO SAPR meetings, including enhanced investigative capability using Navy uniformed investigators, bystander intervention skills training for all Sailors, and simplification of victim support duties within each unit.

Personal Readiness Summits, co-sponsored by the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office and PACFLT, include SAPR briefings to leadership, program managers, and deck-plate supervisors. These summits provide an opportunity for personal interaction between policy makers and implementers to better ensure an effective SAPR program in the Fleet.

Monthly SACMGs, chaired by commanders, also provide a forum to monitor how victim care and investigation of cases are being handled. Navy leaders evaluate the effectiveness of SARC response to sexual assaults, coordinate programming efforts, and ensure that victim services are streamlined and address victim needs on an ongoing basis.

### **1.6 Describe your progress in exploring expansion of SAPR training to include Recruit Sustainment Programs, Student Flight Programs, and for National Guard prior to arrival at Basic Training.**

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Navy Recruiting Command (NRC) continued the SAPR Delayed Entry Program (DEP), a mandatory pre-accession training to civilians pending enrollment in a Navy accession program. The SAPR-DEP defines Navy policy standards related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, professional expectations, and potential disciplinary actions for future Sailors. All applicants for accession complete SAPR-DEP training prior to commencement of active duty and it is documented in their service record.

### **1.7 Describe your efforts to establish and implement policies that prevent individuals convicted of a Federal or State offense of rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, incest, or other sexual offenses, from being provided a waiver for commissioning or enlistment in the Armed Forces.**

Navy policy prohibits commissioning or enlistment waivers for individuals convicted of a federal or state offense of rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, incest, or other sexual offenses. Application packages of officer candidates for entry into USNA, NROTC, and Officer Training Command are closely reviewed to ensure nominees with such convictions are not permitted into the respective programs.

NRC is responsible for Navy recruiting in both active and Reserve components. Sailors are required to be eligible for a secret clearance. During the recruiting process, prospective member offenses are identified through a background check. Prospective members are not eligible for a waiver for prior sexual assault.

Pursuant to Commander, Navy Recruiting Command Instruction 1130.8J, Volume II, Chapter 5, Article 010104, application for enlistment or affiliation shall be rejected (no waivers authorized) from any individual who is required by any state or federal court, statute, or administrative regulation, to register as a sex offender or has been convicted one of several different enumerated offenses of sexual assault, child pornography, and solicitation or attempts to commit such crimes. This policy has been in effect since 2003.

### **1.8 Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.**

Sponsorship is considered a crucial step when integrating a Sailor into a new command. Sponsors ensure basic needs are met while the Sailor adjusts to the new organization. A sponsor helps newly assigned personnel integrate into new cultures and environments, and minimizes the risks of becoming a victim of any crime. Some of the more effective programs within Navy include:

- Face-to-face check-in with SAPR representatives to ensure effective sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command;
- Welcome aboard briefs, which cover sexual assault reporting options and

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- information on points of contact both internal and external to the command; and
- Pre-arrival communication, adequate support upon arrival, and relocation assistance based on the Sailor's needs.

Commands across Navy are required to conduct sponsorship and indoctrination programs to support newly reported service members upon assignment based on guidance in OPNAVINST 1740.3C. Each of Navy's accession venues have customized SAPR training embedded in the indoctrination curriculum.

Navy's 21st Century Sailor Office is working closely with NETC and other commands to expand a Reverse Sponsorship initiative. Initiated by Navy Service Training Command, Reverse Sponsorship is an effort by the "losing" command to be more proactive in making the transition for Sailors. This initiative will be further investigated and assessed as a best practice for possible inclusion in the Command Sponsorship Instruction, which is currently under revision.

### **1.9 Describe your progress in ensuring commanders conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter. Include policy for providing results to the next level in the chain of command.**

The DEOCS is a confidential, command-requested development survey focused on issues of equal opportunity and organizational effectiveness. OPNAVINST 5354.1F reinforces the 120-day requirement to commanders. NAVADMIN 336/13 provides a more stringent requirement for Navy Commanders to conduct a DEOCS within 90 days of assuming positions of command and annually thereafter to assess command climate, effectiveness of its SAPR policies, and perceptions of Sailors within a unit. The unit commander briefs the ISIC on the results of the survey, along with a plan of action to address any opportunities for improvement. The unit commander is also required to brief results and future actions to members of the unit.

Equal Opportunity Advisors are Echelon II Command Climate Specialists who work with subordinate specialists throughout the fleet to monitor compliance with the DEOCS command climate assessment. Equal Opportunity Advisors provide Enhanced Commander Accountability Reports to the commander. Under OPNAVINST 5354.1F (Navy Equal Opportunity Policy), advisors track and report command climate assessment compliance on a quarterly basis using the DEOMI Data Retrieval System. This requirement is monitored through quarterly reports provided to OPNAV from the Echelon II commands.

### **1.10 Describe your progress in establishing a clear policy to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and etc.**

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In FY14, Navy strategy increased focus on the concept of a continuum of harm of destructive actions and behaviors to include a renewed emphasis on the prevention of hazing, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse. The 21st Century Sailor Office provides coordinated efforts in Sailor resiliency and readiness programs and integrated efforts to counter destructive behaviors.

Towards the “left” end of this continuum are a range of destructive attitudes and behaviors, such as demeaning or discriminatory comments, stereotyping, and unequal treatment. More egregious actions such as groping, forced sexual activity, and rape are to the “right” of the continuum. A command environment that allows inappropriate behaviors to exist may increase the likelihood for incidents of sexual harassment. Further, environments that permit sexual harassment behaviors to exist may increase the likelihood for incidents of sexual assault.

Each Fleet Commander has a designated Flag Officer, reporting directly to the Fleet Commander, as the SAPR program leader for each Navy installation/fleet concentration area and associated local commands. This designated Flag Officer has regular conversations with appropriate installation/local command representatives, local community, and civic leaders to review SAPR program efforts. Flag Officers regularly inform Fleet Commanders of prevention and response trends and opportunities for improvement within their area of responsibility. The Flag Officer also ensures that community outreach and engagement are part of each area’s prevention and response measures. Commanders and all Flag Officers work with stakeholders to discuss command climate and SAPR readiness issues.

Navy took multiple actions to revise alcohol policies to address risk factors beyond the individual use of alcohol. These include improvements in training alcohol providers, emphasizing responsible sales practices, and engaging local community leadership and organizations to expand prevention efforts off base. Navy continues to monitor the impacts on the prevention of sexual assault and other destructive behaviors of CNO-directed alcohol sales policies which directed the following actions:

- Distilled spirits can only be sold at main exchanges or at dedicated package (liquor) stores.
- Alcohol displays and merchandise in stores other than package stores are no more than 10% of the total retail floor space and not displayed in the front of stores.
- Alcohol can only be sold between the hours of 0600 and 2200.

Additionally, the Navy Exchange reduced discounts for alcohol sales and made single-use alcohol detection devices available for sale. Navy Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) venues also reduced the hours for the sale of alcoholic beverages, increased responsible alcohol service training for staff members who serve alcohol, and migrated to industry-recognized training such as SERVSAFE and Controlling Alcohol Risks Effectively (CARE) curriculum. During FY14, CNIC HQ SAPR collaborated with MWR Food and Beverage and the American Hotel and Lodging

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Educational Institute to tailor the CARE curriculum to include Navy SAPR Program and sexual assault prevention information and bystander intervention.

The CARE curriculum is required Navy-wide for all personnel who serve alcohol in MWR facilities, including servers and bartenders, who are in a unique position to observe and intervene with problematic behaviors. This will standardize a promising practice that has been implemented in several regions. Routine coordination meetings were established across Navy with installation and local community and civic leaders to increase alcohol awareness and abuse prevention measures.

Many commands are working with local civilian establishments to reduce underage drinking and ensure that those of legal age are served a responsible amount of alcohol. SARC's give training on responsible drinking principles to alcohol servers on base at MWR establishments and off base to some civilian bartenders in San Diego and Great Lakes. SARC's also train resident advisors on how to access resources for those in need of the SAPR program, support residents who have been affected by sexual assault, and implement the policies set forth by their commands that reinforce a safe environment. Command efforts also include establishing the addition of lighting around installation buildings and installation-wide roving patrols.

In some locations, SARC's train bartenders

Commands also report a continuum of education to promote responsible use of alcohol, good decision-making on liberty, and sexual assault prevention. The education continuum commences upon check-in where command policies on responsible use of alcohol, equal opportunity, sexual harassment, hazing, and safety are discussed. Before weekends and holidays, Chiefs and Division Officers typically speak to Sailors about the prevention of sexual assault and other inappropriate behaviors.

Some specific activities to reduce the impact of high risk behaviors include:

- "Sigonella Safe" and "Rota 25" programs in Europe/Africa/Southwest Asia - one-day programs for Service members aged 25 and younger and include topics such as consequences of unsafe behaviors, risk reduction, social media, and bystander intervention.
- A step-by-step table top exercise scenario-based training in the Mid-Atlantic Region challenges command leadership to develop solutions following a report of a sexual assault, encouraging participants to also examine potential intervention strategies, and identify warning signs of a possible sexual assault.
- A risk-reduction analytic tool developed by a forward-deployed PACFLT allows commands to better forecast high-risk, inappropriate behaviors based on the ship's schedule. The tool helps commands analyze their unique schedules and demographics to discern high-risk situations, allowing them to focus their prevention efforts.
- Twenty performance-based, interactive training sessions in the Southwest Region by the DateSafe Project Inc., University of California Long Beach-

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InterACT, and National Conflict Resolution Center agencies to facilitate fleet and shore audience discussion on healthy sexual boundaries, the impact of sexual assault on personal readiness, and consent. Audience members actively participated by working through real life scenarios to work out the kinks of communication and consent.

### **1.11 Describe your progress in implementing the 2014 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy.**

Navy successfully implemented the five key objectives outlined in the 2014 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy across the fleet in FY14 as follows:

1. *Inform public policy and legislation (Society):* The public had unprecedented levels of awareness of Navy SAPR policy and legislation due to increased media attention on military sexual assault in FY14. Navy SAPRO, the Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA), Chief of Information Office (CHINFO), and members of OJAG routinely interact with Congress, the media, and the public on SAPR programs and efforts. The DoD SAPR Progress Report to the President of the United States also increased the information available to the public and society regarding Navy's SAPR program.
2. *Institutionalize prevention practices and programs across the Service:* Navy leadership created avenues to ensure a cohesive workflow across organizations. The CNO SAPR cross-functional team is a multidisciplinary forum creating synergy and focused effort among Navy stakeholders. Major stakeholders represent disciplines such as policy and resourcing, investigations, legal, medical support, victim advocacy, and fleet organizations. Stakeholders collaborate on prevention initiatives, response and support, training, and policy and legislation.
  - A USFF Task Force combined leadership from Navy fleet and shore infrastructures to undertake initiatives across the five SAPR LOEs. This ensures synergy across Navy, shares knowledge, and coordinates across the Navy enterprise for a comprehensive solution.
  - PACFLT regions with major Fleet and Force level Flag Officers in the same geographic area have a periodic SAPR council meeting led by the region commander. These meetings assist in aligning program goals, sharing best practices, and identifying leading indicators that may require leadership awareness and action.
3. *Set and enforce standards for appropriate conduct and integrating prevention into command practices (Leaders at all levels):* Strong leaders at the forefront demonstrate Navy's prevention efforts. Navy mandates that commands conduct the DEOCS within 90 days of a change of command, and annually thereafter, to assess command climate and perceptions of SAPR-related issues. Sailors receive specialized training to increase SAPR education and awareness, and support their peers to ensure they stay safe.
4. *Mentor, develop skills, and educate Sailors to promote healthy relationships:* Naval Station Great Lakes is home to Navy's Recruit Training Command, where all enlistees attend basic training. Navy begins teaching new Sailors from day

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one about principles of respect and the Navy Core Values of honor, courage, and commitment. These principles are emphasized and enhanced at Training Support Command while Sailors learn their technical skills. Training Support Command Great Lakes teaches important new SAPR training programs, aggressive anti-alcohol efforts, visible leadership engagement in both Sailor discipline and mentoring, and active coordination across organizational lines by regional senior leaders. These efforts are continued in the fleet through support from Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSC) and Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD).

5. *Intervene against inappropriate/unacceptable behaviors (Relationships/Individuals):* Sailors receive different forms of bystander intervention training to help them recognize how to safely intervene in situations if safe to do so. Bystander intervention is a major tenet of Navy prevention strategy. Bystander intervention positively impacts command climate so that Sailors feel safe among each other, empowering them to intervene on another Sailor's behalf, if necessary. Navy emphatically encourages bystander intervention in SAPR-related training at all levels. Sailors receive different forms of bystander intervention training to help them recognize situations which require action and understand how to safely intervene. One training scenario uses Sailors and actors to role play real life situations where intervention is necessary. The team training event creates unit cohesion, which carries over to Sailors working together to protect and help each other. Additionally, a PACFLT social media campaign in 2014 developed the hashtag #StepUpStepIn, to promote bystander intervention related to sexual assault. The #StepUpStepIn hashtag appeared on social media more than 100 times since March 2014, resulting in more than 1,000 likes, shares, and retweets.

Navy DEOCS results indicate the effectiveness of bystander intervention training. Monthly trends from 2014 show that more than 80% of Sailors do intervene. High-risk situations are defined as situations that were, or could have led to, a sexual assault.

Results also reveal an intervening action gap between ranks. Junior Sailors are more likely to observe a high-risk situation, yet are slightly less likely to act. Navy's new Bystander Intervention to the Fleet training for 2015 is designed to better empower junior Sailors to feel more confident in intervening.

### **1.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

- Navy VLC routinely communicate and engage with local civilian victim-support providers to leverage their experience and guidance in working victim issues. This includes attendance at civilian subject-matter expert training events and cooperation with the American Bar Association and the National Crime Victim Law Institute. Additionally, VLC routinely communicate with local civilian prosecutors and law enforcement to assist military victims participating in local or state investigations or prosecution of sexual assault offenses outside the

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military.

- Memorandums of Understanding/Agreements were established between military and civilian medical treatment facilities (MTFs) to provide medical and forensic support services to victims. This support is offered in conjunction with service hours and non-service hours of the MTFs and is further explained in 2.12.
- Annually, NJS contracts with AEquitas, the Presidentially-recognized national resource for prosecuting crimes against women, to provide specialized training to Navy prosecutors on prosecuting alcohol-facilitated sexual assaults.
- In Region Mid-Atlantic, Partners in Reducing Sexual Assault collaboration brings together key players from military installations and the local community to combine knowledge, resources, and networks. This collaboration supports the sharing of best practices and supports annual and educational events.
- Installations in the Southeast Region conducted SAPR training with local public schools, universities, law enforcement personnel, hospitals, and rape crisis centers across the region, including a training collaboration with the Texas Association Against Sexual Assault.
- Region Southwest SARCs and SAPR VAs served as members of community Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), multi-disciplinary committees that meet the diverse needs of all members of the community by increasing awareness and sensitivity through knowledge-based practice, training, and non-judgmental interaction with victims and other professionals in the field.
- Key SAPR Program personnel in Region Marianas conducted a two-day training presentation to civilian victim advocates from local government and non-governmental organizations designed to educate the civilian advocates on the ins-and-outs of military victim assistance and justice processes.
- The USNA SAPR Program Manager collaborated with civilian school counterparts on alternative prevention programs which were well-received by students. One of these successful programs, "Speak About It," was performed at USNA in September 2014. The USNA SAPR Officer also attended a Maryland Independent Colleges and University Association forum on compliance with federal laws and participated in the Dartmouth Summit on Sexual Assault as a way to work more closely with civilian institutions. A relationship has continued in the form of a working group.

### **1.13 Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your SAPR program.**

Navy has two new training projects in development for delivery in FY15 and FY16. The first is Bystander Intervention to the Fleet training, a peer-delivered skills training to enable Sailors to identify situations that require intervention, and have the skills necessary to actively and safely intervene. The second training, Living Our Core Values: Chart the Course, will combine video vignettes and small group-facilitated discussions to address continuum of harm behaviors including sexism, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliation.

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DRCs are civilian licensed mental health counselors who work cooperatively with military and civilian medical, social service, law enforcement, chaplains and legal personnel on behalf of sexual assault victims to provide Sailors with critical support services during deployments. DRCs provide clinical, educational, and support services across a spectrum of care. DRCs are also required to complete SARC and SAPR VA training and maintain D-SAACP certification to perform SAPR duties as needed.

NETC is in the process of replacing the Navy Military Training curriculum with a new product, "LifeSkills," in FY16. This new course will include both Bystander Intervention post-recruit training, delivered face-to-face, as well as a refresher on basic information about sexual assault prevention and response. Unlike GMT, LifeSkills will be directed toward the Post-Recruit/Pre-Technical Training audience and environment.

The Naval Reserve Force is creating a Command Resiliency Master Mobile Team that will train subordinate commands to effectively create their own Command Resiliency Team. These resiliency teams will stand up focus groups to solicit feedback on the command health of subordinate units and personnel.

Navy Medicine sponsored a training session in February of 2015 for all SAPR and CMEO groups to ensure a standardized, consistent message. The teams will come together to develop a prevention strategy for Navy Medicine. Navy Medicine has also sponsored a team supported by social workers, psychologists, investigators, and other Echelon II commands to develop a resiliency strategy that focuses on changing destructive behavior.

The CHC, in collaboration with DON SAPRO, is moving forward to develop two prevention initiatives. The first, "Sexual Assault Prevention Workshop," would supplement a command's existing sexual assault prevention efforts and is based on the U.S. Coast Guard WorkLife program. This workshop would be provided through the Chaplain Religious Enrichment Development Operation. The second initiative is intended to assist those struggling with negative thoughts or actions regarding sexual assault, and leverages the confidentiality offered by chaplains. A messaging campaign would be directed to these individuals ensuring them that they could receive help from chaplains to resist or correct violent behaviors while keeping their counseling sessions confidential. Application of this initiative would be CHC-wide.

The NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP) training course meets the advanced training standard specified in DoDIG Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 14-0002 pertaining to the investigation of child crimes and domestic/intimate partner violence. To date, 113 Special Agents and Investigators have satisfied this training requirement. This two-week course will be offered twice in FY 2015 (48 seats).

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**2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”**

**2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.”**

If a sexual assault incident involving a Sailor occurs, Navy responds with thorough investigations, actions to support the victims, and fair and transparent processes to hold offenders appropriately accountable. The DoD requires that MCIOs investigate all reports of sexual assault, to include contact offenses. Therefore, all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within Navy are referred to NCIS (or another Service MCIO in certain locations), regardless of severity, with the goal of yielding timely and thorough investigations. Commands are specifically directed not to conduct internal investigations for reports of sexual assault and must immediately notify NCIS upon receipt of a report.

The investigation phase includes gathering evidence and facts about the sexual assault allegation through NCIS investigations within Navy’s jurisdiction. Modified training to improve investigative skills and an increase in the number of special agents resulted in more timely and thorough investigations. NCIS collaborates early in the investigative phase with trial counsel and/or staff judge advocates to ensure early and ongoing collaboration at the Senior Trial Counsel (STC) and supervisory special agent level.

Since the Navy’s focused strategy began in 2009, and the amendments of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) in June 2012, and the DoD direction in January 2013 that NCIS investigate all contact offenses, the number of reported sexual assaults NCIS investigated increased significantly. The 2014 sexual assault statistics showed a 55% increase in NCIS sexual assault investigations since 2012.

NCIS investigation timelines are calculated from initial notification until the date all investigative leads are completed and the case is forwarded to the command for administrative or judicial action. The average timeline for FY13 NCIS investigations in offices with Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP) teams was 110 days, which is a 24% decrease from 144 days in FY12. However, FY14 shows a spike in investigation timelines to 127 days. This increase can likely be attributed to the increase in the number of reported sexual assaults and changes in the requirement for MCIOs to investigate all allegations of sexual assault to include contact offenses.

Due to the increase in sexual assault reporting, NCIS received 54 billets in July 2013. These billets included 41 special agents and 13 support staff personnel. The special agents completed six months of training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and are currently assigned to field offices participating in the Field Training Evaluation Program. During the field training, new special agents investigate crimes such as larcenies, burglaries, and drug offenses to gain experience and further develop their investigative skills. While these special agents do not work sexual assaults cases, their presence allows for the more experienced agents to solely focus

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on investigating sexual assault cases.

In an effort to assist NCIS in investigating the increased number of reported sexual assaults, NCIS partnered with Navy to activate 21 Reserve Component Masters-at-Arms (MAs) for a one-year period. Comprised of mostly state and local police officers and detectives, these Reservists already possess the investigative expertise needed to investigate sexual assault allegations. Upon activation, the Reservists attended five-week instruction at FLETC on NCIS policy, advanced interviewing and interrogation techniques, crime scene processing and management, and advanced sexual assault training. MAs, under the direct supervision of NCIS special agents, currently work on caseloads at their assigned duty stations.

NCIS will begin a three-year pilot program in early FY15 to professionalize and enhance the investigative capabilities of active duty MA personnel. Upon completion of the five-week course attended by the Reservists and an eight-week Military Police Investigator's course, 12 selected active duty MAs will be assigned to NCIS field offices as investigators under the supervision of NCIS special agents.

NCIS policy directs supervisors to conduct a case review every 30 days on open investigations to ensure timeliness, thoroughness, and quality. Additionally, NCIS investigations are subject to further supervisory reviews during field office visits by senior management, quality assistance visits by executive assistant directors, field office inspections by the NCIS Inspector General (IG), and NCIS HQ program reviews.

An NCIS investigation is not forwarded to the command for administrative or judicial action until all investigative leads have been completed. Pursuant to DoDI 5505.18, when an MCIO is the lead investigative agency, it may not close an adult sexual assault investigation without the written disposition data documented in the final investigative report or database. Once the case has been adjudicated within Navy, the investigation is closed only after the convening authority (the individual responsible for adjudicating the case) provides a Sexual Assault Disposition Report (SADR).

NCIS continues outreach initiatives, such as briefings, crime reduction campaigns, and a Text-Tip hotline to increase awareness and encourage timely reporting.

- The NCIS Crime Reduction Program continues to publicly address criminal activity that impacts the military community, including the occurrence of sexual assault. In conducting outreach within the DON, the Crime Reduction Program uses meetings, speeches, and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and Service member confidence, and promote bystander intervention.
- NCIS has a Text & Web Tip Line program as part of the "See Something, Say Something" campaign. This program is an anonymous tip collection system that has proven invaluable in collecting actionable intelligence in support of the criminal investigative mission. This encrypted system equipped NCIS with the ability to provide direct feedback and real-time connectivity with the tipster across multiple platforms. The reporting party may remain anonymous or refrain

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from participating in an investigation.

USFF conducted two case studies to ensure investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.

- The Case Processing Efficiency Study on sexual assault cases in USFF area of responsibility looked into various aspects of case processing from first report to punishment awarded. The study outcomes helped establish better synergy between NCIS, fleet legal teams, shore legal teams, and afloat courts-martial convening authorities without creating conditions of unlawful command influence. Patterns were analyzed to ensure better victim advocacy for victims participating in the legal process. Resource shortfalls for NCIS agents were addressed with additional assets to assist with backlogs.
- The Sexual Assault Case Patterns Study focused on non-military offenders, civilian case processing, military cases where command action was precluded, and cases open longer than 270 days to understand root causes and allow for process improvement. The study identified trends requiring improvement and correction, and improving communication flow between military and civilian jurisdictions.

### **2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability for MCIO's.**

DoD Inspector General (DoDIG) DTM 14-002, "The Establishment of Special Victim Capability (SVC) Within the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations," (now commonly referred to as Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capability), required MCIOs to develop "a distinct, recognizable group of appropriately trained investigators to investigate allegations of all designated SVC/SVIP-covered offenses." SVC/SVIP-covered offenses include allegations of adult sexual assault, domestic violence involving sexual assault and/or aggravated assault with grievous bodily harm, and child abuse involving sexual assault and/or grievous bodily harm. NCIS currently employs 1,050 special agents and investigators, including 161 dedicated solely to investigating SVC/SVIP crimes.

NCIS created ASAP to provide a distinct and recognizable group of personnel to investigate sexual assault related offenses. This initiative is an operational shift whereby dedicated teams of NCIS personnel investigate reports of sexual assault. Upon receiving a report, ASAP personnel employ a surge team response to complete investigative activity in a timely manner, resulting in the faster delivery of an investigative package to the convening authority. Members of the team collaborate with trial counsel and victim advocate personnel, in accordance with congressionally mandated SVC/SVIP criteria. ASAP teams are located in the largest fleet concentration areas where the volume of sexual assault reports is the greatest. NCIS established ASAP teams in seven locations: Camp Lejeune, NC; Norfolk, VA; Okinawa, Japan; Camp Pendleton, CA; Yokosuka, Japan; San Diego, CA; and Bremerton, WA. Most importantly, ASAP teams increased investigation performance while sustaining the quality and thoroughness of investigations.

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### **2.3 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability case assessment protocol for open and closed sexual assault, child abuse, and serious domestic violence cases.**

The second prong of NCIS' response to the DoD SVC/SVIP initiative is the development of a cadre of investigators skilled in conducting serious domestic violence and child abuse investigations. The NCIS version of the Special Victim Unit Investigations Course (SVUIC) is titled the Advanced Adult Sexual Violence Training Program (AASVTP). The AASVTP course curriculum satisfies the requirements outlined in the DoD Instructions. Within the AASVTP, students receive advanced training on victim and offender dynamics as well as interview techniques designed for trauma survivors. Students conduct case reviews and "table top" exercises facilitated by nationally recognized experts and military senior trial counsel. Students must complete a comprehensive examination at the conclusion of the course.

NCIS has a similar course designed for family-related offenses to include domestic violence and child abuse offenses called the Advanced Family Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP). AFSVTP is a two-week advanced course focused on domestic violence and child abuse collaboratively created by NCIS and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID). Experts from within and without the DoD instruct students on victim and offender dynamics, domestic violence and child abuse injuries, risk assessments, stalking, and other relevant topics. In addition to the AFSVTP, these investigators attend the Trial Component Training Program (TCTP).

### **2.4 Describe your progress in enhancing training for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.**

To meet SVC/SVIP requirements, special agents, investigators, and prosecutors must attend advanced training in adult sexual assault, child physical and sexual abuse, and domestic violence. Requirements for the training are outlined in DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," and DoDIG DTM 14-002. NCIS AASVTP and AFSVTP meet these requirements.

NCIS developed a one-day TCTP for ASAP members. TCTP is a joint learning environment wherein investigators and prosecutors discuss topics such as trial preparation, courtroom testimony, and investigative tips designed to enhance the successful prosecution of a case at trial. TCTP is held locally and delivered by the regional STC. Through the joint training environment, investigators and prosecutors enhance their working relationship while working toward a more refined investigation and trial.

NCIS' goal is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to and/or investigate adult sexual assault. This advanced training focuses on the effects of trauma on the memory of victims who have been sexually assaulted. Additionally, special agents and investigators training includes:

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- Understanding and respecting a victim's immediate priorities;
- Ensuring a victim's criminal complaints will be taken seriously and fully investigated;
- Establishing transparency and trust with the victim;
- Helping to restore the victim's sense of control;
- Explaining the investigative process to the victim; and
- Understanding interview techniques that can assist the victim's recollection.

### **2.5 Describe your progress in developing joint doctrine for investigations to incorporate Service interoperability and command independence consistent with authorities of MCIOs in the operational/institutional environment.**

In investigations that cross Services, the lead investigative MCIO is determined by the Service affiliation of the subject or the Service affiliation of the victim if a subject has not been identified. In situations where investigative resources are limited, NCIS works jointly with the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI) and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) to ensure investigations are thorough and timely.

### **2.6 Describe your progress in sustaining the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies.**

Since the three MCIOs (NCIS, OSI, and CID) have the same DoD-mandated training requirements, NCIS partnered with CID and OSI to establish sexual assault working groups. Through collaboration, the working groups identified joint training opportunities that have resulted in sharing resources such as subject matter experts.

### **2.7 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing.**

In June 2014, NCIS established a forensic consultant position at U.S. Army Criminal Investigative Laboratory (USACIL), located within the Defense Forensic Science Center. The forensic consultant is assigned to the Forensic Analysis Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The forensic consultant works with the laboratory staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The forensic consultant also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted. This approach has helped eliminate backlogs and reduced turnaround time to less than 30 days from submission to completion of evidence analysis.

In conjunction with NCIS, OJAG, and CNIC, Navy Medicine continues to look for ways to improve its SAFE collection procedures. SAFE providers throughout DON receive

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feedback from USACIL on processing SAFE kits via monthly meetings.

### **2.8 Describe your progress in ensuring that all sexual assault crimes are immediately reported to MCIOs to establish investigative oversight and coordination.**

DoDI 6495.02, DoDI 5505.18, and SECNAVINST 1752.4B require commands to immediately report all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault and attempts against adults to an MCIO, regardless of the severity of the allegation. DoDI 5505.18 also requires the MCIO to initiate investigations of all offenses of adult sexual assault of which they become aware. Therefore, NCIS responds to all allegations of sexual assault within Navy upon notification. In accordance with Navy policy, commanders are trained and directed to not initiate command investigations of reported sexual assault offenses and to refer all such cases to NCIS.

OPNAVINST F3100.6J dictates the operational/situational reporting (OPREPs/SITREPs) requirements for Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. In accordance with this instruction, commands are also required to consult judge advocates to ensure that appropriate legal advice is provided and procedural steps followed. OPREP-3 reporting remains the primary tool for tracking MCIO notification within Navy. Notification of MCIO remains an OPREP-3 reporting line item, emphasizing contact prior to release of the initial OPREP-3 or SITREP (within 24 hours of knowledge of incident or sooner depending upon specific criteria). These operational messages are subsequently tracked and followed by mandatory reporting to the first Flag Officer in the CO's chain of command within 30 days of the report being submitted.

Navy SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, healthcare providers, chaplains, and VLC are prepared to explain sexual assault reporting options to all victims requesting support. These first responders are kept abreast of changes to the policies and procedures for the handling of Unrestricted Reports on an ongoing basis. If Unrestricted, SARCs immediately notify the command and MCIO of any sexual assault in order to collaborate on victim-centered services and ensure victim safety. SARCs are equipped with after-hours telephone numbers for the NCIS agent on call.

SARCs explain the requirement to notify NCIS during CO's Toolkit Briefs, SAPR VA training, SAPR GMT, and leadership briefs. These briefs ensure leaders, Sailors, and first responders are aware of the current reporting policies and reinforce the importance of MCIO notification for sexual assault crimes. Additionally, as cases are reported, the SARCs remind commands to make the NCIS notification, as well as follow-up with NCIS, to ensure cases are reported and provide Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) updates. SARCs continue to collaborate with commands to establish standard operating procedures for sexual assault allegations. The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) monitors the status of reported sexual assaults.

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Inspection teams and case management review ensure timelines are met with each sexual assault case reported. All reported offenses are tracked from the time of the initial report to the final disposition. Part of the tracking process includes ensuring all required notifications are made in a timely manner. Staff judge advocates or command legal officers continually communicate with NCIS and the Region Legal Service Office (RLSO) Trial Counsel, ensuring information is being provided on all newly reported and ongoing sexual assault investigations.

### **2.9 Describe your progress in ensuring prompt MCIO investigative notification to commanders and SARCs concurrent with initiating an investigation of a sexual assault crime.**

Pursuant to DoDI 5505.18 and the FY14 NDAA, the MCIO investigator assigned to an adult sexual assault investigation will ensure a SARC is notified as soon as possible to ensure system accountability and victim access to services as needed. The supervisory special agent investigating the case ensures the SARCs are provided case numbers and the name of the assigned agent within 48 hours after the initial NCIS investigation.

### **2.10 Describe your continuing efforts to foster early coordination between investigators and judge advocates when initiating a sexual assault investigation.**

NCIS notifies trial counsel of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within 48 hours of the report. Trial counsel work with NCIS during the early stages of the investigation. When a victim has a VLC, NCIS, trial counsel, and VLC work together to enhance victim participation and build confidence in the investigative and military justice process. With the investigator-prosecutor team, victims receive consistent communication regarding the investigation while reducing the possibility of miscommunication or confusion that occurs during the traditional transition or hand-off from investigator to prosecutor.

Navy Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) personnel provide training for Navy prosecutors at the NCIS Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigations Training Program (AASAITP), a course focused on improving multidisciplinary coordination of sexual assault investigations. Regional Senior Trial Counsel (STC) meet at least monthly to coordinate case investigation and prosecution and foster early engagement by the response team. As noted above, Navy VLC assist victims in providing statements and relevant evidence to investigators to promote thorough investigation of the case. VLC are engaged in the process and coordinate with investigators.

SAFEs gather evidence that may aid in an investigation. Medical treatment and access for victims necessitated development of a robust, integrated, interdisciplinary program to ensure 24/7 availability of a SAFE in the major military treatment facilities.

### **2.11 For Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, describe your efforts to ensure sexual assault documentation (DD Forms 2910 and 2911) is retained for 50 years**

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### **in accordance with Section 1723 of the NDAA for FY14.**

Navy executed records retention requirements in accordance with FY14 NDAA. For every Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, an electronic copy of the Defense Department (DD) Form 2910 Victim's Preference Statement is uploaded into DSAID for retention for 50 years. A hard copy of the DD Form 2910 is maintained under double-lock filing for 50 years for every Restricted Report of sexual assault. Hard copies of DD Form 2910s for Unrestricted Reports are not maintained outside of DSAID.

As required, DD Form 2911 DoD SAFE Report is collected by NCIS investigative personnel following a victim's SAFE. The form is a required exhibit in the NCIS report of investigation, which, by policy, is retained for 50 years from the date the investigation is closed. NCIS considers all Restricted Reports as unsolved; therefore, SAFE kits are retained indefinitely. SARCs are not responsible for maintaining copies of the DD Form 2911.

NCIS further ensures agency wide compliance by issuing internal policy informing NCIS personnel of the DoDI 5505.18 requirements involving records retention and inclusion of DD Form 2911. NCIS employs Program Support Assistants who are internally trained on records retention regulations. They are specifically trained on DoD standards enumerated within NCIS policy chapter "File Retention and Disposal of Closed Investigations, Operations, Sources and Security Clearance Adjudication Cases." The NCIS HQ Records Management Division is responsible for the physical retention of NCIS investigative records.

### **2.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

NCIS field offices have the responsibility to maintain collaborative relationships with law enforcement agencies within their area of responsibility. When investigations of sexual assault fall within the primary jurisdiction of a local law enforcement agency, NCIS may initiate a joint investigation or assist the agency with investigative leads as deemed appropriate. During the course of the investigation, NCIS remains engaged with local law enforcement counterparts and reports the progress of the investigation to the command. This enables continued visibility and awareness in the event that civilian authorities defer prosecution to the military, or if civilian prosecutors decline the case and NCIS decides to pursue additional investigative leads.

Navy Medicine provides oversight and policy to Navy's healthcare providers, medical personnel, and commands. This oversight also includes Navy Medicine Regions, MTFs and branch clinics, partnering with regional commands, the Medical Officer of the U.S. Marine Corps, and civilian medical facilities. SAFEs may be conducted at civilian medical facilities to maintain a 24/7 response capability when such services are not available at the local military MTF or command.

Navy Medicine has Memorandum of Understandings/Memorandum of Agreements

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(MOUs/MOAs) with off base, non-military facilities for the purpose of providing medical care to eligible victims of sexual assault. The MOU/MOAs include:

- Instructions for the notification of a SARC (regardless of whether a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault is involved);
- Procedures for the receipt of evidence;
- Restricted Report labelling procedures; and
- Disposition of evidence by NCIS or the NCIS Consolidated Evidence Facility.

### **2.13 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.**

NCIS intends to increase the availability of training and the number of agents who attend training.

- NCIS partnered with Navy to develop strategies for delivering continuing education to agents and prosecutors while limiting the operational impact of attending the training. Specific strategies include using webinars and other delivery methods that remove travel costs and lost time in the workplace.
- NCIS also partners with the U.S. Army CID in an advanced sexual assault investigation training course.

Navy will continue to:

- Ensure NCIS Investigates all allegations of sexual assault, to include both penetration and contact offenses;
- Monitor the timeliness of investigations within Navy as a measure of effectiveness in combating sexual assaults in the military;
- Use judge advocates as Preliminary Hearing Officers for Article 32 preliminary hearings in order to enhance competence in the preliminary hearings of sexual assaults.
- Coordinate with VLC to ensure victims are aware of their rights and benefits through ongoing training; and
- Assess the value of the pilot program of providing MA support to NCIS.

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### **3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”**

#### **3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.”**

Holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable is a key element to sexual assault prevention and response. Pursuant to the DoD definition of LOE 3, this section focuses on Navy’s disposition and adjudication processes to hold offenders appropriately accountable.

Every effort is made within the confines of statutes and regulations to ensure alleged offenders are held appropriately accountable for their actions in accordance with Navy guidelines, policies, and procedures. Specific actions include:

- Leadership-driven prevention and response programs that address survivor care and, ultimately, hold assailants accountable for their actions as appropriate.
- Requiring immediate investigation of sexual assault reports;
- Handling all sexual assault reports with high importance and a sense of urgency;
- SA-IDAs carefully reviewing investigations and consulting with a judge advocate to make fully informed decisions on dispositions;
- Commanders understanding the full range of administrative and disciplinary actions that are available to address inappropriate behavior (i.e., informal counseling, comments in fitness reports and evaluations, administrative separation, and punitive measures under the UCMJ);
- Increased reporting of all known sexual assaults regardless of the duty status of the victim or subject;
- Providing senior leadership and command triads with training on changes to UCMJ Article 120, and other rule and policy changes in military justice affecting dispositions and adjudications of sexual assault.

Staff judge advocates and trial counsel support commanders throughout the military justice process. OJAG ensures appropriate resources to support victims and defend alleged offenders throughout the adjudication process. Navy judge advocates serve as Preliminary Hearing Officers for Article 32 preliminary hearings of sexual assaults to enhance competency in the military justice process.

Navy Region Legal Service Offices (RLSO) have an experienced cadre of litigation specialists and military justice expert judge advocates serving in litigation-intensive billets. This includes the nine regional STC who prosecute the most complex cases while supervising, mentoring, and training junior trial counsel. More experienced O-5s have been placed as directors of litigation in the three largest prosecution offices. Navy TCAP supports the RLSOs by providing seasoned advice, assistance, and support throughout all phases of the investigation and court-martial process. TCAP is staffed by both uniformed and civilian personnel, including a nationally recognized former civilian prosecutor and a highly qualified expert. Within 48 hours of a sexual

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assault notification, NCIS implements the ASAP as a component of Navy's SVC/SVIP capability, which includes the prosecutors at the nine RLSOs and concerned commands.

Pending investigations and prosecutions are reviewed weekly to ensure consistency of efforts and appropriate disposition recommendations across prosecution offices worldwide.

NCIS and prosecutors (RLSO STC or designee) are required to consult within 48 hours of report of a special victims' crime. RLSO trial departments create an entry in the centralized case management database for all SVC/SVIP cases as soon as practicable after they are reported. SVC/SVIP cases are tracked weekly by Chief of Staff-RLSO. After review of the NCIS investigation by a trial counsel, a Prosecutorial Merits Memorandum is sent to the commander recommending a certain disposition. The memorandum must be prepared for all SVC/SVIP cases and is typically completed when the RLSO receives the substantially completed investigation from NCIS. Depending on the case, the memorandum is provided to the commander (or SA-IDA) directly or is considered by a staff judge advocate/command services attorney in advising the commander on the appropriate disposition. The commander's subsequent action, if different from the judge advocate's recommendation, is subject to review by the commander's immediate superior in command (ISIC), or in some cases the Secretary of the Navy.

### **3.2 Describe your progress in implementing a special victims' advocacy/ counsel for victims.**

Navy VLC provides independent legal counsel to eligible sexual assault victims. Establishment of the VLC Program satisfies the "Special Victims' Counsel" mandate of §1716 of the FY14 NDAA .

Staffed by 31 judge advocates and 10 administrative staff and providing victim support at 23 U.S. and overseas naval installations, Navy's VLC Program is driving increased reporting, including conversion of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports and retention of victims in the investigative/adjudicative process through conclusion, resulting in more opportunities to hold perpetrators appropriately accountable. VLC assist victims with reporting options, work with victims through the investigative and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to other support resources.

On February 12, 2014, DoD issued DTM 14-003, "Department of Defense Implementation of Special Victim Capability Prosecution and Legal Support," setting forth minimum standards for the training, selection, and certification of SVC/SVIP prosecutors and legal support personnel as part of the SVC/SVIP program. Although not a component of SVC/SVIP, certification and decertification of Navy VLCs follow these guidelines. Navy VLC qualification requirements incorporating the "total person" concept include completion of the 2-year First Tour Judge Advocate Training Program,

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litigation experience, excellent interpersonal and communications skills, sound judgment, and a positive temperament. The rank and seniority of officers assigned as Navy VLC is also considered as part of a calculated plan to provide a purposeful mix of leadership, experience, and appropriate rank to serve and relate to the victim population. More than half of Navy's VLCs in the field are O-4 and above. This is not unlike the relative mix of rank and seniority of Navy trial and defense counsel. The screened candidates are then personally interviewed and vetted by the Chief of Staff or Deputy Chief of Staff for the VLC Program, and either the Judge Advocate General or the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Navy before assigned as a VLC. Each Navy VLC attends specialized training focused on victim's rights, victim advocacy, and victim support issues before being officially certified by the Judge Advocate General to execute VLC duties.

VLC assist in holding offenders appropriately accountable by advocating on behalf of victims when necessary at Article 32 preliminary hearings, pretrial motion hearings and by being present at courts-martial to answer questions and prepare victims for their testimony. In FY14, Navy VLC assisted 719 sexual assault victims and advocated for their interests in 351 military justice proceedings, ranging from pretrial conferences to Article 32 hearings and courts-martial.

Navy VLC conduct extensive outreach among Fleet personnel, leadership, and other victim-support providers (SARCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, healthcare providers, Family Advocacy Program (FAP) personnel, Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) representatives, chaplains, law enforcement, etc.) to promote awareness of VLC services and availability. These briefs addressed both the structure and nature of the VLC mission, highlighting the fact that victims could engage a judge advocate to advance and defend their interests.

VLC outreach briefs support general prevention in highlighting sexual assault issues and the resulting disciplinary processes that may occur after an assault. This includes the addition of an attorney to support and assist the victim in that process. VLC support the improved investigation component by ensuring victims are aware of and understand their rights when participating in an investigation, and routinely assist victims in providing information to investigative agents. As of 26 Sep 2014, Navy VLC had provided 830 Outreach Briefs to 24,581 Fleet personnel. These briefs underscored the Navy's commitment to its victims and a determination that victim rights and interests be protected.

### **3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the special victim capability program (paralegals, JAGs, Judges, special victim counsel/victim legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.**

Navy continuously adds new training modules to increase the abilities and capacity of individuals involved in accountability for sexual assault.

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### **Judge Advocates**

NJS provides the majority of Navy judge advocate training and prepares each judge advocate for courtroom litigation including a specialty course on litigating complex cases. Although how to effectively prosecute and defend sexual assault cases are components of many different NJS courses, the following specific courses on sexual assault litigation are the Navy's most advanced:

- **Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault:** This course specifically addresses cases in which alcohol is a factor, teaching judge advocates how to make charging decisions in sexual assault cases, analyze credibility and corroboration, and try the case.
- **Defending Sexual Assault Cases:** In conjunction with the Center for American and International Law, this course provides defense counsel training on sexual assault litigation.

Judge advocates also participated in a multidisciplinary Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution Course. Mobile training teams comprised of Navy TCAP, U.S. Marine Corps TCAP, NCIS instructors, U.S. Army CID, and other external instructors presented the course to assist sexual assault investigators and prosecutors. Topics included working with the victim from the initial interview through direct and cross-examination, case corroboration, the undetected rapist, and unindicted co-conspirators. Specialized SAPR training will continue to enable judge advocates to better advise commanders, alleged offenders, victims, and witnesses on SAPR-related issues.

### **Specially Trained Trial Counsel**

OJAG's Criminal Law Division offers a SVC/SVIP course to train prosecutors, paralegals, SARCs, SAPR VAs, domestic violence VAs, VWAP personnel and other judge advocates. The training focuses on understanding the dynamics of special victim crimes, working with victims, and increasing collaboration of effort within the military justice system. This course improves and enhances victim care, victim support, prosecution support, and provides a more comprehensive and standardized response to allegations of sexual assault, child abuse, and serious domestic violence offenses.

OJAG continues to work with the Family and Sexual Violence Units, to include the ASAP teams. ASAPs consist of advanced-trained sexual assault NCIS investigators, and work in collaboration with SARCs, SAPR VAs, and judge advocates through the investigation and prosecution process. The ASAP initiative also includes early engagement with legal and victim advocacy personnel.

All STC and a large majority of trial counsel attended the Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assaults course and all prosecution offices completed a nine-hour online course of lectures on special victim offenses as of January 2014. The course collaborates with advisors from the Prosecutors Resource on Violence Against Women to teach trial skills, seminars, and lectures on various aspects of prosecuting alcohol

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facilitated sexual assault. The Navy continues to assign Military Justice Litigation Qualified judge advocates to serve as STC.

### **Trial Counsel and Defense Counsel Assistance Programs**

In October 2010, OJAG established the TCAP and Defense Counsel Assistance Program (DCAP). Since their inception, the programs continue to grow and provide enhanced military justice training to both the trial and defense counsel, particularly in sexual assault cases.

TCAP supports trial counsel and staff judge advocates concerning their representation in the courts-martial and post-trial process. TCAP conducts annual inspections on each prosecution office to ensure compliance with instructions, emphasize new developments, and identify leading practices.

TCAP conducts training for trial counsel at every level of experience and expertise to educate and improve counsel judgment and performance. TCAP training includes annual mobile training team site visits with flexible training sections on special victims' crimes and process inspection. Mobile training teams conduct week-long training sessions in each of the nine RLSOs in coordination with NCIS, focusing on special victims crimes. TCAP sponsors subject matter experts to conduct an interactive web-based training through Defense Connect Online. TCAP also provided in-person training at SVUIC in Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

DCAP runs Mobile Training Teams that visit the Defense Service Office headquarters and major detachments twice a year. These training visits focus on litigation and cover everything from in-court exercises to substantive topics like Military Rules of Evidence (MREs) 412-414. The training provides tactics and strategies for defending sexual assault cases interwoven throughout all of the topics. In the last fiscal year, DCAP provided training to judge advocates, civilians, and Legalmen at Defense Service Office locations in San Diego (twice), Yokosuka, Japan (twice), Norfolk (twice), Bremerton, Naples, Italy, and the Washington Navy Yard. DCAP staff trained over 80 personnel at these events.

### **Paralegals and Legalmen**

As discussed above, paralegals and Legalmen attend the annual SVC/SVIP capability course presented by OJAG's Criminal Law Division. The 2014 course had 239 attendees, many of which were paralegals and Legalmen who received specialized instruction on integration with other SVIP and SAPR personnel.

### **Judges**

In FY14, all trial and appellate judges received training via webcast, focusing on a variety of legal issues and topics specific to sexual assault cases. This year's training

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efforts also included coordination and development of targeted mobile training teams, site visits with flexible training sections on special victims crimes and process inspection; live online training, archived online training, web-based recordings of previous training that can be accessed as needed as part of local training plans; and regionally-developed training plans.

### **Victims' Legal Counsel**

Navy VLC participated in a number of significant training evolutions to prepare them for effective support of sexual assault victims. All VLC are certified to represent clients at courts-martial, pursuant to Article 27b of the UCMJ. VLC must attend initial VLC training given by the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, or U.S. Navy. NJS co-sponsors certification training with the Navy's Criminal Law Division, Code 20, as well as TCAP and the Navy VLC. Courses include the VLC Certification Course, Special Victims Capabilities Course, and Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault. In FY14, all Navy VLC attended and completed a certification course focused on victims' rights, support, recovery, and victim advocacy.

VLC also participated in several specialized "child victim" training courses executed by military and civilian experts prior to expansion of VLC services to minors in June 2014. This includes attendance of six VLC at child victim training provided by the National Crime Victims Law Institute and "Child Capacity" training presented by the American Bar Association's Center for Children and Law to all VLC. VLC participate in routine training addressing victim-support issues relevant to successful delivery of services. This web-based training is conducted via the Defense Connect Online system and has included topics ranging from DNA collection, the Physical Evaluation Board System, key changes in victim rights and entitlements established by the FY14 NDAA, and resulting adjustments to the Rules for Courts-Martial. The VLC Program also operates a comprehensive Sharepoint site for internal communications, discussion boards, mentoring, development, and promulgation of "best practices," and storage of victim-support resources.

### **Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators**

VWAP training is covered in general required legal training and through review of DoD/SECNAV/OPNAV and JAG VWAP Instructions. The VWAP personnel training plan is being updated to ensure Victim Witness Liaison Officers and Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators stay current with changing policies and requirements.

**3.4 Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect shall be placed in the service personnel record.**

NAVADMIN 189/14, Inclusion and Command Review on Sex-Related Offenses in Personnel Service Records, provides Navy's policy for the inclusion of disposition

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information and the mandatory review of annotated personnel records with sex-related offenses by the Service member's commander. Sex-related offenses under this requirement include a violation of Articles 120, 120a, 120b, 120c, or 125 of the UCMJ; or an attempt to commit any of these offenses punishable under Article 80, UCMJ.

Navy requires that an official form Navy Personnel (NAVPERS) 1070/887, Sex Offense Accountability Record, be submitted and filed in the Service member's Official Military Personnel File (OMPF) under Field Code 91. The Sex Offense Accountability Record must be filed within five business days of the court-martial conviction, imposition of NJP, or NJP appeal process by the command to Navy Personnel Command. Once the OMPF is updated, the record is available for commanders to review online through the Bureau of Personnel (BUPERS).

In the case of an officer, reports of court-martial, NJP, final civil action, or misconduct are submitted to Navy Personnel Command, in accordance with Navy Military Personnel Manual (MILPERSMAN) Article 1611-010. The report, along with applicable endorsements from the officer and chain of command, are included in the member's OMPF in accordance with BUPERS Instruction 1070.27C and MILPERSMAN Article 1070-170 at the conclusion of administrative "show cause" proceedings outlined in SECNAVINST 1920.6C.

### **3.5 Describe your progress to expand the availability, sequencing, and scope of commanders' legal courses (e.g., range of command legal authorities and options). Include how you are assessing course outcomes.**

NJS provides the following training to Navy/Marine Corps commanders. Each block of instruction below includes sexual assault information:

#### Military Justice Training at the Senior Officer Course:

- Introduction to military justice training provides instruction on key military justice considerations for commanders that is relevant in sexual assault cases, including an overview of the military justice process from investigation to appellate review, mandatory NCIS investigations, courts-martial forums, and differences between the military justice and civilian court systems with respect to self-incrimination, search and seizure, grand jury versus Article 32 preliminary hearings, speedy trial, and sentencing.
- Search and seizure training provides instruction on search and seizure issues for commanders that is relevant in sexual assault cases to include elements of a Fourth Amendment search, probable cause searches, non-probable cause searches, and inspections and inventories.
- Self-incrimination training provides instruction on self-incrimination issues for commanders that is relevant in sexual assault cases to include the differences between Article 31b and *Miranda* rights, custodial interrogations, the exclusionary rule, the voluntariness doctrine, and self-reporting.
- Court-martial procedures training provides instruction on court-martial

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procedures for commanders that is relevant in sexual assault cases to include personal and subject matter jurisdiction, Reservist jurisdiction, legal hold, double jeopardy, mechanics of convening and referral of charges, types of courts-martial, roles at a court-martial, court-martial members, clemency, and post-trial review.

- Responsibilities of the convening authority training provides instruction on the responsibilities of a convening authority for commanders that is relevant in sexual assault cases to include the accuser concept, unlawful command influence, apprehension and pre-trial restraint, including the pre-trial confinement review process, speedy trial clock and excludable delay, and pre-trial agreements.
- Hazing training provides instruction to commanders relevant to sexual assault cases. Some contact cases, especially male-on-male, are initially called "horseplay," but actually constitute hazing or sexual assault. Instruction is provided on the hazing references, definitions, command responsibilities, and practical examples.
- SA-IDA training provides instruction to commanders on the Navy's SA-IDA withholding policies, collateral misconduct, distinctions among Article 120 offenses, mechanics of withholding and disposition decisions, initial considerations in sexual assault cases, and reporting requirements.
- SAPR training is primarily taught by a SARC as a guest instructor. It provides training to commanders on SAPR policy, restricted and unrestricted reporting, SAPR personnel requirements, expedited transfers, SAFE kit/records retention, protected communications, and command responsibilities upon notification of an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault.

At the conclusion of instruction for the Senior Officers' Course, NJS assesses the quality of the course through course critiques written by the students. Additionally, NJS instructors conduct seminar questions every day during the course, which include presenting hypothetical situations to the students who must apply the principles of the topics just reviewed the previous day.

### **3.6 Describe your effort to ensure the withholding of initial disposition authority in certain sexual assault cases from all commanders who do not possess at least Special Court Martial Convening Authority and who are not in the grade of O-6 or higher.**

Within Navy, all allegations of sexual assault are appropriately forwarded to the SA-IDA. Pursuant to ALNAV 052/14, the authority to dispose of the sex-related offenses is withheld to an SA-IDA officer in the grade of O-6 or above with special court-martial convening authority.

### **3.7 Describe your efforts to ensure SAPR first responder knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).**

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New accessions at the Basic Lawyer Course are trained on MRE 514 during the Article 32 hearing and the courts-martial process segments of the course. All Navy prosecutors and NCIS special agents also receive MRE 514 training applicable to special victims' crimes.

VLC work closely with Navy SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs on all aspects of victim support, including training and understanding of the nature and scope of the victim advocate-victim privilege. VLC routinely discuss the parameters and impact of the privilege while working specific cases with SARCs, SAPR VA, UVAs and other first responders.

### **3.8 Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service for those members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any pertinent referrals such as drug and alcohol counseling, or other types of counseling or intervention.**

Navy offers training and education courses for court-martialed sex offenders and mandates all brig prisoners convicted of a sexual offense, including possession of child pornography, must attend a 10-week Sex Offender Education Course. The classes aim 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. Any prisoner may request entry into the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP), during which instructors respect prisoners' privacy and do not request any personal disclosures. To continue rehabilitation, Navy recommends that prisoners convicted of a sexual offense attend offense-specific treatment upon release.

Navy offers Sailors various treatment programs at Naval Consolidated Brigs depending upon the length of their confinement and details of their offense. Prisoners with enough time to complete the 24-month SOTP are confined for treatment at Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar. The psycho-education modules include cognitive restructuring, victim impact training, cognitive and behavioral arousal reduction techniques, relationship skills, sexuality, and prevention of relapse. Psychiatric consultation or assessments are available. Prisoners without sufficient time on their sentences to complete the SOTP program are referred to community based programs after their release. Participation in these community programs is often stipulated as a condition of supervised release. All DoD female offenders are confined and treated at Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar, a Level III women's facility. Charleston and Chesapeake Brigs provide substance abuse education and treatment, sex offender education, anger and stress management, and mental health crisis intervention.

Sex offenders frequently have simultaneous troubles with substance abuse and/or violence. Navy offers these conjunctive programs as needed: Violent Offender Treatment, Anger Management, Dialectical Behavior Therapy, and Drug and Alcohol Dependence Treatment. Aftercare programs include referrals to community-based treatment for continual care. Drug and alcohol counseling is provided for all military

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members in Navy's Drug and Alcohol program.

### **3.9 NGB, describe how you are ensuring that all investigations are being referred to the NGB-JA/Office of Complex Investigations.**

Not applicable to U.S. Navy.

### **3.10 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

Across Navy, SARC, SAPR VAs and UVAs continue to have successful relationships, collaborations, and relationships with civilian organizations including SARTs, local rape crisis centers, civilian law enforcement agencies, sexual assault forensic facilities, local domestic violence agencies, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender centers, etc. This collaboration allows for synchronized response, dissemination of current information, and provision of relevant training on setting healthy sexual boundaries, predatory behavior, self-defense, safe dating strategies, and bystander intervention.

VLC routinely communicate with local civilian prosecutors and law enforcement organizations to assist military victims participating in local or state investigations or prosecution of sexual assault offenses. VLC cannot represent military victims in civilian proceedings, but can ensure victims make contact with relevant civilian authorities, have a general understanding of the civilian criminal justice system, and are aware of extensive military support resources regardless of civilian action.

Across Navy, training is conducted with healthcare providers and VAs from local organizations to increase and ensure understanding of SAPR program requirements and the military justice processes. This increases Navy's ability to collaborate with and increase their ability to assist in cases with the military community. Ongoing meetings are held with civilian agencies to build relationships and discuss program enhancements, resources, and concerns that impact the provision of victim care, assistance, and evidence collection.

### **3.11 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.**

The first step in holding offenders appropriately accountable is to ensure that sexual assaults are reported. The Navy's awareness campaign about the issue and the increased support services for victims are key components of Navy's plan to encourage and improve reporting. Additional efforts that will impact and enhance competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable include the following:

- Encourage victims, especially male victims, to report sexual assaults by striving to eliminate any stigma or fears of victim blaming that are often associated with sexual assaults. This will allow authorities to hold offenders appropriately accountable for their actions.
- Conduct specialized military and civilian sexual assault training courses (for

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example, Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault course, Defending Sexual Assault Cases course), as necessary.

- Promote externships for judge advocates in sexual assault units of state district attorney offices.
- Heighten the awareness of Navy's VLC Program and provide additional specialized training to VLC.
- Complete the Video Vignettes Project to instruct judge advocates about skills and techniques fundamental to sexual assault litigation.
- Enhance judicial training for judges to ensure they continue to receive updated SAPR policies training.
- Update and re-publish the TCAP's Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault Manual.
- Continue publication of all court-martial results of trial to increase transparency of accountability actions and deter other potential offenders.
- Continue ensuring that NCIS investigations of sexual assault allegations lead to appropriate disposition or adjudication.
- Continue training for commanders and senior leadership.
- Maintain detailing of more experienced O-5s as directors of litigation (STC) into the three largest prosecution offices.
- Continue providing judge advocate support in the implementation of ASAP in all fleet concentration areas.

Navy will continue to emphasize the importance of SARCs collaborating and coordinating with MCIOs as a part of continued efforts to promote prevention and awareness through training and events. Additionally, SARCs' collaboration and communication with command leadership will convey messaging of a command climate where offenders will be held appropriately accountable while also ensuring that victims receive the full range of support and advocacy available under the SAPR Program.

### **3.12 Percentage of SVIP cases preferred, compared to overall number of courts martial preferred in FY14.**

In FY14, charges were preferred in 495 courts-martial cases. Of those cases with preferred charges, 40% included allegations of adult sexual assault.

### **3.13 Percentage of special victim offense courts-martial tried by, or with the direct advice and assistance of a specially trained prosecutor**

In FY14, all RLSO STC received specialized training and were SVC/SVIP-certified. Given that all SVC/SVIP cases are under the direct supervision of STC, 100% of SVC/SVIP courts-martial have been tried either by STC or with the direct advice and assistance of a specially trained prosecutor.

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**4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance--The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”**

**4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include responsibilities established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2.**

Increased reporting of this universally underreported crime is central to the prevention of and response to sexual assault. Continued leadership visibility and support are critical to Navy’s strategy of building trust among sexual assault victims and maintaining their privacy and confidentiality throughout the SAPR process. Navy’s goal is to ensure every Sailor has access to reporting, support, and confidence in their command’s ability to appropriately hold alleged offenders accountable.

Navy remains committed to increasing victim confidence in reporting incidents. Personnel who provide direct support to victims are critical to this effort. Although Navy SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, chaplains, VLC and other victim assistance personnel are responsible for advocacy coordination, medical services, legal support and counseling for the victim, none of these services can occur without the victim first making a report. Sailors who trust that the command will respond appropriately are more likely to report sexual assaults. To encourage and support reporting, Navy instituted several actions:

- Navy established DRC positions aboard all aircraft carriers and large-deck amphibious assault ships to provide Sailors with critical support services during deployment by working cooperatively with military and civilian medical providers, social service, law enforcement, chaplains, and legal personnel on behalf of sexual assault victims. DRCs conduct immediate victim response, needs assessment, referrals, and other coordination in response to allegations of sexual assault. They also offer an alternative means for male victims to report sexual assault.
- The Navy’s VLC Program provides sexual assault victims with direct, no-cost access to their own lawyer who can provide legal advice, assistance, and advocacy across a range of victim rights and interests. VLC services are intended to garner greater victim trust, confidence, awareness, and comfort in the Navy sexual assault response system by male and female victims.
- The VWAP ensures victims and witnesses of crime are afforded their rights throughout the criminal justice process, from the investigator’s initial contact through any period of confinement adjudged. Navy policy requires all commands to appoint Victim Witness Liaison Officers to oversee the VWAP in their areas of responsibility. The Liaison Officer works with the RLSO to provide additional support.
- Unrestricted reporting victims can request an expedited transfer to a new command. Military and civilian protective orders are also a means by which the

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rights and safety of victims are protected if they choose to come forward.

- Navy stresses the importance of diversity in rank, age, and gender among UVAs to encourage reporting by victims.
- Navy evaluates SAPR services to ensure care is gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, and recovery-oriented. Moreover, all military treatment facilities, along with deployable units with organic medical departments, have gender-specific treatment protocols for caring for sexual assault victims.
- All first responder training includes a module on gender responsiveness and encourages the development of methodologies to better assess and provide oversight to Navy's gender-responsiveness efforts.
- Recognizing the importance of confidentiality, Navy is developing a campaign to protect the privacy of all Service member victims, including males, who seek assistance and treatment. This includes revising the data collection and reporting process to limit the release of personnel information to only official need-to-know personnel or as authorized by law.
- Navy uses the Safe Helpline as the primary crisis intervention tool. The Safe Helpline provides live, confidential, one-on-one crisis intervention and information to the worldwide DoD community. Continuous promotion of the website enables victims to seek assistance in a confidential and informal manner through consistent responses by trained advocates.

### **4.2 Describe your progress in allowing Reserve Component Service members who are victims of sexual assault while on active duty to remain on active duty status to obtain the treatment and support afforded active duty members.**

Regardless of when the incident occurred, Navy ensures that Reserve Component (RC) personnel are afforded both Restricted and Unrestricted reporting options. Regardless of the type of report, RC members have access to medical treatment and counseling for injuries and illness incurred from a sexual assault experienced when performing active service or inactive duty training. However, medical entitlements for RC members remain dependent upon a Line of Duty (LOD) determination as to whether or not the sexual assault incident occurred in an active or inactive duty training status, in accordance with SECNAVINST 1770.3D. A LOD determination is written authorization documenting benefits for any illness, injury, or disease incurred or aggravated by a Reservist while in a duty status. The LOD determination statement will specify the benefits for which the member is eligible. It further defines eligibility to other services based on the victim's status at the time of the incident.

While not performing active service or inactive training, members are eligible to receive limited SAPR services from a SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, UVA, or VLC. Emergent care is authorized.

RC members are informed as soon as practicable after an alleged assault of the option to request continuation or retention on active duty for the purpose of completing the LOD determination. If the victim's request is denied, the RC member may appeal to

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the first Flag Officer in the member's chain of command. In the case of such an appeal, a decision on the appeal must be made within 15 days from the date of appeal. RC victims, with their consent, may also be provided orders on active duty (or be continued on active duty) to complete authorized medical care, or medically evaluated for disability or to complete a required DoD healthcare study, which may include an associated medical evaluation.

In cases of Restricted Reports, LOD determinations shall be made without the Service member being identified to the chain of command as a victim of sexual assault.

- The Request for LOD Benefits, DD Form 261 (Report of Investigation Line of Duty and Misconduct Status), and the associated enclosures shall be written, edited, and/or handled in a manner to preclude the commander from connecting an individual to the specific circumstances of the injury, illness, or disease. LOD requests for Restricted Reports shall be marked and directed to remain within the possession of individuals with the ability to maintain covered communications (e.g., SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, UVA, VLC, or Healthcare Provider).
- The SARC may provide documentation that substantiates the victim's duty status at the time of the incident, as well the fact that a Restricted Report has been made to a designated official and documented via a DD Form 2910.
- The appropriate SARC will brief the person designated to process the LOD determination on Restricted Reporting policies, exceptions to Restricted Reporting, and the limitations of disclosure of covered communications. The SARC and command-designated individual may consult with the servicing legal office or VLC in the same manner as other recipients of privileged information for assistance, exercising due care to protect covered communications by disclosing only non-personally identifiable information. Unauthorized disclosure may result in disciplinary action.

The modification of the LOD process for Restricted Reporting does not extend to pay and allowances or travel and transportation incident to the healthcare entitlement. However, the Service member may affirmatively change the reporting option to Unrestricted on the DD Form 2910 at any time in order to be considered for the full range of entitlements authorized.

### **4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring that a member of the Reserve Components, who is a victim of sexual assault by another member of the Reserve Components, has timely access to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator.**

RC members have access to SAPR services through the supporting Navy Operational Support Center or gaining command. Direct access to a SARC is based on an individual's location. However, a Navy SARC is aligned to every RC command regardless of proximity to a naval installation in order to guarantee that RC victims are offered SAPR services and advised of their rights and benefits. Reservists assigned to geographically isolated, non-fleet concentrated areas are supported by a designated

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installation SARC who may not be physically located within the same area. The regional or other SARC is also available via telephone on a 24/7 basis. Commanders of RC commands are required to designate at least one UVA and receive support from the nearest naval installation SARC. Victims may also access SAPR services via the Safe Helpline and local watchbills. SARCs assist commands to obtain posters, brochures, training, and other resource materials about SAPR Program services, eligibility, points of contact, and resources.

### **4.4 List the total number of full-time SARC/SAPR VAs serving at brigade or equivalent level. If not at 100%, describe your efforts to achieve 100% fill.**

To be in compliance with this FY14 NDAA requirements, Navy was required to provide 64 full-time equivalent (FTE) SARC and 64 FTE SAPR VA positions navy-wide. Navy exceeds this number with a total of 75 SARCs and 67 FTE SAPR VAs as well as 5,472 D-SAACP certified UVAs who are screened by SARCs and designated by their respective commanders.

### **4.5 Describe what measures have been taken by your Service to ensure that Service members are informed in a timely manner of the member's option to request a Military Protective Order (MPO) from the command of assignment. Include documentation that requires law enforcement agents to document MPOs in their investigative case files, to include documentation for Reserve Component personnel in title 10 status.**

Navy policy and training require SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, and VLC to provide sexual assault victims information about MPOs or CPOs as an option upon initial contact and at the completion of an initial safety assessment. Completion of this action is documented on DD Form 2965 SAPR Program Intake Data Form. SARCs also document all services offered and MPO status in DSAID. Options and limitations of MPOs/CPOs are explained to the victim upon filing a report of sexual assault. For example, victims electing Restricted Reports are advised that requesting an MPO is not an option.

Commanders are advised of the benefits and limitations of MPOs/CPOs and issue MPOs when circumstances warrant. The status of MPOs issued are reviewed during the monthly SACMG and documented in meeting minutes within DSAID.

VLC are specifically tasked with assessing victim safety and security when meeting with sexual assault victims. NJS provides training on MPOs during the senior officer course in both the SAPR and SA-IDA classes. The training covers the Service member's right to seek an MPO and the commander's obligations to consider MPOs when appropriate.

### **4.6 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and refresher training for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior**

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**demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification if appropriate.**

Navy strives to care for victims and strengthen their resilience following a sexual assault by providing high-quality response services and a safe environment. Victim support for Navy Service members relies on a broad, coordinated network of trained and certified personnel.

Through D-SAACP, Navy uses a cadre of certified and professional SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs, trained and committed to upholding the highest standards of victim advocacy and privacy. SARCs serve as the single point of contact to coordinate response when a sexual assault is reported, while DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs facilitate care and provide referrals and non-clinical support and advocacy to victims. The D-SAACP process ensures that SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs meet ethical and professional standards through verification of training requirement completion, background checks, and recommendation letters from commanders/supervisors and SARCs. SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs who do not meet these standards are not permitted to work with a victim of sexual assault.

NAVADMIN 095/14 (implementation of the D-SAACP) provides fleet-wide guidance on the certification and revocation procedures for certified SARCS and certified installation SAPR VAs and UVAs. Credentials and qualifications are carefully reviewed prior to hiring victim-sensitive personnel across Navy. Background checks are initiated, interviews are conducted, and outstanding training is initiated prior to participating in victim-sensitive activities.

In accordance with BUMED Instruction (BUMEDINST) 6310.11 Enclosure 8, paragraph 4, annual sustainment training is completed by healthcare providers using primary and secondary DVDs, *Sexual Assault Forensics and Clinical Management: A Virtual Practicum* and *Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations in Navy Medicine*. Healthcare providers without pelvic or genitalia examination competency or privileging will complete the standard Navy Medical SAFE Competency Assessment (NAVMED 6310/7) annually and complete sustainment training requirements. Training compliance is tracked in Fleet Management & Planning Systems. Navy Medicine currently provides credentials and privileges every two years in accordance with joint commission medical staff standards. Additionally, clinical support staff nurses are credentialed at each new duty station and at two year intervals. Personnel who do not meet the standard requirements are not authorized to perform SAFEs.

Within Navy, revocation of SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA certification may be based on violation of one or more established adverse actions, administrative inquiries, or investigative procedures. Any inappropriate behaviors exhibited and/or lapse in qualifications or credential requirements are forwarded to command leadership and the area SARC for action/revocation. If UVA requirements are violated, the command leadership and SARC will address and potentially relieve that individual of SAPR duties, including revoking the SAPR certification.

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Before revocation of a SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA certification, the Commander must ensure the following minimum standards and procedures are met:

- A timely and appropriate inquiry is conducted.
- The SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA is notified in writing that a complaint has been received, an inquiry has been initiated, and the authority to perform SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, and UVA duties is suspended until reinstated by the responsible commander.
- Any and all unrestricted allegations of sexual assault are reported to the appropriate MCIO and all procedures for Unrestricted Reporting are followed.

The Commander will notify the individual in writing when suspending or revoking a D-SAACP certification within three business days of the suspension or revocation. Should the complaint prove unfounded, the Commander will reinstate the SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA via re-issuance of an appointment letter.

All individuals performing the duties of a SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA must immediately self-report if they believe they are no longer eligible for continued certification. All self-reports may render those SARCs, DRC, SAPR VAs, or UVAs ineligible for initial or continued certification.

### **4.7 Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP certified prior to performing the duties of a SARC and SAPR VA.**

Navy-wide implementation of rigorous guidelines and requirements ensures victims are receiving high-quality services and support from SARCs and first responders. All SARCS, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs complete the National Advocate Credentialing Program, complete all CNIC pre-approved initial training, and are credentialed prior to serving in the capacity of a SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA. Certification from the National Organization for Victims Assistance (NOVA) to individual applicants includes a D-SAACP unique identification number and validity dates and serves as official proof of certification status. Training completion is verified prior to performing duties.

As part of the D-SAACP certification process, SARCs, DRCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs must agree to follow a Code of Ethics for victim engagement and complete ongoing refresher training that emphasizes compassionate and trauma informed care for victims of sexual violence. CNIC HQ SAPR standardized continuing education by reviewing and approving all SARC-generated SAPR refresher training provided to SAPR VAs. Monthly D-SAACP pre-approved refresher training is provided to SARCs and SAPR VAs via webinar and in-person annual SARC training. CNIC HQ SAPR developed a two-hour ethics training for SARCs and SAPR VAs to address how to handle inappropriate behavior and ethics violations. For D-SAACP revocation, CNIC HQ SAPR requires a written request for revocation that is sent to NOVA and OSD SAPRO.

In order to maintain certification through D-SAACP, support personnel must satisfy the

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D-SAACP continuing education training guidelines and apply for certification renewal every two years. Applicants must complete a new D-SAACP application packet (DD Form 2950) and show proof of 32 hours of the National Advocate Credentialing Program and CNIC pre-approved continuing education training for certification renewal. The training must be comprised of 30 hours of prevention and advocacy training and two hours of ethics training. Applications must be approved by the NOVA before the current certification expires.

### **4.8 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, Medical Personnel).**

Navy regularly conducts audits of the Safe Helpline contact information to ensure its accuracy and accessibility and requires that SARCs immediately notify HQ of any changes to telephone numbers included in the Navy SAPR Program's three-tiered response, including 24/7 response numbers.

All installation SARC and SAPR contacts are monitored via auditing phone calls to ensure a proper response to a potential victim looking for assistance in locating advocacy services (while still maintaining the Restricted Report option). In order to verify that the right person answers the phone and is able to provide the right services and information, random phone calls are made to check different installations each month.

Pursuant to CNICINST 1752.2A, Monthly SAPR Validation Procedures, Regional Operation Centers conduct 100% monthly validation calls that confirm both the accuracy of the listed 24/7 response numbers and ensure that response is taking place within the required timeframes. The CNIC HQ Battle Watch Captain conducts monthly random spot checks to 10% of Navy installations. The results of these monthly calls are reported to CNIC HQ SAPR, where monthly random spot checks on 10% of Navy installations are also conducted on a monthly basis. All results are reported quarterly to DON SAPRO.

As part of the DoD Safe Helpline semi-annual audit, CNIC HQ SAPR follows up on all unconfirmed or non-working SAPR 24/7 response, SARC, and first responder numbers to ensure accuracy.

### **4.9 Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DoD Safe Helpline, to all Service Members.**

Across Navy, SAPR resources are publicized through posters, brochures, electronic media, and events throughout the year. It is mandatory that commands include a minimum of three means of contacting a local SAPR VA on command websites. The following examples show SAPR resource publicity:

- The CNIC HQ SAPR webpage provides SAPR information to victims, bystanders, friends and family, and commands. The webpage also provides

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victims with an understanding of the program's crisis response services, including an explanation of the different reporting options; bystanders with tools to prevent a sexual assault and information on available services to victims; and commanders with required actions on what their responsibilities are to create a climate of prevention and information on an appropriate response. The webpage also provides information on the DoD Safe Helpline.

- Overseas, local Armed Forces Network radio and television are used to broadcast SAPR commercials and discussions with commanders, Command Master Chiefs (CMCs), and SARCs wherein SAPR numbers are advertised.
- At USNA, laminated, wallet-sized response cards with SAPR resource information are provided to all Midshipmen, faculty, and staff during the academic year. Sponsor parents are also briefed by SAPR staff, and available resources and contact information is highlighted.
- Many organizations include SAPR contact information in their Plans of the Week/Month.
- The Naval Reserve Force uses *The New Republic* magazine to publicize FY14 Sexual Assault Awareness Month activities and provide a point of contact list of SAPR Program Managers.
- Commands are required to widely disseminate information to include telephone numbers for available resources. Key SAPR personnel and available resources are also highlighted during GMT and SAPR stand-downs.

### **4.10 Describe your progress in ensuring victims are afforded their legal rights, protections, and services.**

Immediately following a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of a sexual assault, the DD Form 2910 is reviewed with the victim by the SARC, DRC, SAPR VA, or UVA. The victim receives a copy of this form which lists certain rights and provides, an explanation of the reporting options, protections and services.

Individuals reporting sexual assault offenses within Navy are advised of their rights and provided a copy of DD Form 2701, Federal Victim Rights. In addition, victims are referred to SARC, DRC, SAPR VAs, UVAs, or VLC for further explanation of their rights if they initially seek assistance via an individual who is not authorized to take Restricted or Unrestricted Reports.

### **4.11 Describe your progress to improve the victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components.**

Due to diverse geographic locations, Navy personnel have the option to receive U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, or other Joint SAPR VA assistance. Navy's goal is to promote improved victim care services within joint environments, and joint bases, as well as for Reservists. SAPR VAs from other Services who take a sexual assault report involving a Navy Sailor provide a personal hand-off to the Navy SARC and SAPR VA in order to ensure that any Service-specific reporting and investigation requirements are

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conducted.

As a part of FY14 efforts, SARC's integrated other Service UVAs onto the installation watch bill and refresher training, discussed joint program measures as a part of the CO's toolkit briefing, and incorporated joint environment issues and RC requirements into their SAPR training to better educate other Services' tenant commands and Reserve members. SARC's, regardless of where they are located, support RC victims of sexual assault, regardless of duty status, as explained in 4.2.

Navy and other Services transitioned to DSAID to improve individual case tracking and reporting capabilities.

Regions have reported the following promising practices:

- On Joint Base San Antonio, the SAPR programs of all Services are housed together in one central "SAPR Office." Everyone, including Navy VLC, is under one roof, which makes for a one-stop service center. MCIOs come to the office to conduct victim interviews in a designated interview room. The building is centrally-located in the middle of the student population, making access easier.
- At Joint Base Charleston the Services are on two different bases. They provide support and attend each other's meetings. Neither are located at Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSC) offices, so they have direct access to the commander and mission partner commands. They work closely with security forces to ensure proper procedures are in place for victims at either the U.S. Air Force base or the Weapons Station. SARC's also conduct visits and training at their assigned Navy Operational Support Center, which has markedly increased SAPR awareness in the reserve community.
- In Naval District Washington DC, SARC's engage in multiple opportunities to promote victim care services in joint environments and with RCs. Examples include attending multi-Service SARC meetings and monthly SACMGs on U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps Installations with Navy Commands. Participation in these meetings allows for easier collaboration on awareness activities and sharing of best practices between Services to ensure seamless interaction between SAPR programs in the event that a sexual assault occurs.

Navy VLC provide support to eligible sexual assault victims regardless of whether they are stationed on joint bases or in joint environments. The Service victims' counsel programs routinely cooperate to ensure that area victims establish communications with the appropriate VLC provider. The Navy VLC Program is available to all Navy Reserve sexual assault victims regardless of the circumstances of their assault.

### **4.12 Describe your progress in strengthening participation in an integrated victim services network of care.**

Keeping local leaders informed of the status of the SAPR program within their area of responsibility is critical to their ability to stay engaged and drive results. Navy has 25 dedicated SAPRO billets to directly support the commanders of major staffs, type

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commands, and Navy regions. SAPROs work closely with local SARC, SAPR program managers, and local SAPR stakeholders such as NCIS special agents, staff judge advocates and trial counsel, chaplains, and healthcare providers. SAPROs provide program continuity and ensure understanding and proper execution of policy, training, and oversight activities.

Another initiative that supports continued command awareness and engagement is the establishment of a permanent Navy Reserve Forces SAPR Program Manager, who reports directly to the Commander, Navy Reserve Forces Command. This individual greatly improves the ability of Navy Reserve Forces Command to provide oversight, manage the SAPR program more effectively, and best support the unique requirements of Navy Reserve Sailors.

SARCs collaborative efforts with local military and civilian stakeholders resulted in streamlined protocols in managing cases and increased compliance with SACMG participation.

Navy installation Commanders are responsible for implementing and executing an effective SAPR program to meet requirements and incorporate a coordinated approach between medical, mental health, legal, investigative, security, chaplain, FFSC, and civilian resources to include establishing MOUs/MOAs, where necessary, in order to provide required services. Sexual assault victims receive priority in the emergency room for trauma-focused SAFE as well as victim recovery services available through mental health departments.

First responders continue to coordinate with each other and local civilian resources to provide optimal services. For example:

- Chaplains provide an important resource for supporting the emotional healing and successful reintegration of victims back into the command, regardless of victim religious affiliation or beliefs.
- Victim-centered support for sexual assault victims requires addressing physical and psychological trauma, appropriate coordination of care, and collection of medical-forensic evidence. Medical regional program management created and implemented victim care protocols to ensure standardized and coordinated care for victims of sexual assault. BUMED promulgates policy to ensure the total array of medical assistance is available to eligible victims of sexual assault.
- Many installations conducted SAPR drills to test the integrated victim response process. These drills are now standardized and required twice per year via CNICINST 1752.3 of 29 September 2014.
- In the Metro San Diego Area, FFSC established male and female victim support groups for active duty sexual assault victims. The women's sexual assault group was established in June 2012 and has been instrumental in the healing process for numerous female sexual assault victims. Victims volunteer for this group and have found it very empowering in keeping them engaged in the investigative and prosecutorial processes. The male group, established in January 2013, is a different model and continually evolves according to its

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participants' input.

- Sex University, conducted in PACFLT, provides awareness of personal responsibility in a gender-specific, small group atmosphere. Participants engage in discussion to help them find support, understand how to support others and learn risk management.
- CNIC conducts Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB)-centric training, developed to meet the diverse needs of all LGB members of the community by collectively increasing awareness and sensitivity of everyone alike through knowledge-based practice, training, non-judgmental interaction with LGB individuals.

Navy-wide, peer-to-peer influences of indoctrination training ensure visibility of the program and the expectations of maintaining a safe climate, as well as collaboration with command CSADD chapters to address the importance of abstaining from destructive behaviors.

### **4.13 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian victim response organizations to improve interoperability.**

Collaboration between military and civilian organizations is important to the success of any SAPR program. To this end, partnerships have been developed with local rape crisis centers, state coalitions, hospitals, police departments, legal aid organizations, and community mental health resources. These partnerships are solidified by collaborating on volunteer victim advocate training and participating in local SARTs to be aware of trends and incidents of sexual assault in the local area.

OPNAV requires Navy Base Commanders to identify and maintain a liaison with civilian sexual assault victim resources, establishing MOUs and MOAs with relevant community agencies such as community crisis counseling centers and private or public sector sexual assault councils to supplement efforts and to implement program requirements where appropriate and useful.

All Navy Medicine 24/7 emergency rooms maintain sexual assault response capabilities in accordance with the DoDI 6495.02 series and FY14 NDAA. However, some remote facilities and other claimancies have established MOUs/MOAs with local civilian hospitals where resources are better positioned for victim care services after hours or when in-house care is impractical.

VLC routinely communicate and collaborate with civilian victim response organizations for both victim-focused training to improve VLC services directly supporting of Navy victims.

Regions have reported the following promising practices:

- Northwest - Naval Base Kitsap conducts a monthly meeting titled, "Kitsap Special Assault Unit," in which military and civilian victim advocates, civilian prosecutors, civilian law enforcement, NCIS, Child Protective Service, Adult Protective Service, juvenile justice, corrections, probation, and tribal personnel

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meet to discuss challenging cases, changes in policies, legislative changes, and strengthening relationships. In addition, participants discuss lessons learned, opportunities for increased collaboration, and areas for growth.

- Hawaii - SARCs are part of the Community Action Team (CAT) comprised of the Hawaii Department of Health, other Service SARCs in Hawaii, universities, the Sex Abuse Treatment Center, and various non-profit organizations who support sexual assault victims in Hawaii. The team meets annually to address state-wide issues of sexual assault and share strategic planning ideas and implementations.
- Singapore - Logistics Command Western Pacific/Singapore Area Coordinator and the local NCIS Field Office have established close relationships with local Singaporean organizations to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors. The Singapore Area Coordinator also works with a local women's support group and Singapore American Community Action Council to provide counseling services for members who have been victims of sexual assault or domestic violence, or who are dealing with substance abuse. NCIS works closely with the Singapore Police Force on investigations and collaborative training.
- Mid-Atlantic Partners in Reducing Sexual Assault collaboration connects key players from the military installations and local communities to join together to combine knowledge and resources.
- Region Japan provides the primary means of support to all civilians on base, but has also partnered with civilian victim response organizations. These groups are used to supplement the victim response, as they are not the exact equivalent of a U.S based region. In the case where a Japanese national is assaulted by a military member on base, SAPR services will be afforded to the victim.
- USNA - Members of the USNA SAPR Office attend monthly meetings with the local SART, which offers a multidisciplinary approach to sexual assault prevention. Key stakeholders such as Anne Arundel Medical Center, YWCA of Annapolis, local Rape Crisis Center, and area Sexual Assault Response Coordinators from neighboring Navy installations all come together to review case studies, share best practices and discuss trend analysis locally. USNA also collaborates with Mercy Medical Center's Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner, who periodically addresses the Midshipmen regarding forensic evidence collection and the medical process. Additionally, the USNA response team attends briefings and conferences offered by the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault on relevant topics and invites staff to address the Midshipmen periodically as well.
- Reserve Component Commands have regional Psychological Health Outreach Program teams attached to them to assist any victim with issues of mental health, resiliency, and support services. These teams will provide initial assessment, place them with appropriate counseling services close to the victim, and continue to monitor their case.
- "Dream Worlds" Leadership Training at Joint Base Little Creek facilitates discussion among command triads about influential media, celebrities, music, and games on the attitudes and behaviors of Sailors. Increased leadership

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awareness of environmental factors that affect the personal behaviors of Sailors is crucial to maintaining professional standards and improving sexual assault prevention efforts.

### **4.14 Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed in a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, and challenges to the implementation of the policy. Documentation should be included as an appendix.**

MILSPERSMAN 1300-1200 (Safety and Expedited Transfers) provides Navy's guidance regarding expedited transfer requests for Service member victims who file Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. Service member victims who file a Restricted Report are informed that the option is not available unless the report is converted to Unrestricted Report. Victims are informed of the option to request an expedited transfer during initial contact with the SARC, DRC, VLC, SAPR VA, or UVA, as a part of safety planning with the victim. Sailors who make an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault have the option to request a temporary or permanent reassignment within or away from the assigned duty station. Selected Reservists (SELRES) who are victims of sexual assault may request expedited transfers, reassignment to a different unit, or a different schedule than the alleged offender. SARCs are required to document this discussion and related expedited transfer data into DSAID.

Within 72 hours of receiving a request for an expedited transfer, the Commander must decide to whether to approve or refer to higher authority. If the Commander approves the transfer, he or she forwards the request and recommendation to Navy Personnel Command for processing (as applicable) and three-year documentation retention. In the case of a recommended denial of the expedited transfer, the Commander must immediately forward the reason in writing to the first Flag Officer, or Senior Executive Service (SES) equivalent in the requesting Service member's chain of command. The Flag Officer or SES must decide to approve or disapprove the request within 72 hours of receiving the command-level recommendation and then forward to Navy Personnel Command to process and file.

Challenges with expedited transfers include the following items:

- Victims do not want the gaining command to know of the sexual assault because it could negatively impact the victim's attempt to have a fresh start at the new command.
- Limitations of confidentiality exist when there is an ongoing investigation that may require the victim to return to the previous command or participate in judicial or administrative proceedings. Additionally, providing victims time to meet with counselors or other professionals providing victim care often require supervisors in the chain of command being aware of the general nature of appointments during normal working hours. SARCs discuss with the victims the possibilities of the new commander becoming aware of their case, especially if the investigation is still ongoing.

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- Victims sometimes withdraw from the investigative and prosecutorial processes upon transfer.

### **4.14.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (does NOT involve a Permanent Change of Station (PCS)), provide:**

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested
- The number approved different than the victim requested
- The number denied and a summary of why
- The number moved within 30 days of approval
- The number moved after 30 days of approval

### **Temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (does NOT involve a PCS) within Navy for FY14 are as follows:**

- The number requested – 13
- The number approved as the victim requested – 13
- The number approved different than the victim requested – N/A
- The number denied and a summary of why – 0
- The number moved within 30 days of approval – 13
- The number moved after 30 days of approval – 0

### **4.14.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (does involve a PCS move), provide:**

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested
- The number approved different than the victim requested
- The number denied and a summary of why
- The number moved within 30 days of approval
- The number moved after 30 days of approval

### **Permanent requested installation expedited transfers (does involve a PCS move) within Navy for FY14 are as follows:**

- The number requested – 151
- The number approved as the victim requested – 150
- The number approved different than the victim requested – N/A
- The number denied and a summary of why – 1, not a credible report of sexual assault
- The number moved within 30 days of approval – 150
- The number moved after 30 days of approval – 0

### **4.15 Describe your efforts to implement and enhance first responder training (e.g. sexual assault health care providers).**

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CNIC HQ SAPR developed standardized first responder training for SARCs. The training familiarizes first responders with the foundation of the SAPR program and can be tailored to meet the needs of the specific group being trained. Topics include the roles and responsibilities of the SARCs and SAPR VAs, SAPR policy, impact on mission readiness, prevention, bystander intervention strategies, and key SAPR resources. The training ensures standardized training throughout the enterprise and includes law enforcement, fire, and healthcare personnel. All Regions report facilitating first responder training in their area. In the field, there were many examples of promising practices, including:

- In the Europe/Southwest Africa/Asia region, first responder training was conducted in coordination with NCIS to ensure their protocols incorporate immediate notification of a SAPR VA or SARC for all sexual assault reports.
- In the Southwest region, SAPR training, specifically the roles of the SARC and SAPR VA, was integrated into the SAFE Examiner course.
- Northwest Region created a First Responder SAPR Medical Drill to train medical personnel on response policies, reporting options, available advocacy services, and patient referrals to SAPR personnel.
- All healthcare providers at the Brigade Medical Unit at USNA are trained using the DON approved Dartmouth Medical School interactive virtual practicum DVD as well as a supplemental Navy specific training on instruction and procedure. There are monthly drills performed to maintain proficiency of the process. There is annual training promulgated by BUMED for all SAFE providers.
- In Hawaii, civilian victim advocates conduct first responder training including active duty MAs and civilian security forces which guard the base.

Through the BUMED office of the Sexual Assault Medical Program Manager, SAFE providers and other SAPR stakeholders receive published SAFE program updates with topics germane to the performance of SAFEs. Moreover, Navy Medicine Professional Development Center hosts a bi-monthly SAFE Webinar online training series which also can be claimed for continuing education credits. Topics covered for FY14 include forensic toxicology provided by the Armed Forces Medical Examiner Office; Tips for Testifying provided by OJAG; and Forensic Science Issues provided by USACIL.

In FY14, TCAP partnered with the Navy Chaplain's Corps to provide world-wide, on-site training to chaplains on related legal issues including privileges and trauma informed support of victims and alleged perpetrators.

### **4.16 List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure you took to remedy the situation.**

Navy Region Hawaii/Joint Base Pearl Harbor Honolulu completely relies on Tripler Army Medical Center (TAMC) for after-hours and weekend care of emergency room and SAFEs. TAMC's policy is to refer patients to off-base clinic if a Sexual Assault

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Nurse Examiner (SANE) is not available. Having only one SANE assigned to TAMC is problematic. Three sexual assault victims were not able to have SAFEs completed at TAMC in July 2014 while the sole SANE for that MTF was on vacation. Two of the victims agreed to have SAFEs conducted at a local civilian medical facility, but one declined. Of the two who were seen at the civilian medical facility, only one received a SAFE. The other victim did not have a SAFE since the incident did not involve penetration. Since then, TAMC has two additional certified SANEs assigned.

### **4.17 Provide the following information about coverage for Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations for all Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs):**

- **A list of MTFs with the number and hours of emergency room coverage**
- **The number of full-time Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) assigned at each MTF under your respective jurisdiction that operates an emergency room 24 hours per day**
- **A list of the number of qualified SAFE examiners by MTF, listed separately by employees and contractors, if any**
- **The number and types of providers (i.e. registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, medical doctor, physician assistant, independent duty corpsman)**
- **The dates of Service-certification to perform these exams (and/or national certification date) by provider**
- **The number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and the types of providers assigned to those FTEs**
- **A listing of all MOU/MOA to provide SAFE services, with the location, distance from the facility, and execution and termination dates for each agreement**
- **How many SAFE kits were processed and results used to inform command action**

Complete 4.17 answers are provided in the following attachments:

- Appendix A: MTFs 24 Hours
- Appendix B: Occupancy Hours
- Appendix C: BUMED MOUs
  
- For the list of MTFs with the number and hours of emergency room coverage, see Appendix A.
- There are 14 FTE SANEs assigned at each MTF that operate an emergency room 24 hours per day.
- For the list of the number of qualified SAFE examiners by MTF, listed separately by employees and contractors, see Appendix A.
- For the number and types of medical providers see Appendices A and B.
- For the dates of Navy-certification to perform these exams (and/or national certification date) by provider, see Appendices A and B.

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- For the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and the types of providers assigned to those FTEs, see Appendices A and B.
- For a listing of all MOU/MOA to provide SAFE services, with the location, distance from the facility, and execution and termination dates for each agreement, see Appendix C.
- In FY14 there were 195 SAFE kits processed, including active duty military, civilian, Unrestricted and Restricted Reports.

### **4.18 Provide information about any problems or challenges that have been encountered with MTFs during the previous year and the actions taken to improve the program or services.**

Despite efforts to maintain Restricted Reports at MTFs, there are instances where DoD Law Enforcement is contacted, resulting in a report to local law enforcement as required by law. For example, the state of California mandates reporting. These actions result in victims' inability to maintain Restricted Reports.

The FY14 NDAA requirement to place a full-time SANE at all 24/7 emergency room capable facilities did not take into consideration the available credentialed, qualified, diverse sexual assault forensic examiners to include doctors, physician assistants, advanced nurse practitioners, and independent duty corpsmen. Navy Medicine met the requirement of the law utilizing existing resources (uniformed and civilian nurses) to support this requirement.

### **4.19 Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.**

Navy will continue to adhere to and execute SAPR Program policy and guidance to ensure SARCs and SAPR VAs are delivering consistent and effective victim support and response. Additionally, CNIC will continue standardization efforts by reviewing training content and approving SAPR refresher training provided by SARCs to SAPR VAs. Navy will continue to evaluate staffing ratios across the enterprise to ensure adequate allocation of SARCs and professional SAPR VAs. CNIC will work with Regional SARCs (RSARCs) to ensure SARCs and SAPR VAs are completing the required training and credentialing requirements to ensure continuity of services and a superior level of excellence.

Moving into FY15, Navy will continue to develop, maintain, and further strengthen relationships and partnerships with key stakeholders in both the military and civilian jurisdictions. In order to assess the efficacy of SAPR response, regional SAPR Programs will work with Command Leadership to implement installation requirements under the CNIC SAPR Installation Drill Procedures, CNICINST1752.3, to enhance the installation response capability and ensure victims have access to SAPR services.

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All Navy VLC billets are currently funded through the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). A pending civilian billet to assume Deputy Chief of Staff duties for the Navy VLC Program will be funded beginning FY16 through the FYDP. The JAG Corps will continually assess demand for VLC services to ensure the Navy has the appropriate number of VLC in the right locations to be responsive to victims' needs. Additionally, Program Objectives Memorandum (POM)-16 has provided Naval Legal Service Command (NLSC) with \$300,000 each year through the FYDP supporting VLC travel, training, and supplies, in addition to the referenced civilian billet (and associated labor funds). Commander, NLSC will request additional personnel and funding through the POM process as necessary to meet changes or increase in mission demand.

The Chaplain Corps, in collaboration with DON SAPRO, is moving forward to provide "Survivors of Sexual Violence Resiliency Retreats" through Chaplain Religious Enrichment Development Operation programs. These retreats will allow victims to reestablish their personal confidence and restore relationships. Additionally, they will assist victims to reduce the chances of being re-victimized by sexual predators.

BUMEDINST 6310.11 outlines standardized process for training and recertifying sexual assault forensic examiners who meet the Department of Justice protocol, thereby ensuring a basic level of competency available at all SAFE capable facilities. Through coordination with OPNAV and other Echelon II commands, Navy Medicine continues to explore ways on improving Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act (HIPAA) compliance, privacy in reporting, and the requirements of reporting medical outcomes.

Navy recognizes the damage and challenges of retaliation experienced by victims of sexual assault who come forward. Through training and awareness, command-level engagement, analysis of survey data, and ensuring appropriate disciplinary action for those who commit retaliation, Navy will continue efforts to better understand the problem of retaliation and support the victims who experience it.

### **4.20 Compliance with DoD Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) reporting requirements to ensure victims are consulted with and regularly updated by SVIP legal personnel**

RLSOs maintained 100% compliance with the DoD VWAP. VWAP compliance tracking was accomplished through the Navy-Marine Corps centralized Case Management System and is included as an assessment item on the bi-annual Article 6, UCMJ, Inspection plan.

### **4.21 Percentage of specially trained prosecutors and other legal support personnel having received additional and advanced training in SVIP topical areas**

The Navy's nine STC supervise all Navy prosecutions, across the Navy Regions. In FY14, 100% of the STC possessed the following credentials:

- O-4 or above (STC RLSO Midwest is O-4 select);

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- Military Justice Litigation Career Track (MJLCT) Experts or Specialists;
- Completed the U.S. Army SVUIC and/or NCIS AASAITP;
- Completed NJS Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault course; and
- Completed the 12-hour, on-site TCAP Targeted Mobile Training Team curriculum on adult sexual assault and special victims crime issues.

The STC supervise core trial counsel, first tour judge advocates, and paralegals, which are permanently assigned among the nine RLSO according to office caseloads. In FY14, of the 36 core trial counsel:

- 16% (6) were O-4 or above;
- 16% (6) were MJLCT Specialists;
- 66% (24) completed either SVUIC or AASAITP;
- 41% (15) completed NJS Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault course; and
- 83% (30) completed the TCAP Targeted Mobile Training Team.

All nine offices participated in 10 monthly webinars focusing on SVC/SVIP topics. Based upon the above information, all offices were certified SVC/SVIP capable by Director, TCAP, after an annual site-visit and inspection.

### **4.22 Provide status of developing and implementation of regulation that prohibits retaliation against a victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense in accordance with Fiscal Year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act. Include measures to ensure Service members receive education and training pertaining to reprisal prevention and detections; policies and procedures for filing a complaint of retaliation.**

SECNAVINST 5370.7D, Military Whistleblower Protection of 4 December 2014, prohibits retaliation against any person who reports a criminal offense, brings forward a complaint, or cooperates in the investigation process. Retaliation also includes ostracism and such acts of maltreatment committed by peers of a member of the Armed Forces or by other persons because the member reported a criminal offense. This policy is being widely publicized and discussed with leadership, especially by SARCs, to ensure an understanding that action will be taken on these types of offenses to protect victims and their rights to report. The instruction is punitive, so any acts of retaliation, ostracism or maltreatment may be punished as a violation of Article 92, UCMJ.

If the alleged offender is the victim's commander or otherwise in the victim's chain of command, sexual assault victims have the opportunity to go outside the chain of command to report the offense to NCIS, other commanders, the DoD Safe Helpline, or an Inspector General. If a Service member experiences any retaliatory action for making a report of sexual assault, he or she has a number of options to report the retaliation for investigation and appropriate action. To specifically ensure there are no retaliatory separations from the Navy, a Flag Officer reviews the records of any victim

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who is being considered for involuntary separation within one year of a final adjudication of an Unrestricted Report, in accordance with SECNAVINST 1752.4B.

A victim who believes he or she is being retaliated against will be advised of services available via his or her VLC at the earliest stages of their professional relationship. Complaints of Wrong (Navy Regulations Article 1150/ or UCMJ Article 138) are specifically addressed in the Scope of Representation Letter signed by both the VLC and the client under the section dealing with Scope of Legal Services provided. Additionally, victims may call an IG hotline or seek the assistance of defense counsel in order to determine their options or pursue a complaint.

Service members who experience any retaliatory personnel action for making a report of sexual assault may also submit an application for correction of military records in accordance with SECNAVINST 5420.193, NAVPERSCOMINST 5420.1, and MILPERSMAN Article 1000-150.

DoD collects data on victim retaliation using three sources: DEOCS, WGRS, and the Survivor Experience Survey (SES). Combining these three data sources provides a more robust understanding of Sailor perception and personal experiences. Navy will continue to use the three data sources to assess policies and initiatives regarding retaliation.

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**LOE 5 – Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”**

**5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.”**

In developing responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation, Navy draws on data from sexual assault reports, survey instruments, focus group discussions, and other measures to evaluate the SAPR program and inform strategy and policies.

DSAID, the centralized data source, is utilized to assess progress, conduct trend analysis, and tailor effective initiatives. Collaboration with DoD SAPRO, DON SAPRO, and the other Services provides alignment and standardization on multiple DoD-wide survey efforts. Navy also executes surveys and polls, providing valuable feedback for efforts to eliminate sexual assault.

During FY14, Navy regions engaged in their own proactive methods to fulfill DoD’s endstate to assess the SAPR program. Monthly SACMGs are used as a means of evaluating the SAPR program, assessing the quality of care and support provided to sexual assault victims and the effectiveness, or lack thereof, of various resources utilized within each case. FFSCs receive valuable feedback on SAPR services from quarterly and annual anonymous surveys to FFSC clients.

SAPR Focus Groups were conducted at installations in fleet concentration areas in an effort to explore the effective delivery of SAPR services and identify possible barriers to junior Sailors reporting a sexual assault. Feedback was consolidated and provided to the regions in order to eliminate barriers and improve SAPR services.

Regional practices also include the following:

- Commander, Navy Region Southeast implemented an installation scorecard to assess training, SARC/SAPR VA accessibility, monthly required SACMG meetings, and incident tracking data.
- Navy Region Mid-Atlantic conducted 16 focus groups with junior Sailors, instituted a victim co-advocacy program, and developed new training on male-on-male sexual assault as a result of participant feedback.

USNA formed a SAPR Advisory Panel to provide an ongoing end-to-end review of the Academy’s SAPR efforts. Feedback from Brigade focus groups provides a pulse check on current attitudes regarding SAPR efforts, command climate, training, and impressions of sexual assault issues, as well as in shaping Midshipmen and staff training and engagement. Additional efforts employed to measure, evaluate, and improve the SAPR program include:

- Midshipmen evaluating effectiveness of the Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education Program.

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- Fleet Mentor Feedback providing informal feedback on the effectiveness of each SAPR session via a one-page critique from each Fleet Mentor.
- USNA SARCs/VAs encouraging personnel receiving SAPR services to participate in an anonymous survey from CNIC. Survey feedback allows for performance assessment and generates specific ideas for improvement.
- The Class of 2018 participating in an anonymous Plebe Summer Survey measuring incoming Midshipman opinions pertaining to rape myths, bystander intervention, and other concepts relating to sexual harassment and sexual assault. The results were compiled and evaluated to ensure Plebe sexual assault training will effectively meet the unique needs of the class.

To assess various aspects of the SAPR program, USFF:

- Developed standardized data and automated reports. Within the sexual assault tracking spreadsheet, USFF defined and standardized field entries, allowing analysis of cumulative data. A dashboard was developed and other recurring reports were automated to improve accuracy and display timeliness with trends and better target prevention efforts.
- Implemented the Commander Readiness Assessment Visit, a graded event used by the ISIC to assess ships' personnel readiness programs and provide assistance and training to those focus areas that require additional attention. With regard to SAPR, an assessment occurred, at a minimum, once every 27 months and assessed/validated the command's SAPR Program.

PACFLT Echelon III commands reported significant progress towards measuring and evaluating numerous aspects of the SAPR program. The PACFLT SAPRO maintained databases of sexual assault SITREPs, first Flag Officer Reports, and adjudication results and analyzed the combined data on a monthly and quarterly basis to determine trends and adherence to DoD, DON, and OPNAV SAPR guidelines/policies.

- *USS George Washington* - The command religious ministries program led an initiative to track various "human performance" metrics, including counseling, NJP, and other measures of crew stress or crisis.
- Fleet Readiness Center Southwest - The SAPR team conducts monthly meetings to discuss new initiatives and potential areas of improvement. The Commander and Command SEL attend monthly round table meetings with the Base Commander, local medical, and NCIS discussing all open cases.
- Navy Expeditionary Combat Command Pacific - Echelon IV commands conduct monthly commander-level meetings to discuss initiatives with the Installation Commander, Installation SARC, and all applicable SAPR liaisons.
- Commander Naval Surface Forces Pacific - Upon completion/resolution of each case, the process is reviewed, and lessons learned are discussed with all key stakeholders.

Navy continues to assess the effectiveness of prevention and response methodologies through collected data, metrics analysis, surveys, focus groups, and other feedback mechanisms. As Navy knowledge increases of circumstances surrounding these

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incidents, the ability to target prevention efforts and respond properly improves.

### **5.2 Describe your oversight activities that assess the SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General inspections), and other activities.**

Senior Navy leadership plays a critical role by providing oversight, guidance, and review of SAPR programs. The SAPR Director regularly meets one-on-one with the CNO to discuss program updates and initiatives. The Director also provides a regular update to a panel of three-star admirals. All Navy four-star admirals, led by the CNO, meet quarterly via video teleconference to discuss SAPR issues and program updates. The Navy SAPR cross-functional team meets monthly with stakeholders to discuss progress and share best practices. SAPR is an ongoing agenda item at the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Service Operations Deputies Tank briefings as well as the USFF Task Force and PACFLT Executive Steering Committee meetings. Navy senior leadership have regular, face-to-face engagements with the fleet during on-site visits where senior leaders hear directly from Sailors and share information about Navy SAPR initiatives. Regional SAPR Officers provide a means to disseminate information and best practices to the regional and local levels.

Direction from the Secretary of the Navy requires the Naval Inspector General to inspect, investigate, assess, or inquire into important matters, including SAPR-related programs on all command inspections and area visits. These inspections offer additional oversight to assess compliance and quality of programs, and ensure the quality of SAPR efforts executed across the fleet. Navy SAPRO provides on-site support for command inspections, area visits, and special inquiries as requested. The Naval Inspector General is also available on an as-needed basis should concerns or complaints arise related to SAPR.

Navy assesses the success of its SAPR program through periodic surveys of Sailors. Survey results are compared to actual Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to assess Service member confidence in the system and willingness to report. The following surveys were used in 2014:

- RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS) – Utilizing newly designed assessment criteria and methods, the RMWS assigned a version of the prior 2012 WGRA questionnaire to a small number of service members, and analyzed the comparable results to provide historical trends. The FY14 prevalence estimates were calculated using the 2012 WGRA data. Estimates of sexual assault prevalence in the Navy are based on the percentage of surveyed Sailors who had at least one experience of unwanted sexual contact (which includes contact, attempted penetration, and penetration offenses) in the previous 12 months, and represent both male and female victims of various offense types. The results show a decrease in prevalence for both male and female victims and indicate Navy's efforts are working.
- Survivor Experience Survey (SES) – Launched in June 2014, the SES is

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administered specifically to military sexual assault victims who filed either a Restricted or Unrestricted Report. Initial results from the survey are based on the 22 Navy responses received to date. As survivor survey responses are collected, they will provide feedback on processes from the victim's perspective in areas such as support services, command actions, and peer responses. This information will play a vital role in assessing Navy's progress, and help shape future policies and programs.

- "A" School Exit Surveys – Over 1,800 women and 5,600 men completed the voluntary anonymous surveys since initial fielding in August 2013. Indications continue to suggest that Sailors in "A" School training environments have a low incidence rate of sexual assault compared to other Navy environments. Results directly reflect the efforts made in training environments and the engagement of local commanders. This survey underscores Navy's commitment to seeking insights and assessing progress in combatting sexual assault. NETC and DON SAPRO continue to develop and expand their collaborative efforts to conduct sexual assault surveys of all Navy "A" School graduates at Navy's five largest "A" School concentration sites:
  - Great Lakes, Illinois;
  - Pensacola, Florida;
  - Meridian, Mississippi;
  - Groton, Connecticut; and
  - San Antonio, Texas.
- DEOCS – Since January 2014, Navy DEOCS 4.0, which includes new and revised SAPR climate questions containing seven measures: (1) perceptions of safety, (2) chain of command support, (3) publicity of SAPR information, (4) unit reporting climate, (5) perceived barriers to reporting sexual assault, (6) unit prevention climate with bystander intervention, and (7) restricted reporting knowledge.

These surveys provide leadership with direct feedback from deckplate Sailors. Local commanders can assess their command climate in comparison with Navy and DoD averages, and take appropriate action as necessary to address specific areas of concern. Examples include local training on proper reporting channels, intolerance of retaliation, and effective bystander intervention methods. Navy uses this information continuously to assess the effectiveness of policy and training initiatives and then refine activities or training. Examples of action taken as a result of DEOCS feedback include revision to the sexual assault training module at Command Leadership School (now NLEC), creation of Navy-wide bystander intervention skills training, and additional training and processes to address perceived barriers to reporting.

### Additional Assessment Methods:

- In addition to surveys, Navy conducts data calls, routine inspections, and periodic self-assessments and participates in ongoing Executive Steering Committees and meetings to assess SAPR program effectiveness. SITREPs and OPREPs are monitored for additional data and trends.
- Focus Groups – The Defense Manpower Data Center conducted focus groups

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with each of the Services in 2014. One training site (Pensacola, Florida) and one operational site (Norfolk, Virginia) were chosen to host the event. Focus group leaders divided groups by gender and rank to facilitate an honest and open discourse on Sailors' perceptions of SAPR initiatives in a non-attribution environment. Direct engagements like the focus groups influence decisions to modify delivery of training. Changes such as the desire for more peer-to-peer training have been made, as captured in the new Bystander Intervention to the Fleet training.

- OJAG – The NLSC Inspector General includes SAPR in biennial self-assessments and on-site inspections. The inspection program relies on performance metrics obtained through existing case management systems, surveys, and qualitative assessments from OJAG, NLSC leadership, subject matter experts, client commands, military judges, and command members.
- CNIC – CNIC HQ SAPR continuously reviews the SAPR Program through engagement with the RSARCs, to include monthly auditing of DSAID data entry, monthly monitoring of 24/7 on-call installation response, and regional monthly verification of 24/7 Navy SAPR response numbers for the Safe Helpline
- BUMED – To support a more frequent review than the requisite tri-annual inspections, regional IG teams have been developed to conduct BUMED site visits evaluating weaknesses within the local programs including SAPR. SAPROs provide guidance to the local BUMED commanders on implementing process improvements and establishing standardized procedures. Navy Medicine also developed a sexual assault annual audit within the Manager Internal Control Program (MICP), which assesses Navy Medicine risk regarding, personnel trained, screened, and appointed, HIPAA requirements, case confidentiality, adequate victim support resources, collateral misconduct, sexual assault knowledge, and review of local guidance.

Continued Region participation in an Executive Steering Committee provides an opportunity to provide information on the number of Restricted/Unrestricted Reports, basic incident demographics, and installation SAPR initiatives. Regions also report continuing efforts to monitor 24/7 on-call response rates, timely and accurate DSAID entry, and monitoring of all sexual assaults at installations in an effort to develop trends.

### **5.3 Describe your efforts to ensure integrity of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.**

To ensure data integrity, metrics and details pertaining to reported sexual assaults (i.e., demographics, type of incident, case specifics) are continually collected, tracked and analyzed across the fleet. The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office conducts quarterly DSAID audits for consistency and completeness of Navy-wide data.

CNIC HQ SAPR continues work with RSARCs as well as installation SARCs to ensure 100% of sexual assault reports are recorded in DSAID and works to assist regions in achieving a 0% error rate with their cases. RSARCs receive monthly DSAID Quality

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Assurance reports from CNIC HQ, and ensure gaps and inconsistencies within DSAID are corrected by SARCs. CNIC HQ continuously provides updated policy and guidance from DoD to the Regions throughout the year.

Judge advocates are responsible for data input in the DSAID legal officer module related to dispositions, and also synchronize with NCIS and CNIC for year-end data analysis.

Regions perform monthly audits to ensure all open unrestricted cases are being reviewed at SACMG and cases are promptly closed in DSAID. SARCs work collaboratively with NCIS, command legal, and other SACMG members to obtain case numbers, initial dispositions, and other critical data for DSAID entry. The impact of this collaborative effort is accurate data.

Navy Medicine reviews submitted data and ensures alignment with DSAID data. Navy Medicine works closely with other Echelon II commands with the DON to ensure each sexual assault is tracked through closure.

### **5.4 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY14. Include documentation in the appendix.**

Navy performs a number of activities for data collection and research. As mentioned earlier, DEOCS and A School Exit Surveys are major assessment tools. Additional data collection efforts include the following:

- RAND Military Workplace Study – Confidential surveys are currently the best tool available to estimate the number of sexual assault incidents in the Navy. The RMWS was conducted from August through September 2014, as explained previously in Section 5.2.
- DSAID Data – CNIC HQ SAPR collects and analyzes DSAID case data on a monthly basis. CNIC HQ ensures that all cases have been accounted for within DSAID, appropriate fields have been populated, and any discrepancies with NCIS are remedied. CNIC HQ also utilizes a SADR tracker to monitor all unrestricted cases, and ensure that the appropriate steps in the investigation are reflected within DSAID.
- Regions use the data to create quad charts and other tables and graphs in order to analyze pertinent components of sexual assault including: assault location, gender, age, time of day/year and rank. Data is analyzed to extrapolate trends and share with commands during Executive Steering Committees, and with CNIC HQ.
- The Chaplain Corps conducted a data call requesting the total number of sexual assault victims (without personally identifiable information) seen by chaplains for confidential care who did not make either a restricted or unrestricted report.
- BUMED developed the MICP as an audit for medicine commands to assess risk associated with the program and report out to the commander and the ISIC. The assessment tool was developed in alignment with SECNAV-M-5200.35,

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DoD 6495.02, and the 5 DoD SAPR Lines of Effort for Navy medicine commands to conduct a risk assessment associated with both the SAFE and SAPR program. Questions were developed to:

- Ensure that personnel are adequately trained, certified, and understand the different types of sexual assault reporting;
  - Ensure the delivery of gender-specific protocols, privacy, and HIPAA policies are regulated;
  - Maintain accurate staffing;
  - Track and trend data; and
  - Use data for the development of prevention strategies.
- See BUMED's MICP risk assessment, attached in Appendix D.
  - USFF developed a risk assessment matrix to analyze risk for sexual assault based on deployment cycle. Deep analysis of the nature of sexual assault in the fleet revealed the types of assault vary based on the actual deployment cycle of deploying units. USS *Mahan* developed a risk matrix that helps commanders look forward at mission changes and how that manifests in risk for the different types of sexual assault. The matrix has been distributed through the Atlantic Fleet Surface Force.

### **5.5 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or restructuring of military table of organization; addition of skill identifiers.**

Nine of Navy's 75 SARCs are currently active duty Navy officers or enlisted Sailors. Navy is assessing the value in providing a unique identifier for these personnel. Navy Medicine is also exploring the option to create an additional qualification designator for SAFE Providers.

### **5.6 Describe your efforts to assess the feasibility of incorporating sexual assault prevention training in Family Readiness, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), and Substance Abuse programs to enhance FAP and SAPR collaboration and training.**

The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office is responsible for Navy SAPR and FAP policy, ensuring collaboration and synchronization within each program.

CNIC HQ continues to engage with the CNIC Counseling and Advocacy Program to collaborate on FAP and SAPR efforts, as well as encouraging collaborations within the regions.

Regions report that at many installations activities and programs are run jointly; SAPR and FAP staffs regularly attend and contribute to activities, programs, and training sessions facilitated by the both offices. One example is the "Rock the Pier" talent show held by Navy Region Mid-Atlantic during Domestic Violence Awareness month in February. The event, which had command leadership involvement, helped disseminate the message that victims are supported throughout the process and that

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reporting is safe for victims.

### **5.7 Describe your plans for FY15 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).**

Joint bases coordinate SAPR efforts to include data sharing, joint training, and joint SACMG meetings. SARC's continue to work with all tenant commands, including deployable commands while in port, train SAPR team members, and give SAPR command training. Some regions have included initiatives within their FY15 FFSC Business Plan to work with U.S. Marines, U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, and U.S. Coast Guard to focus on fostering the relationships currently in place and to further create more specific policies to encourage cooperative relationships.

Navy Medicine is working with CNIC to identify all MOU's throughout the Navy to support sexual assault victims. In addition, Navy Medicine is working with the other services to identify requirements and areas not covered by MOU's.

USFF and PACFLT will continue their current efforts to synchronize and standardize the SAPR program across the Joint Force through working relationships with Joint Commanders and cross-functional teams, with added improvements where possible. For example, in PACFLT the Naval Air Facility, Misawa and the U.S. Air Force Wing Commander are routing a change to the current SAPR MOU to better respond to issues affecting both the Navy and Air Force Communities.

### **5.8 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

As discussed in 1.12, 3.10, and 4.13, collaboration between military and civilian organizations is important to the successful implementation of the sexual assault prevention and response program. To this end, many of the installation SAPR Programs developed partnerships with local rape crisis centers, state coalitions, hospitals, police departments, legal aid organizations, and community mental health resources. These partnerships are solidified by collaborating on volunteer victim advocate training, establishing MOUs between hospitals and commands to ensure expedient care for sexual assault victims, and participating in local SARTs to be aware of trends and incidents of sexual assault in the local area.

The USNA SAPR Office attends monthly meetings with the local SART which offers a multi-disciplinary approach to sexual assault prevention. Key stakeholders such as Anne Arundel Medical Center, YWCA of Annapolis, local Rape Crisis Center, and area SARC's from neighboring Navy installations all come together to review case studies, share best practices, and discuss trend analysis locally. USNA collaborates with Mercy Medical Center's SANE, who periodically addresses the midshipmen regarding forensic evidence collection and the medical process. The USNA response team attends briefings and conferences offered by the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual

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Assault on relevant topics and invites staff to address the midshipmen periodically as well. USNA will also join with other universities in the "It's On Us" White House campaign, as explained in section 5.9.

### **5.9 Describe your future plans for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.**

FY14 was the first year that DSAID was the main system in use, and it will continue to undergo revisions and updates to improve the methods used to capture and organize data. In future years, improvements to DSAID will allow for more standardized data input and analysis.

To obtain more timely prevalence data and trends, Navy explored incorporating a Prevalence Question into the DEOCS. The results of this question would not be provided to the unit, only aggregated and provided to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office. DEOMI is currently reviewing the proposed survey question.

Other Navy stakeholders and Fleet entities report the following future SAPR plans:

- CNIC HQ SAPR will continue to work with regions to analyze data and programs in order to implement policies and procedures which promote a safe environment for all Sailors and an environment where reporting is protected and encouraged. CNIC will continue to perform monthly DSAID audits, 24/7 on-call audits, and site visits to ensure that Regions are adhering to policies and procedures. CNIC will also continue to monitor relevant trends in assaults across regions, share best practices, and devise applicable policies and procedures to combat sexual assault on military installations.
- CNIC will continue to work with the regions on expanding installation evaluation methods including surveys, self-assessments, and/or quality assurance review. CNIC will work to standardize evaluation methods across regions and develop new methods for ensuring every Sailor receives the best support possible under the SAPR Program.
- Commander, Navy Reserve Force (CNRF) - CNRF SAPRO has partnered with the USFF SAPR team leadership to ensure unique Reserve issues are implemented in the forthcoming USFF Campaign Plan. CNRF will implement Bystander Intervention to the Fleet requirements across the Reserve Force in such a way that recognizes unique Selected Reserve challenges while preserving total Navy standardization. Measurement and analysis of the program will continue at the CNRF level.
- USFF - Fleet Forces is developing a SITREP data tool to automatically generate operational unit reports for all destructive behaviors. The data tool will streamline and simplify the reports, automatically standardizing reporting across Navy and collecting data for analysis. The tool was fielded October 2014 with Atlantic Fleet transition by April 2015.
- PACFLT - Continues to analyze DEOMI Survey results to better understand current data across the region and focus program efforts to trending issues.

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PACFLT will incorporate unit level analysis into the assessments to determine if there are possibly any command-level factors that could lead to higher incidents of sexual assault.

- Commander, Submarine Forces PACFLT - Will increase frequency of assist visits in reviewing SAPR program effectiveness and oversight and D-SAACP compliance by providing squadron commanders periodic D-SAACP certification status for submarines and other operational units' SAPR VAs.

USNA has outlined several future SAPR initiatives. In January 2015, the Academy hosted the Dartmouth College Summit on Sexual Assault Working Groups. The purpose of the event is to continue collaboration and discussions among approximately 60 personnel from colleges and universities around the country, providing a venue to share campaign best practices and brainstorm ways to work together. The second Military Service Academy SAPR Colloquium will be held in the spring 2015, with the campaign as one of its topics.

USNA will also participate in the White House's "It's On Us" campaign, directed at stopping sexual assault on college campuses.

- Introduce the Campaign to the 4,500 Brigade of Midshipmen at a Brigade-wide meal.
- Integrate the Campaign into Midshipmen peer education sessions facilitated by Midshipmen to promote the campaign at the Company (approximately 150 Midshipmen) level.
- Modify the website and use social media to promote the campaign to the Brigade of Midshipmen, faculty and staff.
- Create a Midshipmen-led video to promote the campaign as part of the ongoing video series in support of Sexual Assault prevention.
- Interaction by alumni and the surrounding community to promote the campaign on the stadium video board at upcoming home football games .

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### 6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

#### 6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate sexual assault information (e.g., Safe Helpline, hotline phone numbers and internet websites) to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the DoD.

As explained in detail in section 4.9, sexual assault information is disseminated to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel using a variety of media designed to reach the widest audience possible. In addition, the following measures add to Navy-wide communication and dissemination of SAPR information:

- SARCs educate organizations on the Safe Helpline and assist with obtaining promotional supplies (brochures, pamphlets, wallet-sized cards, posters, key chains, lanyards, newsletters, bulletin boards, command plans of the day/week, marquees, websites, etc.) to facilitate advertisement and access to this resource.
- Navy commands are required to have three local SAPR VAs' contact information (telephone, online, text) listed directly below the Safe Helpline logo on the command website.
- The NavyLive blog, the official blog of the United States Navy, is a vehicle to communicate information, progress reports, and public service announcement videos. The blog provides a search option to access specific subjects and links to 21st Century Sailor information. Senior leadership posts to the blog include VCNO posts addressing the RAND Military Workplace Study.
- Director, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor holds face-to-face engagements in fleet concentration areas worldwide, ashore and afloat. To ensure widest dissemination of information, the Director posts information and embedded video on SAPR and relevant 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor subjects on the NavyLive blog.
- U.S. Navy Twitter tweets, re-tweets, and modified-tweets information about SAPR or links to SAPR information.
- Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month, recognized annually in April, provides an opportunity Navy-wide to partner with other Services and civilian communities to communicate awareness of sexual assault.
- CNO directed Fleet Commanders to designate a Flag Officer, reporting directly to the Fleet Commander, as the SAPR program leader for each Navy installation/fleet concentration area and associated local commands. This designated Flag Officer established regular conversations with appropriate installation/local command representatives, local community, and civic leaders to review SAPR program efforts. Flag Officers regularly inform Fleet Commanders of prevention and response trends and opportunities for improvement within their area of responsibility. The Flag Officer also ensures that community outreach and engagement are part of each area's prevention and response measures. Commanders and all Flag Officers work with stakeholders to discuss command climate and SAPR readiness issues.
- Fleet Commanders participate in quarterly SAPR-dedicated video teleconferences with the CNO to discuss trends and recommend future initiatives.

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- The Public Affairs Office strategic communication plan includes N17 Blogs, Navy news stories, and engagement with media in fleet concentration areas.

### **6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of specialized medical and mental health care policy for sexual assault victims. If applicable, provide a copy of your updated implementation plan in the appendix.**

In FY14, the CNIC HQ Counseling and Advocacy Program promulgated additional implementing guidance for all FFSC clinical counselors on the coordination and provision of counseling services for victims of trauma, including victims of sexual assault.

CNIC guidance directs that clients presenting to a FFSC for treatment of sexual assault or other trauma-related incidents receive a comprehensive assessment by a clinical counselor at the time of intake. Once the assessment has been completed and reveals the client has a diagnosable condition falling outside the scope of the FFSC, a referral will be provided to the MTF. No client will be referred to the MTF for treatment unless a thorough intake assessment has been completed and the assessment indicates a referral.

FFSC clinical counselors provide treatment to victims of sexual assault, or other trauma-related incidents, when the intake assessment indicates their diagnosis is subclinical in nature and falls within the FFSC scope of practice. For example, a victim disclosing sexual assault but not meeting the criteria for a PTSD diagnosis and who is diagnosed with “Other Conditions that May be a Focus of Clinical Attention” may be treated at the FFSC.

Recently promulgated guidance emphasized the requirement ensuring clients are assigned to one clinical counselor, providing clinical care and support throughout the life of a case. Counseling and Advocacy Program supervisors make every effort to ensure a client remains with the same counselor throughout the course of treatment.

If a referral is made for treatment outside the FFSC, the clinical counselor is responsible for ensuring the referral process is conducted with a warm hand off, providing continuity of care and support to the client.

The DRC initiative was fully implemented in FY14 to enhance victim services and response. DRCs are attached to aircraft carriers and large deck amphibious ships. DRCs provide clinical, educational, and supportive services across a spectrum of care.

BUMED released the following policy:

- BUMEDINST 6310.11A CH-1, SAPR Medical – Forensic Program, of 18 September 2013, outlines the SAFE program ensuring comprehensive medical management for victims of sexual assault at MTFs and provides templates for MOUs/MOAs when needed.
- BUMEDINST 6300.16A, Navy Abortion Policy, of 24 April 2014, outlines

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guidance regarding abortions in Navy MTFs and the approval processes for the provision of abortion services when the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest, and when the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

### **6.3 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:**

- **The record of dispositions of unrestricted reports.**
- **General education for correction of military records when victims experience retaliation.**

FY14 NDAA mandated new requirements regarding the record of disposition of unrestricted reports. Navy policy on the record of disposition of Unrestricted Reports was promulgated via ALNAV 061/14, Implementation of the SADR. The SADR (NAVPERS 1752/1) is required upon final disposition of an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault within Navy. Final disposition is defined as action taken to resolve the reported incident, documenting the case outcome, and addressing the misconduct by the alleged offender/subject, as appropriate. Final dispositions may include military justice proceedings, NJP, administrative actions, and administrative separation actions. If multiple actions are taken, commands report the most serious action taken.

NAVADMIN 189/14 (Inclusion and Command Review of Information on Sex-Related Offenses in Personnel Service Records) promulgated policy to meet the FY14 NDAA requirement for inclusion and command review of information on sex-related offenses in personnel service records. The policy was made to alert commanders of members in their commands who have received a court-martial conviction or NJP for these offenses to reduce the likelihood that repeat offenses will escape their notice.

Upon conviction at court-martial or imposition of NJP for any sex-related offense or an attempt to commit any of these offenses, Commanders shall submit and file the Sex Offense Accountability Record (NAVPERS 1070/887) in a member's official military personnel file, where it will remain for the duration of his or her career. Commanders are required to conduct a mandatory review of each Service member's personnel record for notation of those sex-related offenses for all newly reporting personnel within 30 days.

Navy policy for correction of military records when victims experience retaliation is covered in ALNAV 030/14 to all Navy personnel, prohibiting retaliation against members of the DON who report a criminal offense, including victims of sexual assault. In December 2014, the Secretary of the Navy signed out SECNAV Instruction 5370.7D, Military Whistleblower Protection. General information and the process for correction of military records due to retaliation, including retaliation for reporting a sexual assault, are addressed in the instruction.

In addition to promulgating official policy to all Navy personnel via release of ALNAV 030/14 and SECNAV Instruction 5370.7D, general education for correction of military

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records when victims experience retaliation was accomplished using the following:

- Chief of Naval Personnel Public Affairs released a story on the navy.mil website and posted information on the weekly wire (a weekly roll up of top Navy stories). A link was tweeted out to both.
- All Hands Magazine (hard copy and online) ran an article titled “Five Things to Know About Reprisals and Retaliation.” The article also provides resources for Sailors who wish to have their record corrected for action taken as a result of retaliation.

### **6.4 Describe your efforts to sustain policy for General or Flag officer review of and concurrence in adverse administrative actions and separation of victims making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY14.**

In accordance with MILPERSMAN 1910-704, Commander, Navy Personnel Command (a Flag Officer) is the Separation Authority for involuntary separation of active duty members who are the alleged victims of a sexual assault. All administrative separation actions involving victims of sexual assault are reviewed by the Flag Officer to ensure victims receive full and fair consideration of their military Service and that such determinations are consistent and appropriate.

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## 7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

### **7.1 Enhancing Commander Accountability—Describe your progress in developing methods of assessing commander effectiveness in establishing command climates of dignity and respect. Include efforts made by your Service to incorporate SAPR prevention and victim care principles in their commands, and efforts made to hold them accountable.**

Navy's sexual assault strategy focuses on setting the conditions and creating a culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated, ignored, or condoned. Setting the right command culture is critical to addressing and preventing all destructive behaviors. Cultural elements include the policies, command statements, actions, values, and personal comportment of the entire team. This strategy uses a multi-pronged approach that includes prevention at the institutional, command, and individual levels. Key prevention strategy components are leadership and Sailor engagement, stakeholder and community involvement, training and awareness, appropriate offender accountability, and continuous assessment. Accountability at all levels is vital to this approach.

Commanders' fitness reports contain two performance traits that are specifically used to rate personal bearing and character, and the commanders' performance in establishing a command climate of dignity and respect. A policy update on 28 August 2013 codified that to achieve high marks in these categories. Commanders must demonstrate how they have cultivated or maintained command climates where improper discrimination of any kind, sexual harassment, sexual assault, hazing, and other inappropriate conduct is not tolerated; where all hands are treated with dignity and respect; and where professionalism is the norm.

Within the continuum of harm framework, Navy seeks to prevent all degrees of harmful behavior. The overarching imperative at all levels of the chain of command is to establish organizational behavior expectations that are clearly communicated and consistently maintained. The performance, safety, and climate of a unit begin and end with the commander. Leaders drive the command climate and culture and ensure a safe and productive working environment. The actions and attitude of leaders set the example and define Navy's organizational culture. Leaders set an expectation of dignity, mutual respect, and professionalism among shipmates.

Based on analysis of sexual assault reports and cases, Navy understands many of the circumstances of sexual assault incidents. The commander is responsible to address these factors by fostering an appropriate command climate of dignity and respect for everyone and ensuring safe workplaces and living areas. Overall, the commander is responsible for good order and discipline of the unit and the well-being of all Sailors.

Because of the inherent responsibility of commanders, the screening processes to select them are rigorous. Commanders must meet strict professional and performance qualification standards as well. As described in the "Charge of Command" that all Navy officers sign in the presence of their reporting senior upon taking command,

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commanders are responsible and accountable for everything that happens in their commands. By virtue of experience, skill, and training, Navy commanders are the best assessors of their people and are the key to sustaining the readiness of their unit. Effective and permanent climate change in Navy must be implemented through commanders.

Within 30 days of assuming command, commanders and their leadership team will receive a Commanders' Toolkit and a SAPR in-brief from their SARC that includes information regarding trends for the command or area of responsibility, local risk reduction strategies, Restricted Reporting confidentiality requirements, and the SAPR program requirements. The commander will also receive training from a judge advocate on MRE 514 privilege, SA-IDA, the SADR, and the Sex Offense Accountability Record.

Commanders are responsible for establishing and maintaining an immediate, coordinated, and effective 24/7 sexual assault response capability ensuring timely access to appropriate victim services, including medical care, victim advocacy, VLC, counseling, criminal investigation of Unrestricted Reports, VWAP information, and chaplain support.

### **Assessing Command Climate**

Navy mandates that commands conduct the DEOCS command climate survey within 90 days of a change of command, and annually thereafter. The DEOCS asks Sailors to rate their perceptions of leadership support for SAPR. Sailor perceptions averaged between "agree" and "strongly agree" since this question was added to the DEOCS.

After results of the DEOCS are provided to commanders, they are required to conduct a face-to-face debrief with the ISIC on the results of the survey and a plan of action to address any opportunities for improvement. Commanders are also required to brief their units on the survey results and resultant command actions.

Sexual assault is an underreported crime. Increasing the number of sexual assault reports is an indicator of command climate improvement. When a Sailor trusts the command to respond appropriately, he or she is more likely to make a report. Therefore, Navy aims to increase confidence in the confidentiality and quality of program resources to help Sailors feel empowered to report. Further, Commanders must immediately refer all allegations of sexual assault to an MCIO as well as ensure allegations of retaliation or reprisal against victims or witnesses who report an offense are investigated.

Subsequent to a report of a sexual assault, victims who make an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault may request an expedited transfer to another command, duty station or a different schedule than the alleged offender. Within 72 hours of receiving a request for an expedited transfer, the commander must decide to approve or refer to higher authority in the case of expedited transfer disapproval. If the expedited transfer

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request is disapproved by the commander, the first Flag Officer, or SES equivalent, in the requesting Sailor's chain of command must decide to approve or disapprove the request within 72 hours of receiving the command-level recommendation.

Commanders are directed to provide a personal report to the first Flag Officer in the chain of command within 30 days of the initial notification of a report of sexual assault, as operational circumstances allow. This report includes review of the case circumstances, possible root causes and key enablers to sexual assault, command climate, and best practices. These reports also provide information about care and support provided to the victim, initiatives the command will take (or has taken) to prevent future occurrences, and the impact to the command's ability to carry out its mission.

Victim's Commanders attend monthly SACMG meetings, chaired by the Installation CO or XO, to review individual Unrestricted Report cases, facilitate monthly victim updates, and direct system coordination, accountability, entry of disposition, and victim access to quality services. Within Navy, the ISIC or other appropriate representative attends during periods when the unit is underway or deployed. Otherwise, this is a non-delegable commander responsibility. Commanders are responsible for providing a monthly update on the status of the case to the victim within 72 hours of the SACMG.

The Naval Inspector General inspects, investigates, assesses, or makes inquiries into important matters, including SAPR-related programs. These inspections offer additional oversight to assess compliance and quality of programs, and ensure the quality of SAPR efforts executed across the fleet. Results of command inspections and area visits conducted in FY14 generally found that SAPR programs were well-managed and in compliance with program requirements.

### **Sexual Assault – Initial Disposition Authority**

The responsibility, authority, and accountability Navy places in the commander requires that he or she is provided with the tools to maintain appropriate readiness and safety every day. Military justice is one of those tools. The fundamental structure of the military justice system and UCMJ, centered on the role of the commander as the convening authority and, supported by the staff judge advocate, is sound. Navy commanders are often required to make independent decisions far from shore, in uncertain or hazardous conditions. In this environment, it is essential that commanders be involved in each phase of the military justice process, from the report of an offense through adjudication under the UCMJ. In all cases prior to making initial dispositions, commanders are required to consult with and receive a recommendation from judge advocates. Removing prosecutorial discretion from those commanders – a move that is not empirically tied to an improvement in the military's efforts to prevent or respond to sexual assault – would risk degrading the system's ability to deploy.

The Secretary of Defense imposed limitations on which military commanders may exercise disposition authority over sexual assault allegations. These limitations require

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that all allegations of sexual assaults involving penetration be forwarded to a commander in the grade of O-6 or higher who is authorized to convene special courts-martial and who must consult with a judge advocate before deciding what action to take. FY14 NDAA further constrained military commanders' pretrial discretion by providing that only general courts-martial have jurisdiction over charges alleging sexual assaults involving penetration or attempts to commit such assaults. Following written formal advice by a staff judge advocate under Article 34, UCMJ, any decision by a general court-martial convening authority not to refer charges of certain sex-related offenses to court-martial must be reviewed by a higher-level official including, in some circumstances, the Secretary of the Navy.

### **Flag Officer Engagement**

Fleet Commanders designated a Flag Officer as SAPR program leaders for each Navy installation/fleet concentration area and associated local commands. These designated Flag Officers established regular conversations with appropriate installation/local command representatives, local community, and civic leaders to review SAPR program efforts. Flag Officers regularly inform Fleet Commanders of prevention and response trends and opportunities for improvement within their area of responsibility. The Flag Officers also ensure that community outreach and engagement are part of each area's prevention and response measures. COs and all Flag Officers work with stakeholders to discuss command climate and SAPR readiness issues.

Fleet Commanders participate in quarterly SAPR-dedicated video teleconferences with the CNO to discuss trends and recommend future initiatives. Several key initiatives were directed and fast-tracked as a result of the CNO SAPR meetings, including enhanced investigative capability using Navy uniformed investigators, bystander intervention skills training for all Sailors, and simplification of victim support duties within each unit.

A USFF Task Force combined leadership from Navy fleet and shore infrastructures to undertake initiatives across the five SAPR LOEs. This ensures synergy across Navy, shared knowledge, and coordination across the Navy for a comprehensive solution.

PACFLT regions host regular SAPR council meetings attended by all major Fleet and Force level Flag Officers in the PACFLT area of responsibility. These meetings assist in aligning program goals, sharing best practices, and identifying leading indicators that may require leadership awareness and action.

**7.2 Ensuring Safety—Describe your efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve SAPR training for members of the military serving in recruiting organizations, Military Entrance Processing Stations, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps. Include measures taken by your Service to select, train, and oversee recruiters, disseminate SAPR program information to potential and actual recruits, and how your Service has incorporated SAPR**

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### program information in ROTC environments and curricula.

Navy has various accession points through which individuals join the Service as Sailors each year. Navy capitalizes on the opportunity to mentor new Sailors, instill Navy Core Values of honor, courage and commitment, and establish the level of expectation for command culture and climate. All accession points provide incoming Sailors initial sexual assault training.

#### Recruiting

Navy recruiters are carefully selected, trained, and overseen. The certification process involves a review of security clearance status to verify no documented adverse behavior, and reviews of electronic service records for pre-service offenses and offenses conducted while on active duty, including NJP, courts-martial convictions, and civilian convictions. Final certification or continuation on recruiting duty is the responsibility of the respective Recruiting District Commanding Officer. Recruiter credentialing and qualification review include screening of the following databases:

- Electronic Service Records (Enlisted) - Disqualifying misconduct;
- Official Military Personnel Files (Officers) - Disqualifying misconduct;
- Joint Personnel Adjudication System - Security Clearance Eligibility;
- Alcohol and Drug Management Tracking System Database - Alcohol Related Incidents; and
- Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Website - Sex offender registry.

Navy recruiters receive extensive SAPR training. Command indoctrination for all Navy recruiters includes training on recruiting standards of conduct, SAPR issues, fraternization and sexual harassment, and alcohol and drug abuse policies.

Specifically, training for recruiters emphasizes Navy Core Values and the following points:

- Demand an environment free from sexual assault and will protect the dignity and respect of every Service member, applicant, and future Sailor.
- Align conduct with existing policies on alcohol deglamorization, fraternization, sexual harassment, and sexual assault.
- Understand the impact of sexual assault on command readiness, recruiting readiness, the Sailor, and family.
- Uphold and enforce the high standards of conduct expected between Recruiters and applicants/future sailors.
- Abide by the recruiter's duty to prevent destructive behaviors and never ignore or condone destructive behaviors.

The Navy Recruiting Orientation Unit (NORU), located aboard Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, has the primary mission of training prospective Navy recruiters in both recruiting techniques and the challenges of preparing applicants for success in recruit training and subsequent Navy service. The unit teaches six different courses,

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ranging from two to six weeks in duration.

Both NORU staff and students attend a Professional Behavior Training course. During command check-in, NORU staff members receive separate training on standards of conduct with a special emphasis on SAPR concerns. For students, concepts of professional behavior and SAPR issues are additionally embedded into every course of instruction at NORU. Student training specifically includes 4.75 hours of Day-1 instruction in three briefings on SAPR issues – a Command SAPR Brief, an “Expectations Brief,” and a “Follow-Up Expectations Brief.” On training Day-3, all students receive an additional hour of training on decision making and Navy Core Values as they relate to fraternization, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. An additional 5-13 hours of related training is threaded throughout the curricula.

Every class receives a two-hour SAPR workshop with specific reinforcement through additional training and scenarios, along with a dedicated additional half-hour of ethics reinforcement prior to graduation. The Advanced Recruiter Course includes a specialized four-hour segment to deglamorize alcohol and drugs, fraternization, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. This segment is expanded to eight hours in the Career Recruiter Force Academy Course. In addition, NORU ensures that all personnel have completed required Navy SAPR-Fleet or SAPR-Leadership training, and provides that training on-site as necessary. As an additional layer of oversight, NRC senior leadership, including the Commander, Deputy Commander, Chief of Staff, Force CMC, and National Chief Recruiter, visits every class and provides all students with Recruiter Integrity Reinforcement business cards.

Recruiter oversight mechanisms are numerous. Navy uses formal, comprehensive screening programs for prospective recruiters. Recruiters regularly undergo scheduled and unscheduled inspections for procedural compliance and professionalism. Allegations of recruiter misconduct are promptly investigated and appropriately addressed.

At the headquarters level, the NRC actively utilizes a formal oversight framework that includes data collection, maintenance, reporting requirements, management goals, and performance measures and milestones to evaluate their management of alleged sexual assault incidents and their efforts to prevent sexual assault in the recruiting environment. They maintain comprehensive and integrated assessments of successes, challenges, and lessons learned from their various efforts. Navy utilizes unannounced personal visits by Commanding Officers and others, including Flag Officers. Team-based inspection visits are also common. In addition, recruiters police themselves and report misbehavior of fellow recruiters.

NRC continues leadership/supervisory oversight visits to verify recruiting personnel knowledge of standards of conduct, ensure professional command climate, and enhance future Sailors’ understanding of behavioral expectations. Recruiters can be found guilty of misconduct and subject to removal from recruiting duty and decertification based on numerous reasons, not necessarily related to sexual assault.

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Reasons include fraternization, alcohol-related offenses (i.e., DUI, domestic violence), drug use, and other misconduct.

Applicants in Navy's Delayed Entry Program receive 72 total hours of indoctrination training that includes the following: training on recruiter and applicant responsibilities; printed training materials in the Delayed Entry Program "Tool Kit;" training on fraternization prohibitions and the responsibility to report violations by recruiting personnel; signing a formal "Page 13" to explicitly acknowledge fraternization prohibitions and responsibilities; standardized video training that is tailored to future Sailors and describes Navy policies on SAPR, sexual harassment, fraternization, and alcohol abuse; and discussion of avenues for sexual assault victims to seek help.

Recruits in training receive multiple sessions of formal SAPR training, starting on the bus ride from the airport to RTC. All recruits see a video of the commanding officer articulating six "zero tolerance" policies: sexual harassment, sexual assault, racism, hazing, fraternization, substance abuse, and recruit-to-recruit contact. Recruits receive at least two hours of initial SAPR training within four days of their arrival. The same concepts are reinforced at numerous points in other presentations and training exercises, including presentations to all recruits by the commanding officer and CMC.

Within Navy, recruit applicants are regularly surveyed about their recruiter's performance and behavior. In addition, all applicants are provided information on standards of recruiter conduct and mechanisms for reporting misconduct. Hotline telephone numbers are provided to applicants and their parents for reporting any suspected misconduct. Hotline notices are prominently posted and listed on provided wallet cards. In some places, wallet cards detail recruiter and applicant rights, along with prohibited recruiter behaviors, and list hotline numbers for the recruiting command's IG office. Recruits in training also have numerous opportunities to disclose recruiter misconduct they have observed or experienced, and recruits are frequently asked specifically about these matters during training.

### **Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS)**

The U.S. Military Entrance Processing Command is the DoD entity that screens and processes applicants into each of the U.S. Armed Forces. It operates 65 MEPS located throughout the United States. The command functions as a joint service command under the direction of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Military Personnel Policy, who in turn reports to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. Collectively, MEPS process approximately 500,000 applicants for military service each year, putting them through a battery of tests and examinations to ensure that they meet standards required for military service. SAPR program information and awareness materials (touch cards, brochures, posters, etc.) are provided to the Military Entrance Processing Centers and Reception Battalions.

### **Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps**

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NROTC instructors are screened for past issues and patterns of behavior and undergo a formalized dedicated screening process before being assigned. NROTC units work with the placement officer who screens proposed replacements for quality and forwards the nomination packages to the NROTC Unit XO who reviews them with the Unit commanding officer. Nominations that are acceptable to the unit are presented to the university for approval.

NROTC Midshipmen receive formal SAPR training during various points in their NROTC course of instruction. All NROTC freshmen and Strategic Sealift Officer students receive the Navy's SAPR-Fleet training module. Additionally, all NROTC seniors receive the Navy's SAPR-Leadership training module.

All NROTC Unit staff and student personnel receive a "pre-summer" training brief prior to the end of an academic year before leaving school. This training includes discussions on many topics including safety, SAPR, and command expectations with regards to performance and behavior of all personnel during summer months.

Annually in July, prospective commanding officers, prospective executive officers, and new Naval Science Instructors attend a week of training to prepare them for their roles and responsibilities as Professors of Naval Science, NROTC instructors, and assistant college professors. SAPR training is a focused area during this instruction and, in addition to the leadership aspect of sexual assault prevention and response, includes the importance of teaching new students about campus resources.

At the beginning of the fall and spring semesters, new NROTC and Strategic Sealift Officer Program students receive SAPR-F training as part of their Freshman Orientation program. New students who do not attend Freshman Orientation will receive SAPR-F training within 14 days of arrival. For sophomore and junior students, each NROTC Unit and Strategic Sealift Officer Department of Naval Science conducts SAPR-F training for Midshipmen, Seaman-to-Admiral Program students, and Marine Enlisted Commissioning Education Program students within the first 60 days of the academic year. For Senior Students and final year students in these two programs, SAPR-L training is provided within 90 days of the start of the academic year. Students unable to receive training during the regular training curriculum receive training within 30 days of return. SAPR training focuses on the issue of sexual assault in the Navy, Sailors' roles in preventing sexual assault through responsible decision-making and bystander intervention, reporting options, and available resources for victims of sexual violence. SAPR-F and SAPR-L training are tailored to provide guidance, prevention, and response information unique to that specific campus environment.

### **United States Naval Academy**

USNA instructors are screened and selected based on educational experience and performance in the disciplines in which they will instruct. Civilian faculty members are required to hold a PhD, while military faculty members are required to hold at minimum a Master's Degree. Military faculty members in the Permanent Military Professors

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program are required to hold a PhD. The USNA SAPRO provides annual training and education for all midshipmen, faculty, staff, active duty, and civilian personnel. Training and education ranges from large group informational sessions to small, interactive discussions.

### **7.3 Evaluate Commander SAPR Training—Describe your progress in developing core competencies and learning objectives for Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted Leader SAPR training. If your Service has completed an assessment of newly established core competencies and learning objectives, explain findings and recommendations.**

Navy's SAPR-related training enhances the ability of all levels of leadership to comprehend the scope of the sexual assault problem, and the causes and factors which will drive its prevention. SAPR modules delivered for pre-command training courses and CMC/Chief of the Boat courses were updated in FY13 to incorporate standardized competencies and learning objectives established by DoD and the Services. Navy utilized portions of the SAPR-L training video in the updated module to ensure continuity of message and relevance for the operational fleet. Designed for all leaders in the grades of E-7 and above, SAPR-L focuses on leadership's role in preventing sexual assaults including encouraging bystander intervention, creating the appropriate command climate, caring for victims, and holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable. DON SAPRO's *Commander's Guide* is also provided to all current and prospective command triads, to help them manage and execute their command SAPR programs.

DoD SAPRO assessed the following Pre-Command Course (PCC)/ SEL courses presented by the Navy Leadership and Ethics Center: Prospective Major Command Officers, Prospective Commanding Officer (PCO), Prospective Executive Officer, and Prospective CMC/Chief of the Boat in combined sessions, co-facilitated by a post-command CO and post-tour CMC/Chief of the Boat.

Navy specific findings and actions taken to correct noted discrepancies include the following:

- Bystander Intervention: This area is now addressed during PCC/SEL SAPR course, Navy Leadership and Ethics Center five episode Command Triad case study, and CSADD Chapter president presentation to PCOs during the RTC visit.
- Risk Reduction: Navy training includes prevention of destructive behaviors across the entire continuum of harm to include the following:
  - Alcohol policies;
  - Collaboration with on and off base establishments;
  - Command sponsorship programs;
  - Bystander intervention/Awareness; and
  - Command monitoring of individuals with behavior problems
- Reporting Options for non-Service members (DoD civilians, DoD dependents, DoD Contractors) both CONUS And OCONUS: A one-page handout addressing

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these reporting options is now being disseminated to participants during the SAPR module

Navy took the following actions to address deficiencies, which were identified to have existed across all Services:

- *Extend course length for greater use of adult learning theory techniques and required learning objectives:* All core competencies/learning objectives are addressed in the current time allotted and reinforced elsewhere in the curriculum.
- *Approximately 50% of class time should include in adult learning technique:* Navy is in compliance.
- *Use pre- and post-assessment tools:* Navy conducts assessments at the conclusion of the PCC and SEL course to gauge the overall course curriculum and value to the attendees.
- *Use prerequisite and take-away readings:* Navy is in compliance.
- *Fully address all core competencies/learning objectives in class setting or in prerequisite and/or take home materials:* Navy is in compliance.

### **7.4 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods— Describe your implementation plan and methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.**

Navy senior leadership plays a critical role by providing oversight, guidance, and review of SAPR programs. Multiple engagements and efforts ensure synergy across Navy and coordination across the Navy enterprise for a comprehensive solution.

The Navy SAPR Director meets regularly with CNO and VCNO to discuss program updates and initiatives. The Navy SAPR Director also provides regular updates to OPNAV three-star admirals. Navy four-star Fleet Commanders have a quarterly SAPR VTC with CNO to discuss trends, gaps, and opportunities for improvement. Quarterly SAPR USFF Task Force and PACFLT Executive Steering Committee meetings provide an opportunity for combined shore and fleet leadership to coordinate and collaborate on SAPR initiatives. Navy senior leadership have regular, direct, face-to-face engagements with the fleet during fleet visits, where senior leaders hear directly from Sailors and share information about Navy SAPR initiatives.

Navy SAPRO works closely with DoD SAPRO. Navy is an active participant in the OSD SAPRO-led executive integrated product team, the prevention round table, and ad hoc working groups focused on topics such as updated policy, NDAA implementation, and SECDEF initiatives. In August 2014, Navy SAPRO joined Director OSD SAPRO and other Service SAPR leads in site visits to and discussions with the Centers for Disease Control and USACIL.

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The Navy SAPR cross functional team comprised of SAPR stakeholders representing all LOEs, meets monthly to provide updates, synchronize actions, and ensure standardization of messaging across Navy. Collaboration via the cross functional team is critical in bringing program challenges to the forefront as well as multi-dimensional resolution for the Total Force.

The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office was established to provide coordinated efforts in Sailor resiliency and readiness programs, and integrate efforts to counter destructive behaviors. The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office is led by a Navy Admiral and is responsible for policy, resourcing, and oversight for a portfolio of programs, including the goal of measurably reducing and eliminating sexual assault. The portfolio also includes operational stress control and suicide prevention; physical readiness and nutrition; sexual harassment prevention; equal opportunity; hazing prevention; and drug and alcohol abuse prevention. The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Sailor Office addresses the need for coordination and synergies among these critical Sailor-focused programs across the entire continuum of harm by strategically enabling each level of accountability within the Navy: institutional, command, and individual.

Another initiative that supports continued command awareness and engagement is the establishment of 25 permanent SAPRO billets to directly support the commanders of major staffs, type commands, and Navy regions. SAPROs work closely with local SARCs, Fleet Commander staffs, and local SAPR stakeholders to provide program continuity and ensure understanding and proper execution of policy, training, and oversight activities. SAPROs also provide a means to disseminate information and best practices to Sailors at all levels.

During FY14, the Naval Post-graduate School (NPS) conducted a study designed to assist in developing proactive and adaptive Fleet communication strategies and tailored messages to help accomplish Navy's SAPR vision of promoting and fostering a culturally aware and informed Navy respectful of all, intolerant of sexual assault, and supported by a synergistic program of prevention, advocacy, and accountability. NPS Researchers examined the effectiveness of existing communication strategies and identified innovative communication strategies for different Fleet audiences, including junior enlisted, enlisted leadership, chiefs, officers, CO/XOs, with an end goal of reducing sexual violence and enabling positive, respectful working relations. NPS worked in conjunction with designated Fleet members to gather data about existing and desired communication strategies to address the following:

- Goals, both overarching SAPR goals and associated communication goals;
- Identification and analysis of key internal and external stakeholders related to SAPR's effectiveness and goal priorities for each audience;
- Methods for measuring effectiveness for SAPR communication;
- Media types that might be most effective for each stakeholder group
- Type of messages to be communicated;
- Best ways to reach all groups with different strategies;
- Suggestions for how often to train and with what media;

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- Message framing strategies to achieve broad-based goals (attitude or behavioral change) as well as more specific message goals (e.g., courage to intervene if safe to do so or report harassment as a third party observer); and
- Sustainable, long-term communication processes for the SAPR program.

The study identified the opportunity for Navy to develop more proactive and adaptive Fleet communication strategies and tailored messages to successfully address a variety of internal and external stakeholders.

### Community Outreach

Working collaboratively with subject matter experts is important to better understand and overcome the challenges of preventing and responding to sexual assault. Local commanders work with external partners on an ongoing basis to develop plans based on expert advice in the fields of victim advocacy and law enforcement. These meetings will continue to foster open communication between first responders, stakeholder organizations, commanders, tenant commands, and local law enforcement to help prevent sexual assault.

Outreach efforts to prevent sexual assault and improve response capabilities span the globe. For example, Navy SARCs in Hawaii are part of the Community Action Team (CAT) comprised of Department of Health, other Service SARCs, universities, sex abuse treatment centers, and various non-profit organizations that support sexual assault victims. CAT meets annually to address statewide issues of sexual assault and share strategic planning ideas and implementations.

### Collaboration Outside of Navy

Navy representatives actively participate in DoD and DON sponsored working groups designed to improve data collection, procedures, resource management, policy development, training initiatives, and program execution.

Navy leveraged highly qualified experts to enhance Navy's ability to prevent and respond to sexual assault.

### **7.5 Improving Response & Victim Treatment—Describe your efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command. Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.**

Navy strives to care for victims and strengthen their resilience following a sexual assault by providing high-quality response services and a safe environment. Victim support for Navy active duty and reserve members relies on a broad coordinated network of support personnel: trained and certified SARCs, SAPR VAs, DRCs, chaplains, as well as medical and legal services providers. These victim support

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personnel are responsible for advocacy coordination, medical services, legal support, and counseling for the victim. However, none of these services can occur without the victim first making a report. Victims have the option to make a Restricted Report, which gives them access to medical, counseling, and legal services if they prefer; or victims can make an Unrestricted Report, which alerts the command and initiates an NCIS investigation, in addition to medical help. Navy must instill confidence and trust to motivate victims to report, while striving to continually improve the level of victim support services available.

Navy remains committed to increasing victim confidence to self-report incidents. Continued leadership visibility and support is critical to build victim trust and endurance and ensure confidentiality is maintained in the SAPR process. Improvements to victim resources include VLC, the DoD Safe Helpline, VWAP, expedited transfers, and MPOs and CPOs.

Navy prohibits retaliation against any person who reports a criminal offense, brings forward a complaint, or cooperates in the investigation process. If the alleged perpetrator is the victim's CO or otherwise in the victim's chain of command, sexual assault victims have the opportunity to go outside the chain of command to report the offense to NCIS, other COs, the DoD Safe Helpline, or an Inspector General. If a Service member believes they have experienced any retaliatory action for making a report of sexual assault, he or she has a number of options to report the retaliation for investigation and appropriate action. To specifically ensure there are no retaliatory separations from the Navy, a Flag Officer reviews the records of any victim who is being considered for involuntary separation within one year of a final adjudication of an Unrestricted Report.

DoD collects data on victim perceptions on retaliation using three sources: DEOCS, WGRS, and SES. Combining these three data sources provides a more robust understanding of Sailor perception and personal experiences. Navy will continue to use the three data sources to assess policies and initiatives.

Navy SAPR strategy continues to focus on real and perceived barriers to reporting. DEOCS helps Navy assess progress in this area through command climate surveys. There is a decreasing trend in the percent of respondents who perceive barriers to reporting sexual assault. By the end of FY13, 50% of respondents perceived three or more barriers to reporting sexual assault. By the end of FY14, the respondents that perceived three or more barriers to reporting had decreased to 35%.

The most frequently perceived barrier to reporting sexual assault was "loss of privacy/confidentiality" followed by "fear of social retaliation for making the report." Navy training and awareness campaigns across all programs will continue to stress the importance of maintaining victim privacy. Navy continues its commitment to address Sailors' privacy and confidentiality concerns by consistently stressing to all Sailors the importance of maintaining and fostering an environment intolerant of retaliation.

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Social retaliation is a destructive behavior that inhibits victims' reporting and recovery. Elimination of social retaliation is a command priority. It will be addressed on the continuum of harm and included in bystander intervention training.

Navy fully supports the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) Survivor Experience Survey (SES) and will continue work to encourage victims to participate in the survey. Launched in June 2014, the SES provides direct victim input and has already provided important insights into the reported experience of sexual assault victims, gaps in policy and processes, and other areas for improvement. The SES also validated the importance and value to victims of programs like the VLC and expedited transfer.

Navy offers extensive care and resources to help and support sexual assault victims. Medical services assist victims in recovering from physical trauma. Counselors and chaplains contribute to resolving emotional and internal pain. Increasingly positive command climates and environments allow for victims to return to work without fear of retaliation for reporting. Credentialed SARCs work to manage SAPR VAs, UVAs and DRCs. They work with investigators, and legal personnel to advocate for and assist victims. Navy will continue to increase the capability of response personnel and programs to address victims' needs. Navy uses assessments, described in the next section, to continually evaluate and improve the quality of services provided.

### **7.6 Enhancing Protections—Describe your efforts to update policies allowing for the administrative reassignment or expedited transfer of a member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense. Include your Service's efforts to account for both the interests of the victim and the accused.**

Commanders have the authority and flexibility to take measures to ensure the safety of assigned personnel, which may include temporary or permanent reassignment within and away from the command. Commanders process expedited transfer requests from victims who file Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault, considering a temporary or permanent reassignment of the alleged offenders instead of the victim pursuant to a determination that reasonable grounds exist to believe that an offense constituting sexual assault has occurred based on the advice of the supporting judge advocate and the available evidence or to maintain good order and discipline.

### **7.7 Improving Victim Legal Support—Describe your efforts to establish a special victim's advocacy program that provides legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service's measures of effectiveness for this program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other services.**

At the direction of the Secretary of Defense, Navy established the VLC Program to provide independent legal counsel to eligible sexual assault victims. Establishment of the Navy VLC Program satisfies the "Special Victims' Counsel" mandate of §1716 of the FY14 NDAA. The Navy VLC Program dedicated 31 judge advocates and 10 administrative employees, providing support at 23 U.S. and overseas Navy

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installations.

Navy VLC leadership meet frequently with victims' counsel directors of the other services to share lessons learned, best practices, program documents, training opportunities, and policy updates. Group discussions and review often spark additional innovations and insight across all services to improve VLC legal support for all military sexual assault victims. Formal inter-service VLC meetings are held at least every two months while informal communications and collaboration takes place almost weekly to analyze and address collective issues or concerns as they arise in providing support to victims. The Navy VLC Program also operates a highly successful internal website offering immediate access to victim support and advocacy resources, guidance, and training and an active discussion board for working questions, practices, advice, and recommendations to maximize effective assistance for victims. Many of these practices or "lessons learned" are subsequently discussed with the other Service VLC programs.

Navy VLC complement and augment the support from SARCS, SAPR VAs, and other resources. VLC assist victims in understanding and exercising their reporting options, work with victims through the investigative and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to other support resources. At the victim's request, VLC can accompany victims to law enforcement, trial counsel, and defense counsel interviews. VLC also assist victims in providing input to convening authorities regarding case disposition, final action on courts-martial findings, and any alleged offender's requests for clemency. In FY14, Navy VLC assisted 719 sexual assault victims and advocated for their interests in 351 military justice proceedings, ranging from Article 32 hearings to pretrial conferences and motions hearings and courts-martial.

Victims are asked to complete a Victim Satisfaction Survey at the termination of VLC services. Participation is voluntary and responses are confidential. A cumulative survey report is routinely created and provided to VLC leadership to assess the ongoing effectiveness of VLC services. Victims are specifically asked for suggestions on improving the VLC Program. VLC also encourage clients to participate in the broader DoD SES.

**7.8 Develop Standardized and Voluntary Survey for Victims and Survivors— Describe your progress in developing and participating in a standardized victim survey. List efforts made jointly with other Services and Departments to regularly administer the standardized victim survey in such a way that protects victim privacy and does not adversely impact victim legal and health status.**

### **Survivor Experience Survey (SES)**

In a continuing effort to improve SAPR efforts, a DoD-wide SES was launched in June 2014 to provide a mechanism to receive feedback from sexual assault victims. The SES is a completely anonymous survey administered by the DMDC specifically to

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military victims of sexual assault who filed a report of sexual assault. Respondents who submit surveys for this effort cannot be identified. Survey data will never be merged with any identifying information nor will any identifying data be provided to any agency outside of DMDC. To ensure all survivor responses are free from any information that might identify them, DMDC puts all data through a thorough a rigorous process to ensure that even combinations of certain responses will not identify a survivor.

### **Workplace Gender Relations Survey**

The biennial DoD WGRS is the primary tool to estimate the prevalence of unwanted sexual contacts across the Navy. It provides insight and feedback on unwanted sexual contact and unwanted sexual behavior. The WGRS utilizes a series of standard questions to measure the incidence of sexual assault over the previous 12-month period. WGRS also provides insights from victims on barriers to reporting and there level of satisfaction with response and support services.

### **Other Assessment Efforts**

Navy seeks constant feedback on the effectiveness of SAPR programs. Navy measures system responsiveness through feedback from SARCs, SAPR VAs, VLC and victims themselves. Together, these metrics are reviewed quarterly by CNO and 4-star Fleet Commanders to ensure alignment to the SAPR program.

Several local and regional Navy commands implemented independent assessment tools, such as local databases derived from OPREP/SITREP data and informal surveys to assess local trends. These demonstrate proactive methods to incorporate responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of evaluation into all aspects of SAPR. Additionally, FFSCs give clients anonymous quarterly and annual surveys to complete and provide feedback on SAPR services they receive. All regions utilize monthly SACMG to measure SAPR program effectiveness. SACMGs provide an avenue to assess the quality of care and support provided to sexual assault victims.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms	
AASAITP	Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigations Training Program
AASVTP	Advanced Adult Sexual Violence Training Program
AFSVTP	Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training Program
ALNAV	All Navy
ASAP	Adult Sexual Assault Program
BUMED	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
BUMEDINST	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instruction
BUPERS	Bureau of Personnel
CARE	Controlling Alcohol Risks Effectively
CHC	Chief of Chaplain Corps
CID	(Army) Criminal Investigation Command
CMC	Command Master Chief
CMEO	Command Managed Equal Opportunity
CNIC	Commander, Navy Installation Command
CNICINST	Commander, Navy Installation Command Instruction
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CNRF	Commander, Navy Reserve Force
CO	Commanding Officer
COB	Chief of the Boat
CPO	Civilian Protective Order
CSADD	Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions
DCAP	Defense Counsel Assistance Program
DD Form	Department of Defense Form
DEOCS	DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey
DEOMI	Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institution
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DoDIG	Inspector General of the Department of Defense
DON	Department of the Navy
DRC	Deployed Resiliency Counselor
D-SAACP	Defense – Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program
DSAID	Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
FFSC	Fleet and Family Support Center
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
FYDP	Future Years Development Program
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act
HQ	Headquarters
IG	Inspector General
ISIC	Immediate Superior in Command

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JAG	Judge Advocate General
LGB	Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual
LOD	Line of Duty
LOE	Lines of Effort
MA	Master-At-Arms
MCIO	Military Criminal Investigative Organization
MCPON	Office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy
MEPS	Military Entrance Processing Stations
MICP	Manager Internal Control Program
MILPERSMAN	Military Personnel Manual
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPO	Military Protective Order
MRE	Military Rules of Evidence
MTF	Medical Treatment Facility
MWR	Morale, Welfare and Recreation
NAVADMIN	Naval Administrative Message
NAVPERs	Navy Personnel
NAVPERSCOM	Navy Personnel Command
NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NETC	Naval Education and Training Command
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NJP	Non-Judicial Punishment
NJS	Naval Justice School
NLSC	Naval Legal Service Command
NORU	Navy Recruiting Orientation Unit
NOVA	National Organization for Victim Assistance
NRC	Navy Recruiting Command
NROTC	Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps
OJAG	Office of the Judge Advocate General
OMPF	Official Military Personnel File
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction
OPREP	Operational Report
OSI	(Air Force) Office of Special Investigations
PACFLT	Commander, Pacific Fleet
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
RC	Reserve Component
RLSO	Regional Legal Service Office
RMWS	RAND Military Workplace Survey
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
RSARC	Regional Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SA-IDA	Sexual Assault – Initial Disposition Authority
SACMG	Sexual Assault Case Management Group
SADR	Sexual Assault Disposition Report

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SAFE	Sexual Assault Forensic Examination
SANE	Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPR-DEP	SAPR – Delayed Entry Program
SAPR-F	SAPR – Fleet
SAPR-L	SAPR – Leadership
SAPR VA	SAPR Victim Advocate
SAPRO	SAPR Office
SAPRO	SAPR Officer
SARC	Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SART	Sexual Assault Response Team
SECNAV	Secretary of the Navy
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SEL	Senior Enlisted Leader
SES	Senior Executive Service
SES	Survivor Experience Survey
SITREP	Situation Report
SOTP	Sex Offender Treatment Program
STC	Senior Trial Counsel
SVC	Special Victims' Capability
SVC	Special Victims' Counsel
SVIP	Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution
SVUIC	Special Victim Unit Investigations Course
TAMC	Tripler Army Medical Center
TCAP	Trial Counsel Assistance Program
TCTP	Trial Component Training Program
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
USACIL	United States Army Criminal Investigative Laboratory
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USFF	United States Fleet Forces
USN	United States Navy
USNA	United States Naval Academy
UVA	Unit SAPR VA
VLC	Victims' Legal Counsel
VWAP	Victim and Witness Assistance Program
WGRA	Workplace and Gender Relations Assessment
WGRS	Workplace and Gender Relations Survey
XO	Executive Officer

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## Appendix A – 24 Hour MTFs

24/7 MTFs	Physicians Trained	Physician Assistants Trained	NPs Trained	Nurses Trained	IDCs trained	Others (specify)	Numbers of Contractors and/or GS SAFE Providers if applicable	Number of sexual assault nurse examiners assigned at each MTF with a 24/7 ER	Number of FTEs assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and types per FTE
NMC San Diego	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	4	1 RN
NH Camp Pendleton	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	4	1 RN
NH 29 Palms	0	2	2	9	0	0	0	9	1 RN
NH Guam	0	2	2	2	0	7 HM	0	2	1 RN
NH Okinawa	4	3	1	2	0	8 HM	0	2	1 RN
NH Yokosuka	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	4	1 RN
NMC Portsmouth	0	1	2	9	0	18 HMs	1	9	1- RN

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## Appendix A – 24 Hour MTFs

NH Camp Lejuene	2	0	1	7	0	0	GS=6; Contract =1	7	1-RN
NH Jacksonville	0	0	0	8	0	0	GS=1	8	1-RN
FHCC	4	4	1	5	1	0	GS=4	6	1-RN
NH Guantanamo Bay	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1-RN
NH Naples	5	1	3	1	0	0	C=1	1	1-RN

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## Appendix A – 24 Hour MTFs

NH Sig	1	1	0	10	0	8 HM Ast	Local National = 4	10	1-RN
NH Rota	2	0	2	7	0	0	0	9	1-RN
	25	16	17	73	2	1	1	77	

Totals	
Physicians Trained	2
Physician Assistants Trained	0
NPs Trained	2
Nurses Trained	7
IDCs trained	0
Others (specify)	0
Numbers of Contractors and/or GS SAFE Providers if applicable	0
Number of SANEs assigned at each MTF with a 24/7 ER	9
Number of FTEs assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and types per FTE	1-RN

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## Appendix B – Occupancy Hours

SAFE Capable Clinics in NMW* Occupancy Hours only	Physicians Trained	Physician Assistants Trained	NPs trained	Nurses Trained	IDCs trained	Others (specify)	Numbers of Contractors and/or GS SAFE Providers if applicable	Number of FTEs assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and types
NBHC Coronado	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Miramar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC NTC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC MCRD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC San Diego	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Port Hueneme	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
NH Lemoore	2	1	4	0	0	0		0
NBHC China Lake	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Bridgeport	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Fallon	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH Bremerton	2	1	1	6	0	1	0	0
NH Oak Harbor	1	1	3	8	0	0		0
NBHC Bangor	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Everett	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Pearl	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Wahiawa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Kaneohe Bay	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Camp Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBMC NAVST Guam	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBMC Futenma*	1	0	0	0	0	0	close*	0
NBMC Evans*	0	0	0	0	0	0	close*	0
NBMC Kinser*	0	0	0	0	0	0	close*	0
NBMC Camp Courtney*	0	0	0	0	0	0	close*	0
NBMC Sasebo	3	0	1	0	0	4 nurse assistants	0	0
NBHC Iwakuni	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Atsugi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Chihae	1	0	0	0	1	1 female	0	0
NBHC Diego Garcia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
NHC Annapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHBC Bancroft	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHBC Naval Weapons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHBC Lakehurst	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH Clinic Quantico	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
NBMC OCS Quantico	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Quantico TBS	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBHC Sugar Grove	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

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## Appendix B – Occupancy Hours

NBHC Washing Navy Yar	0	1	1	0	0	0	GS=1	0
NHC Pax	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBHC Andrews	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBHC Dahlgren	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Indian Head	0	1	0	1	1	0	GS=1	0
NBMC USS Tranquility	2	2	1	2	1	0	GS=1	0
NBMC USS Red Rover	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC USS Fischer	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHC Corpus Christi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Fort Worth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Kingsville	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
NBHC Sewells Pt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Oceana	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
NBHC Chesapeake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Yorktown	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBMC Hadnot Pt MCB	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBMC MCAS New	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
NBMC Capt Geiger	0	1	0	0	0	0	GS=1	0
NBMC Wayne Caron	1	0	0	1	0	0	GS=2	0
NBMC Camp Johnson	0	1	1	0	0	0	GS=1	0
NBMC French Creek	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NHC New England	5	0	1	4	1	0	GS=1	0
NACC Groton	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Portsmouth HC	2	1	0	0	0	0	GS=1	0
NBHC Saratoga Spring	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NH Pensacola	0	0	3	3	0	0	GS=1	0
NBHC Milton Whiting	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Meridian	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Gulfport	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Belle Chase	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Mid South	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Kings Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Jacksonville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Mayport	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Key West	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC Albany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH Beaufort	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
NBHC Parris Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

# Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy

## Appendix B – Occupancy Hours

NHC Cherry Point	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
NHC Charleston	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NBHC FL Clinic NAS-2*	0	1	1	1	0	1 HM	0	0
NBHC NAV Souda Bay	1	0	0	0	2	3 HM	0	0
NBHC Bahrain	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBHC Capodichino	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

[\*]= Branch clinics in close proximity to parent hospital/MTF

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## Appendix C – BUMED MOUs

Medical Treatment Facility	Civilian Referral Center	Distance in miles	Date Signed	Date	REGION
Branch Health Clinic Portsmouth	Exeter Hospital	15.5	9/18/201	9/18/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Groton	William Backus Hospital	14.5	9/9/201	9/9/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Newport	Newport Hospital	1.6	7/2/201	7/2/201	NME
Naval Health Clinic Annapolis	Anne Arundel Hospital	3.6	12/4/201	12/4/201	NME
Naval Health Clinic Annapolis	Mercy Medical Center	30.8	5/16/201	5/16/201	NME
James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center	Advocate Condell Med. Center	7.4	5/13/201	5/13/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Quantico	Inova Ewing Forensic Assessment	31.2	5/30/201	5/30/201	NME
Naval Health Clinic Charleston	Medical Univ. South Carolina	19.5	11/13/201	11/13/201	NME
Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Women's Center of Jacksonville	13.7	1/23/201	1/23/201	NME
Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Behavior and Human Services Division, City of Jacksonville	13.8	10/2/201	10/2/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Key West	Christina's Courage	0.6	4/8/201	4/8/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Albany	Lily Pad SANE Center	9.2	5/20/201	5/20/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic King's Bay	Golden Isles Rape Crisis Center 42.7 miles	42.7	4/19/201	4/19/201	NME
Naval Hospital Pensacola	Sacred Heart Medical Center	9.2	8/3/201	8/3/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Crane	Bloomington Hospital, Indiana	35.5	4/30/201	4/30/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Gulport Panama City	Gulf Coast Medical Center	7.2	3/7/201	3/7/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Gulfport	Memorial Hospital	0.7	12/19/201	12/19/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Mid-South	Rape Crisis Center Memphis	20.7	4/17/201	4/17/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Corpus Christi &	Doctors Regional	12	4/27/201	4/27/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Belle Chasse	University medical Center Management Corporation/LSU	14.2	12/1/201	12/1/201	NME
Branch Health Clinic Kingsville	Doctors Regional	43.4	4/27/201	4/27/201	NME
NBHC Port Hueneme, Ca	Safe Harbor Ventura County	8.1	3/27/201	No date	NMW

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## Appendix D – BUMED Risk Assessment

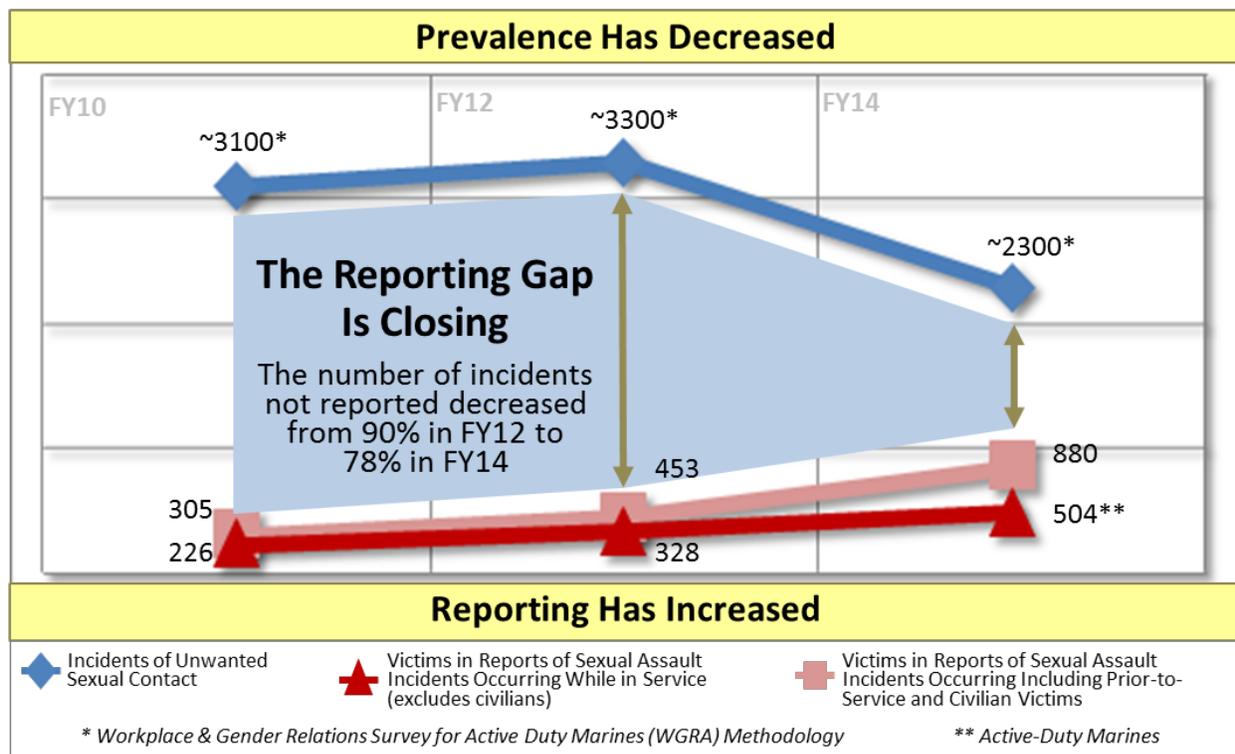
Functional Area:	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)					
Goals/Objectives:	To eliminate destructive behaviors in the Continuum of Harm that contradict the core values, high standards of professionalism, and personal discipline of the Department of the Navy.					
Risks	Likelihood	Impact	Inherent Risk	#	Mitigating Internal Controls	Notes
Untrained personnel	Moderate	High	High		Health Care personnel are trained in alignment with SECNAVINST 1752.4b as a First Responder. Encl (10). 1a.	Training requirements stated in SECNAVINST 1752.4B
Personnel (SAPR-VA) not properly appointed and/or screened	Low	High	High		CO has screened VA's through JPAS, including an annual review substantiated assault and battery, drug and alcohol, FAP, and is not a registered sex offender.	
SAPR-VA not properly certified (D-SAACP)	Low	High	High		Prior to the VA being appointed to duties are they certified through CNIC (D-SAACP)	
Confidentiality of victim's case	Moderate	High	High		1) Safe Provider assignment of RRCN and the proper management of the data 2) all Health care personnel (including all MTF personnel) receive training on restricted reporting procedures regarding sexual assault forensic examination 3) all Health care personnel (including all MTF personnel) receive training on Reporting Options regarding sexual assault and resources available to support	Guidance provided by SECNAVINST 1752.4B includes: 1) Properly assigning a Restricted Reporting Case Number (RRCN) unique to each incident. 2) Ensuring that healthcare personnel maintain the confidentiality of a Restricted Report. 3) Only a SARC, SAPR VA, or healthcare personnel may receive a Restricted Report.
Spillage	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		All Health care personnel (including all MTF personnel) receive training on HIPAA procedures regarding sexual assault and spillage procedure. DD Form 2911 processed and forwarded with SAFE Kit. Training on a release of information Form.	
Not having adequate resources to treat victims	Low	High	High		Meets NDAA Requirements for SAFE Trained Providers and SAFE Kits. Key SAPR Positions are filled and have direct access to the Commander. Are well versed on internal and external resources for support services. Have an identified training budget to support the Sexual Assault Program.	SECNAVINST 1752.4B states minimum protocols that are required for all healthcare providers.
Commanding Officers not developing reports to help prevent sexual assault	Moderate	High	High		Metrics are developed utilizing the BUMED SAPR database and reviewed quarterly with the commanding officer. The commanding officer uses the metrics to track and trend data to develop prevention strategies for the command. The information is provided to the region in the First Flag Reports.	
EO complaints/issues not handled appropriately	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		Coordination with the CMEO and legal for the proper handling of the Sexual Assault Case.	
Victim is not aware of the process for reporting sexual assaults	Moderate	High	High		Education on reporting options. (i.e. war are personnel in California briefed on the local policy that assault have a mandated reporting)	
Local guidance is not aligned with DoDI 6495.02 and/or SECNAVINST 1752.4B	Moderate	High	High		Review local SAPR /SAFE instruction.	

# Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

## FY14 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Marine Corps

Sexual assault in the Marine Corps damages lives, destroys trust, erodes mission capability, and compromises unit readiness. Marine Corps leaders agree that this and other criminal acts and misconduct have no place among the ranks. They remain committed to eliminating this problem, offering support to all victims, and holding offenders appropriately accountable. In the last year, the Marine Corps has made progress in each of these areas.

According to the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study, approximately 1,000 fewer Marines were victimized in 2014 than in 2012, which is especially significant given the 94% reporting increase during that two-year period. With sexual assault being a highly underreported crime, this reveals that Marine Corps efforts are working to not only prevent sexual assault but instill confidence in victims that the necessary care and support will be provided. In addition to these trends, a larger number of Marine Corps victims are participating in the military justice process, leading to more sexual assault investigations being completed, more court-martial charges preferred for both penetrative and contact crimes, and more prosecutions for sexual offenses.



These and other positive signs are the result of a sustained effort toward Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) initiatives throughout FY14, which saw the continued implementation of the three-phase Marine Corps SAPR Campaign Plan. Launched in June 2012, the SAPR Campaign Plan was expanded in April 2014 to address specific periods of vulnerability, such as Marines transitioning to the operating forces from the

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

entry level pipeline; the accuracy of existing SAPR metrics; and external communication and transparency. In FY14, the Marine Corps also ensured compliance with all sexual assault-related National Defense Authorization Act provisions, the 2014–2016 Department of Defense (DOD) Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, all Secretary of Defense (SecDef) memoranda and directives, and continues to evaluate and execute recommendations from the Response Systems Panel (RSP), Judicial Proceedings Panel (JPP).

Since FY12, the Marine Corps has expended over \$16 million toward SAPR and special victim legal training initiatives, funding a 300% increase in full-time SAPR personnel in the field, 144% increase in headquarters-level SAPR personnel, and the establishment of the Victims' Legal Counsel Organization (VLCO), which was established in November 2013. Since its establishment, the VLCO has continuously expanded to meet demand, growing to 15 active-duty judge advocates, 1 senior paralegal, 8 enlisted legal services specialists, and 2 auxiliary counsel available to assist when needed. To date, the VLCO has assisted over 750 crime victims.

These and other large-scale initiatives, to include the ongoing development of the SAPR training continuum, have led to positive trends in other important areas, namely bystander intervention, leadership engagement, and command climate—three areas around which all SAPR training is built. According to recent survey data, more Marines are willing to intervene in high-risk situations, believe their command supports the SAPR program, and perceive a favorable command climate in which mutual respect and trust is promoted, and sexist comments and behaviors are actively discouraged.

Despite these promising data trends, the Marine Corps is careful not to confuse progress with victory. More efforts and improvement are needed in specific areas. Junior enlisted Marines continue to be the most at-risk demographic, with reporting rates among male victims remaining low and, despite a downward trend, prevalence rates among female Marines remaining relatively high. The Marine Corps will continue to strengthen its efforts against sexual assault—to include the prevention of alcohol abuse, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other high-risk behaviors and crimes—and is currently in the process of developing and implementing more customized training initiatives, targeted awareness campaigns, and victim protection mechanisms.

Historically, the Marine Corps has always been the youngest, most junior, and least married of all the Services—demographics that make this institution particularly susceptible to sexual assault. The Marine Corps recognizes that its demographics will not change, and that our SAPR efforts must be further strengthened and tailored to the unique Marine Corps culture and environment. The battle continues. All Marine Corps leaders, starting with the Commandant, remain engaged, committed, and willing to take the necessary measures to eliminate sexual assault completely from the ranks. In October 2014, the 36<sup>th</sup> Commandant of the Marine Corps assumed command and reinforced the Marine Corps commitment to continuing and advancing SAPR efforts: “I believe the Marine Corps has taken the right steps to combat sexual assaults within its

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ranks; however, much work remains. I am committed to confronting this crime.”

## **1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.”**

### **1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault or sexual harassment is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.”**

The Marine Corps continues to develop its SAPR training continuum, with new and updated training initiatives being implemented even before recruit training, emphasizing individual character and the core values, and extending into the later stages of a Marine’s career, focusing on leadership and accountability. While built around leadership engagement, each of these Marine Corps SAPR training programs were designed to reduce stigma, challenge preexisting beliefs, and disrupt the offender’s cycle of harm in part by teaching the principles of bystander intervention. Research has shown that the likelihood of bystanders intervening to prevent a crime decreases significantly when the offender and the victim know each other. This finding is especially critical in the context of sexual assault, where the large majority of victims are acquainted with their attackers. This reluctance to intervene is most effectively addressed at the community level with proper training that empowers bystanders in two ways: 1) infusing them with a sense of responsibility to intervene, and 2) teaching them how to intervene. The Marine Corps has addressed these two elements in its training courses by appealing to all Marines’ sense of duty to protect each other and instructing them in the three D’s of bystander intervention: Direct, Distract, and Delegate. The following specific training products were developed and implemented in FY14:

#### **“Step Up” for Junior Enlisted Marines**

Marine Corps efforts to focus on that critical period of transition between entry-level training and the operating forces were strengthened by the 28 July 2014 release of the “Step Up” bystander intervention training program. Designed specifically for junior Marines, the most at-risk demographic in the Marine Corps, “Step Up” is a 90-minute video-based, interactive program that teaches the principles of bystander intervention. The video segment, which is integral and exclusive to this training, follows a group of acquainted junior Marines attending an off-base house party during which one Marine aggressively pursues another. The training teaches Marines about sexual assault and how to prevent it by identifying in this scenario the different ways in which bystanders could have intervened to stop an incident from occurring.

Regarding bystander intervention, “Step Up” training discusses red flags (i.e., actions and behaviors that go against the core values of the Marine Corps), as well as when and how to intervene, providing specific techniques and examples. In addition, the “Step Up” curriculum teaches junior Marines about healthy relationships, consent, sexual harassment (and how it differs from sexual assault), and reporting options for victims.

#### **Ethical Discussion Groups (EDGs)**

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Based on the success of the six video-based EDGs that were implemented in FY12 as part of All Hands training, eight additional EDGs were developed in 2014. Four were distributed for Corps-wide use in September 2014. The remaining four will be incorporated into trainings targeting leaders at various levels. The EDGs enhance Marine Corps prevention training efforts, incorporating bystander intervention and teaching Marines how to properly respond if a sexual assault occurs. Each EDG targets a specific audience, from junior Marines to leadership, and relates to the targeted audience's level of responsibility and knowledge. Using realistic scenarios that depict incidents surrounding a sexual assault, EDGs allow Marines to think about how they would act in similar situations, preparing them to intervene and respond appropriately in real life. After watching an EDG video, Marines participate in small groups that enable candid, nonjudgmental discussions and serve to dispel myths and misconceptions about sexual assault.

In FY14, one of the EDG videos titled "The Gunny" received a bronze Telly Award. The Telly Award is an industry award for creative excellence honoring outstanding video and film programs. Winners represent the best work of many national and regional advertising agencies and production companies. "The Gunny" recounts a scenario in which a female Lance Corporal tells her Gunnery Sergeant that she was raped by another Lance Corporal the previous night. Rather than putting her in contact with a Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA), the Gunnery Sergeant takes it upon himself to handle the situation the wrong way. After obtaining details about the incident from the victim, including the name of the alleged offender, the Gunnery Sergeant sends the victim home and angrily confronts the offender, eventually taking him to the Provost Marshal's Office (PMO). Later, the Sergeant Major gets wind of how the Gunnery Sergeant handled the situation and asks to speak with him. While the Sergeant Major praises the Gunnery Sergeant's initiative, he corrects his judgment on how to handle reports of sexual assault and goes through the proper protocol for such situations.

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### **Military Equal Opportunity (Sexual Harassment)**

While the Marine Corps SAPR program continues to implement large-scale initiatives, the Marine Corps Military Equal Opportunity (EO) program continues to advance its primary objective of integrating equal opportunity into every aspect of Marine Corps life. Specific objectives include building and maintaining a cohesive combat-ready corps of Marines who are focused and determined to accomplish their mission; promoting teamwork and cohesion through the elimination of prejudices and harassment; and ensuring equal opportunity exist for all Marines.

Regarding EO matters, the Marine Corps operates under the following principles, outlined in Marine Corps Order P5354.1D: "The organizational climate of a unit is the responsibility of the Commander. Sound leadership is the key to eliminating all forms of unlawful discrimination, and those in supervisory positions must foster an environment free of inappropriate behavior. All individuals in the unit must be treated fairly and with

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mutual respect.” Leadership training is thus our primary means of implementing the Corps EO objectives. It includes the following methods to prevent discrimination and forms of harassment:

- Being proactive and ensuring that all EO complaints are thoroughly investigated.
- Ensuring all Marines are aware of the avenues for filing EO complaints and actions that will be taken against personnel in substantiated cases. A capable, trusted method of communicating EO complaints strengthens our Corps against negative values and inappropriate behavior.
- Setting the example by knowing what sexual harassment is and refusing to condone it. Marines must not only refrain from sexual harassment but also actively counter and report such actions immediately. Counseling harassers when sexual harassment is viewed even if a complaint is not filed.

### **1.2 Describe your progress in enhancing and integrating SAPR Professional Military Education in accordance with National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 requirements.**

In compliance with the FY12 NDAA, SAPR training at each level Professional Military Education (PME) is tailored to Marines’ new responsibilities and leadership as they are promoted, emphasizing the central role of leadership in sexual assault prevention and response. Officer PME at the Expeditionary Warfare School and the Command and Staff College utilizes case studies to emphasize the importance of response protocol, command climate, and leadership engagement. All PME – to include Sergeants Course, Staff Academy, Advanced Academy, and First Sergeants Course – is aligned with DODI 6495.02 and covers the following requirements:

- Explanation and analysis of the SAPR program;
- Explanation and analysis of the necessity of immediate responses after a sexual assault has occurred to counteract and mitigate the long-term effects of violence. Long-term responses after sexual assault has occurred will address the lasting consequences of violence;
- Explanation of rape myths, facts, and trends pertaining to the military population;
- Explanation of the Commander’s and senior enlisted Service member’s role in the SAPR program;
- Review of all items found in the Commander’s protocols for Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault; and
- Overview of what constitutes reprisal and procedures for reporting allegations of reprisal.

### **1.3 Describe your progress in implementing core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. If already implemented, describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.**

The Marine Corps continues to assess its training programs across the SAPR training continuum, implementing all core competencies and learning objectives as identified by DOD SAPRO. In January 2014, the SAPR training at the Marine Corps Commanders Course was observed by DOD SAPRO, which found that 5 of 20 learning objectives were not met, and an additional 2 were only partially met. The Marine Corps has since updated its SAPR training at the Commanders Course to meet all 20 learning

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objectives, and is working to expand its curriculum (and time block) specifically to facilitate the interactive, skills-application case study portion of the training. The Marine Corps will continue to monitor all of its training programs to help ensure consistency across the Services, and welcomes future opportunities for assessment by DOD SAPRO.

### **1.4 Describe your progress in ensuring Commanders receive training on sexual assault prevention and response during pre-command courses.**

The Marine Corps Commanders Course is mandatory for all prospective Commanders and Senior Enlisted Advisors. The course emphasizes the importance of command climate and the central role of leadership in both prevention and response. The four-phase course employs a read-ahead, a group lecture/discussion, and practical application (i.e., small-team problem-solving scenarios). The last phase is a brief by their installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) within 30 days of assuming command or getting posted. The brief covers SAPR resources available at the local level. In addition to teaching the basic concepts and issues related to sexual assault in the military, the Commanders Course is designed to ensure that all Marine Corps leaders understand:

- Risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidence and the proactive measures to prevent sexual assault and other destructive behaviors within their command;
- Essential elements of quality victim care and the roles and responsibilities of victim service providers;
- Complexity of sexual assault crimes and the appropriate investigation and disposition options available; and
- The roles of Commanders and Senior Enlisted Leaders in fostering a command environment free of sexual assault.

To reinforce these lessons throughout a Commander's career, HQMC SAPR is developing refresher training, to be conducted annually by Installation SARCs, for all Command Teams.

HQMC SAPR also outreaches to Commanders of all ranks. For example, in FY14, a SAPR brief was conducted at the Brigadier General Select Orientation Course (BGSOC). Material provided as part of this presentation outlined key command responsibilities—including military protective orders, civilian protective orders, expedited transfers, transferring of the alleged offender, and holding offenders appropriately accountable—while the brief emphasized the importance of setting a command climate nonpermissive to sexual assault and making sure that any incidents are properly addressed per policy.

### **1.5 Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings).**

To keep lines of communication open with the fleet, HQMC SAPR has developed a communication strategy that includes face-to-face engagements, traditional print media,

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and social media platforms. Spurred by Summer 2014 Roadshow of the SAPR Branch Head, face-to-face engagements between HQMC SAPR and installation Marines increased in FY14 and is further planned for FY15 to help accomplish the following objectives:

- Serve as a model of engaged leadership that emphasizes every Marine's inherent duty to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault;
- Enhance and expand communications between HQMC SAPR and Marines of all levels
- Provide Marines with the status of their SAPR efforts;
- Provide HQMC SAPR with situational awareness of how Marines perceive the SAPR Program and efforts;
- Enable HQMC SAPR to measure the tempo of ground operations; and
- Enable HQMC SAPR to provide assistance with installation-level SAPR programs.

As part of this communication strategy, the Marine Corps began the electronic distribution of a SAPR Monthly Snapshot in August 2014. This document was designed to provide Marines with an understanding of the ground situation of sexual assault in the Corps. The SAPR Monthly Snapshot enumerates the total number of reports filed each month and in the fiscal year to date. The document also provides metrics that detail SAPR progress in terms of command climate, response and accountability, and the demographics of sexual assault. Each of these topics will be addressed once per quarter, with the goal of tracking development over the long term. HQMC also produces brochures, newsletters, and other print media throughout the year to communicate with different audiences about SAPR efforts and progress.

In addition, the following initiatives have been implemented to enhance SAPR prevention efforts and education across the Corps:

### **Pre-deployment Training**

The Marine Corps revised its pre-deployment SAPR training program, which now includes bystander intervention and risk reduction strategies. The training also provides information pertaining to the country anticipated for deployment, emphasizing its customs, mores, and religious practices. In addition, the training identifies first responders who will be available during deployment, to include law enforcement, legal, the SARC, UVAs, healthcare personnel, and Chaplains.

### **Annual Training for all Marines**

Every Marine is required to complete annual SAPR training to ensure a thorough understanding of the nature of sexual assault in the military environment and the entire cycle of prevention, reporting, response, and accountability. While each annual training program is customized to grade and level of responsibility for each Marine, all SAPR training provides Marines with a general knowledge of sexual assault, to include:

- What constitutes sexual assault;

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- Why sexual assault is a crime;
- The definition of consent;
- Available reporting options, exceptions, and limitations of each option;
- Awareness of the Commander's roles, responsibilities, and available military and civilian resources for victims;
- The distinction between sexual assault and sexual harassment and other types of sexual-related misconduct; and
- Methods of prevention and risk reduction, to include bystander intervention.

Other ongoing initiatives include HQMC quality assurance measures, such as IG inspections and courtesy visits; data fidelity measures, to include Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) monitoring; as well as ongoing collaboration with Force Preservation Council and Leadership Development Program.

### **1.6 Describe your progress in exploring expansion of SAPR training to include Recruit Sustainment Programs, Student Flight Programs, and for National Guard prior to arrival at Basic Training.**

The Marine Corps has instituted a formal two-hour ethics package course of instruction titled "Whole of Character" for all poolees (i.e., Marine Corps enlistees in the Delayed Entry Program [DEP] who are awaiting travel to Recruit Training). This training is conducted by recruiters and required prior to accession. It is designed to introduce young men and women to the Marine Corps ethos of honor, courage, and commitment, while addressing the Marine Corps position on sexual assault, harassment, hazing, and alcohol abuse. Learning objectives include:

- Understand the Marine Corps core values and how they are consistent with ethical standards of behavior;
- Understand the DOD definitions of sexual harassment, sexual assault, consent, and bystander intervention;
- See the value of making ethical decisions consistent with Marine Corps ethical standards;
- Anticipate consequences of decisions; and
- Avoid actions that could lead to negative outcomes.

Upon initial enlistment, recruits view the "Conduct Awareness" video, which describes inappropriate behavior and how to report misconduct and crimes, delivered by the Military Entrance and Processing Station (MEPS) Liaison.

In addition to "Whole of Character" training, all new members of the DEP receive a "Welcome Aboard Package" at the time of acceptance for enlistment into the Marine Corps. This packet is geared toward all new members and their families. In addition to a booklet and video about the command, sexual assault wallet cards are included that outline the DEP member's responsibilities for reporting of any incidents, bystander intervention, and acceptable conduct and reporting.

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During recruit training, recruits now receive four separate SAPR-related trainings. Training is provided on the first day of arrival to recruit training, conducted by a UVA. The second is on Training Day 10, which is a lecture given by the MCRD academics department. The third is a foot locker discussion with their Senior Drill Instructor, which occurs at Training Day 50. The fourth occurs at the end of recruit training and consists of the Marine Corps "Lost Honor" video, which includes interviews with four Marines convicted of sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions leading up to the incident.

### **1.7 Describe your efforts to establish and implement policies that prevent individuals convicted of a Federal or State offense of rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, incest, or other sexual offenses, from being provided a waiver for commissioning or enlistment in the Armed Forces.**

Current DOD Accession Policy prevents the commissioning or enlistment of individuals convicted of these crimes, which is reinforced in Marine Corps Recruiting Command (MCRC) policy. MCRC Order 1100.1 states: "Any applicant who was prosecuted, and convicted, or received an adverse adjudication for a Major Misconduct Offense (felony) or Misconduct Offense (misdemeanor) as an adult or juvenile of any sexual-related crime, or sexual assault is disqualified for enlistment. Any applicant with a conviction for an offense which results in the mandatory registration as a Sexual Offender on the National Sexual Offender Registry is ineligible for enlistment. No waivers will be considered."

### **1.8 Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.**

The Addendum to the CMC's SAPR Campaign Plan, approved in April 2014, directs the Marine Corps to review and update the Marine Corps Sponsorship Program, as appropriate, to mitigate the risk of sexual assault for Marines in transition. The Addendum also directs the Marine Corps to identify best practices and institutionalize the process for Marines Awaiting Training during the entry-level training pipeline and transitioning to the operating forces. In addition, HQMC SAPR is currently coordinating with the Marine Corps Leadership Development Program to augment the existing mentoring program with SAPR-specific responsibilities.

### **1.9 Describe your progress in ensuring Commanders conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter. Include policy for providing results to the next level in the chain of command.**

All Commanders must ensure all members administratively attached to their commands have the opportunity to participate in the assessment process. For this purpose, the Marine Corps utilizes two separate, mandatory command climate surveys, both of which must be briefed to the next level in the chain of command after completion.

For commands with more than 50 personnel, the Defense Equal Opportunity

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Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) will be conducted within 90 days of assumption of command, and annually thereafter. Subordinate commands of 50 or less personnel will be surveyed with a larger unit in the command to ensure anonymity. All survey results will be briefed to the next higher level Commander in the chain of command within 30 days of receipt of the survey results. To ensure this requirement is being met, new features have been added to the command climate survey request form and notification emails. Per MARADMIN 464/13, published September 2013, survey administrators enter the next level Commander's information of their DEOCS request to ensure he/she is aware that the survey has been requested and that a brief will be required.

In addition, a new command climate survey directed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) was implemented in June 2013 to supplement the existing DEOMI survey. The CMC's command climate survey is mandatory within 30 days of assuming command, and annually thereafter. Per MARADMIN 316/13, published June 2013, survey results are briefed to the next higher level Commander in the chain of command.

Command climate surveys identify areas in a unit that can be improved, allowing Commanders to prevent misconduct that may lead to serious crimes, such as sexual assault. These surveys are designed to measure the overall health and well-being of a command, helping to identify and mitigate the high-risk behaviors that tear at the fabric of the Corps.

### **1.10 Describe your progress in establishing a clear policy to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and etc.**

The Reawakening campaign was launched in October 2013 with the aim to return and re-strengthen Marine Corps focus on its timeless foundations and ethos, and thus eliminate high-risk behaviors. The Reawakening campaign was designed to ensure a smooth transition from more than a decade of continuous combat to a return to garrison and the primary role as a crisis-response force-in-readiness. As such, the campaign focused on the foundations of discipline, faithfulness, self-excellence, and concerned leadership especially with regard to NCOs: 42% of the active duty Marine Corps hold the rank of Lance Corporal or below, making the Marine Corps easily the most junior of all military services. Initiatives implemented as a result of the Reawakening campaign included policy changes pertaining to the following:

#### **Alcohol Sales**

The Marine Corps efforts to improve safety and reduce the risks posed by alcohol, especially in relation to sexual assault prevention, are outlined below. In addition to policy reviews, initiatives have been implemented pertaining to the proper training of alcohol providers, responsible sales practices, awareness efforts including public service announcements, and "Whole of Character" training programs for new Marines

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that emphasize responsible and ethical behavior. These efforts include:

On-Base Alcohol Sales Restrictions: MCO 1700.22F on Alcoholic Beverage Control is being updated and is expected to be published in early 2015. The MCO will provide additional safeguards for on-base facilities that sell/serve alcohol and reflect requirements outlined in a memo released by the CMC in August 2013. These requirements have already been implemented at all on-base facilities and include the following:

- Restriction of on-base retail alcoholic beverage sales to the hours of 0800 to 2200;
- Removal of distilled spirit products from sites adjacent to barracks;
- Reinforcement of Department of Defense (DOD) alcoholic beverage pricing policy at local commands;
- Limitation of floor space dedicated to the sale and display of alcoholic beverages in locations other than package stores or consolidated main stores, that encompass the package store, to no more than 10% of total retail selling floor space available;
- Consolidated locations for alcohol beverage products and displays so that they are away from the main entrance of the facility (sides or rear) in a location not normally used by underage patrons;
- Restriction of in-store marketing of alcoholic beverages to the area where alcohol is sold; and
- Site-by-site evaluation of on-base facilities operated by the Marine Corps outside of the United States to ensure compliance with existing ration programs and applicable Status of Forces Agreements.

Training for Alcohol Providers: All Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) employees who serve alcohol consumed on premises are required to complete annual responsible alcohol service training using the industry recognized ServSafe Alcohol certification program, offered by the National Restaurant Association, or the Controlling Alcohol Risks Effectively (CARE) program, offered by the American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute. In addition, a data call was released in September 2014 requiring verification that all Marine Corps employees (employed 30 days or longer) who sell or serve alcohol to patrons for immediate consumption on premises have attended and successfully passed the approved alcohol service training program. All commands reported their employees had completed the required training, or are currently in the process of completing the annual renewal requirement

- The Marine Corps NAF Business and Support Services Division (MR) contacted the Washington D.C.-based nonprofit Safe Bars Initiative to determine if their training program for bar staff to recognize and respond to incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault among staff and patrons might be appropriate for adoption by club staff. While it was determined that the training was too early in the stages of development for adoption by the Marine Corps, which already

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provides bystander intervention training to club staff utilizing the CARE program, the initiative appears promising. Marine Corps personnel were provided more information about the initiative and will further review the training to determine whether it fits the evidence-based prevention model for inclusion in civilian bystander intervention training.

The Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR branch is collaborating with the HQMC Substance Abuse Program (SAP) to draft a Public Service Announcement that addresses all Marines taking action to identify and intervene when high-risk behaviors are present.

HQMC SAP provides policy level guidance to the field via MCO 5300.17 that requires installation specific alcohol abuse prevention planning that encompasses a comprehensive marketing plan to combat misuse and abuse of alcohol for coping. In addition, MCO 5300.17 on Marine Corps SAP is currently being updated to reflect a correlation between the use of alcohol and other significant behavioral health issues, including sexual assault.

### **Enhanced Barracks Oversight**

In September 2013, at the General Officers Symposium, the CMC called for several new initiatives pertaining to the barracks. He cited several behavioral problems as the reasoning behind these changes, mentioning specifically the issues of sexual assault, hazing, alcohol misuse, fraternization, and failure to maintain personal appearance standards. These initiatives included:

- Sergeants and Corporals will return to the barracks to provide leadership to the maximum extent possible. This policy change was made in 2011, with the CMC saying it was necessary to save money and put the Corps' new, impressive bachelor enlisted quarters to full use.
- Senior officers, staff NCOs (SNCOs), and NCOs will be in and out of the barracks regularly, especially between 2000 and 0400.
- Company-grade officers will be assigned as officers on duty and SNCOs will be assigned as staff officers on duty. All Marines on duty will be required to wear service uniforms, either Bravos or Charlies, depending on which uniform is in season.
- Two NCOs will be on duty per barracks, and a firewatch will be conducted on each floor of each building.
- Television and video games will not be allowed in the watchstander's place of duty. They must be out and about, and not behind a desk.

### **1.11 Describe your progress in implementing the 2014 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy.**

The Marine Corps has assessed the 2014 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and developed courses of action to ensure compliance with all identified initiatives, many of

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which overlap with existing initiatives put forth in the SAPR Campaign Plan and Addendum. Specific DOD Prevention Strategy tasks that the Marine Corps has implemented include:

- Conduct specialized leader sexual assault prevention training
- Develop and expand gender-responsive and culturally competent programs (e.g. mentorship, initial entry) to address healthy relationships and active bystander intervention—with the emphasis that core values should anchor all actions—in order to support the establishment of a culture of mutual respect
- Review and if necessary expand DOD and Service alcohol policies to address factors beyond individual use (e.g. pricing, outlet density, Arizona Safe Bars Alliance)
- Explore the development of (enhancement of existing) sexual assault deterrence measures and messaging (e.g. publishing court martial results).
- Assess, implement core competencies and continue to update all sexual assault-prevention related training and programs based on latest evidence-based research, practices, and lessons learned
- Implement policies that appropriately address high-risk situations targeted by offenders
- Institute recurring senior leadership meetings (e.g. quarterly Flag Officer/General Officer drumbeat, leader summits) to review sexual assault prevention programs (not case management group meetings)
- Develop sexual assault prevention strategies and programs which employ peers, near-peers (e.g. Service member one rank higher or somewhat senior in position of authority), and social influencers

### **1.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

On 30 September 2014, HQMC SAPR hosted an Inter-Service Working Group on Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico that included SAPR representatives from each Service and DOD SAPRO, as well as representatives from NCIS and HQMC Behavioral Health. The speaker was Dr. James Hopper, an independent consultant, therapist, researcher, and clinical instructor of psychology at Harvard Medical School. His presentation was titled “Outreach to Males Sexually Assaulted in the Service: Foundations, Basics, Next Steps.” The working group discussed potential initiatives, but all agreed that not enough substantive research on the topic existed to validate a specific approach. Key takeaways included:

- Highlight the myths surrounding male sexual assault to leadership at every level to mitigate stereotypes surrounding male victimization.
- Most traumatized men have other traumas they might feel safer discussing. These might include Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE), combat, and other adult trauma.
- Speculation as to why most males do not seek help includes the lack of awareness and acceptance of males as victims of USC. This includes the perception that it is unmanly and weak to be a victim, need or seek help, or share

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vulnerabilities.

- The general consensus of the working group was that male victims are not comfortable reporting USC to a SARC, VA, UVA, or anyone on base.

Areas to focus on included attacking the stigma surrounding male victimization; establishing anonymous and confidential protocols for male victims to access available supportive services; learning about and employing the fundamentals of outreach, e.g., using language that empowers them rather than labeling them, and launching an awareness campaign.

In addition, the Marine Corps has continued its collaboration with the Rape, Abuse, Incest National Network (RAINN), which operates the DOD Safe Helpline, a military and civilian resource database. The DOD Safe Helpline service referral database is populated with input from each Military Service, the National Guard Bureau, the Coast Guard, Military OneSource, and Military HomeFront, and is updated frequently to ensure accuracy and provides information on SARCs, legal, medical, mental health, and spiritual military resources. The referral database also houses information for local civilian resources for Safe Helpline users (victims and victim assistance providers) seeking information and crisis support from both civilian and military response systems. Representatives from RAINN and the DOD Safe Helpline have participated in the Marine Corps SAPR Annual Training Event in August 2014 as guest lecturers.

### **1.13 Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your SAPR program.**

The Marine Corps continues to expand its SAPR Branch at the headquarters level, adding more research and prevention subject matter expertise to implement a more comprehensive approach to preventing sexual assault. These efforts will focus on validating the effectiveness of existing initiatives and protecting vulnerable Marines from high-risk situations. Prevention efforts will consider all Marine populations (bystanders, victims, and offenders) in order to fully understand and interrupt the chain of an offender's actions, prior to an incident of sexual assault. In addition to continued implementation of its SAPR Campaign Plan and the Phase II Addendum, HQMC SAPR will also increase collaboration with other Marine Corps programs to strategically address associated behaviors, including sexual harassment as a possible precursor and substance abuse.

More research will also be conducted to identify more effective training approaches, including a virtual immersive training model. Steps have already been taken toward the development of a large-scale SAPR training product that focuses on the roles and leadership responsibilities of company grade officers, SNCOs, and NCOs. Using the virtual immersive model, the training will be designed to enhance the target audiences' knowledge and skills through an evidence-based approach that positively modifies behavior with respect to SAPR. The training will center on a video production-based simulation requiring participants to play characters in order to identify, prevent,

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intervene, and/or respond to sexual assault or related incidents or dilemmas. The participants will practice in the safety of cyberspace to address real-life situations they may encounter in their roles as leaders, supervisors, and mentors. The participants will learn about consequences of their decisions and actions in terms of how they can affect a victim, unit, and ultimately the Marine Corps.

Each training simulation storyline will be multidimensional in scope, meaning there are several complex and dynamic issues and dilemmas occurring simultaneously or that compound over a period of time. The storylines will not be limited to a single incident during a single period of time, but be inclusive of various periods of time following a sexual assault (e.g., six months after a report is filed, etc.). Below are some topical areas that will be included in the training simulations:

- Reporting outside of the chain of command;
- Addressing false reporting and maintaining supportive climate for victims;
- Contributing to a positive command climate;
- Recognizing signs of retaliation;
- Selection of Uniformed Victim Advocates;
- Initial actions for responding to sexual assault;
- Expedited transfers;
- Navy Regulation Article 1137 (Mandatory Reporting);
- Sexual assault prevention; and
- Distinguishing between sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Additionally, all other training requirements will be covered in accordance with DODI 6495.02 and the DOD learning objectives and core competencies.

### **2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”**

#### **2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.”**

In FY14, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) – the Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) for the Marine Corps – continued its use of the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP) teams, established in June 2012 in support of the DOD Special Victim Capability (SVC) initiative. ASAP pairs special agents and investigators dedicated specifically to the investigation of sexual assaults. This team concept allows personnel to surge sex crime investigations, resulting in a more timely completion and a quicker delivery of investigative reports to Navy and Marine Corps Convening Authorities. ASAP members collaborate throughout the investigative process with Victim Advocates (VAs), Victim Legal Counsel (VLC), and prosecutors, in accordance with the SVC criteria.

To help offset the increase in sexual assault reporting, the Department of the Navy (DON) approved 54 new NCIS billets—including 41 special agents and 13 support staff—in July 2013. The Special Agents have completed the nearly six-month Special

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Agent Basic Training Program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and reported to their assigned field offices, where they are now participating in the Field Training Evaluation Program (FTEP). During the FTEP, new special agents investigate such crimes as larcenies, burglaries, and drug offenses to gain experience and further develop their investigative skills. Although these new special agents are not currently investigating sexual assaults, their contributions help mitigate overall workloads, allowing more experienced agents to focus on the investigation of sex crimes.

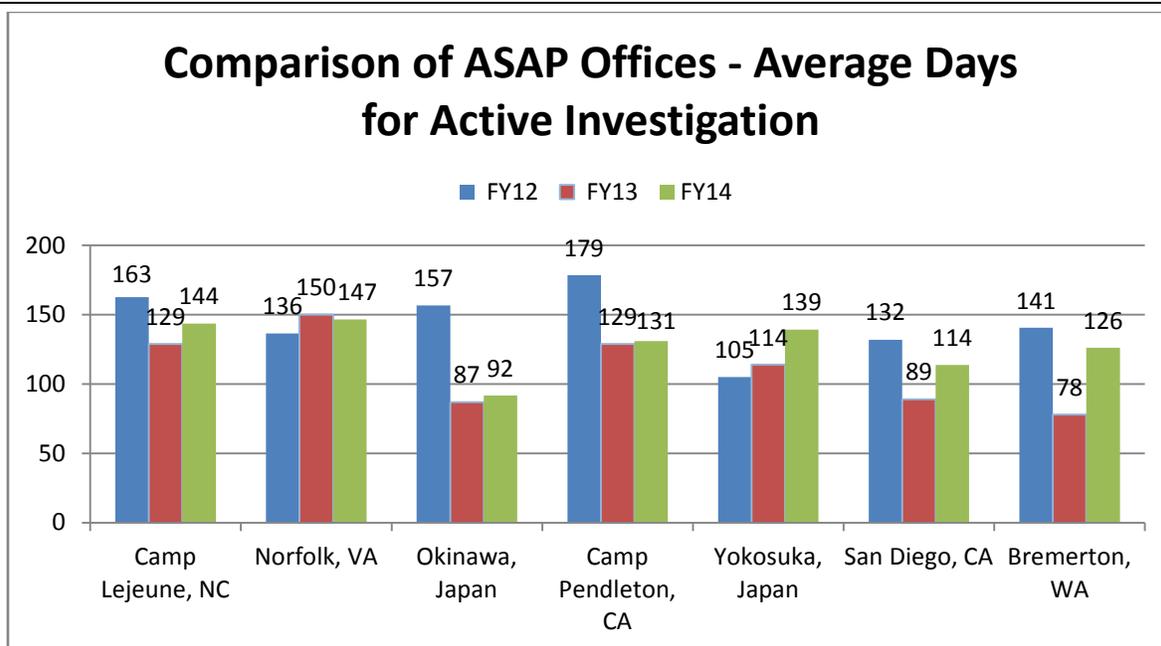
To further address increased sexual assault reporting, NCIS activated 21 NCIS Master-at-Arms (MA) reservists for a period of one year. The reservists are predominantly local and state police officers and detectives who already possess the investigative expertise needed to investigate sexual assault allegations. The MAs were recalled to active duty and attended five weeks of instruction on NCIS policy, advanced interviewing/interrogation techniques, crime scene processing/management, and advanced sexual assault training at FLETC. The MAs graduated in July 2014 and reported to NCIS field offices in the continental United States for duty.

### **2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability for MCIOs.**

The implementation of ASAP in June 2012 established SVC for NCIS. Since its implementation, the timeliness of NCIS sexual assault investigations improved markedly without any degradation to investigative quality. ASAP teams operate in fleet concentration areas where the volume of sexual assault reports is the greatest. ASAP teams have been established in the following locations:

- Camp Lejeune, NC – established June 2012
- Norfolk, VA – established August 2012
- Okinawa, Japan – established September 2012
- Camp Pendleton, CA – established October 2012
- Bremerton, WA – established March 2013
- San Diego, CA – established April 2013
- Yokosuka, Japan – established August 2013

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NCIS investigative timelines are calculated from initial notification until the date all logical investigative leads have been completed and the case has been presented to command for administrative/judicial action. Prior to the ASAP concept, investigative timelines were as long as 300 days in some locations. The average timeline for investigations conducted by ASAP teams in FY 2013 was 110 days, nearly a 24% decrease from 144 days in FY 2012. Data through the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of FY 2014 indicates the length of investigations is 126 days, which is attributed to the continued increase in sexual assaults reported throughout the year.

Additionally, since the expansion of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the number of reported sexual assaults investigated by NCIS has increased significantly. The 2014 sexual assault statistics showed a 55% increase in sexual assault investigations since June 2012. NCIS has diverted Special Agents from other critical mission areas to address this dramatic increase.

### **2.3 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability case assessment protocol for open and closed sexual assault, child abuse, and serious domestic violence cases.**

NCIS policy directs supervisors to conduct a case review every 30 days on open investigations to ensure timeliness, thoroughness, and quality. Additionally, NCIS investigations are subject to further supervisory reviews during field office senior management visits, quality assistance visits by Executive Assistant Directors, field office inspections by the NCIS Inspector General, and NCISHQ program reviews.

Per DODI 5505.18, when an MCIO is the lead investigative agency, it may not close an adult sexual assault investigation without the written disposition data documented in the final investigative report or database. An NCIS investigation is not forwarded to

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command for administrative/judicial action until all investigative leads have been completed. Once the case has been adjudicated, the investigation is closed only when the convening authority provides a Sexual Assault Disposition Report (SADR) to HQMC Judge Advocate Division.

### **2.4 Describe your progress in enhancing training for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.**

To meet SVC requirements, Special Agents, Investigators, and prosecutors must attend advanced training in adult sexual assault, child physical and sexual abuse, and domestic violence. Requirements for the training are outlined in DODI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," and DODIG directive-type memorandum (DTM) 14-002. Training courses that meet these requirements include the Army's Special Victims Unit Investigations Course (SVUIC) (for adult sexual assault investigations) and the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP) (for the investigation of child crimes and domestic violence).

NCIS' goal is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to, investigate, and/or supervise the investigation of SVC offenses. NCIS currently employs 1,050 Special Agents and Investigators, 161 of which are dedicated solely to the investigation of SVC crimes. Since August 2012, 101 of the 161 dedicated personnel and 197 of the non-dedicated personnel have attended the SVUIC—thus leaving a large percentage of Special Agents and Investigators untrained in the advanced course. NCIS continues to work with the Army to satisfy these training requirements and mitigate the restrictions brought about by the limited number of training courses conducted per year, as well as the limited number (8 to 10) of training seats per course available to MCIOs.

To address the issue, NCIS partnered with representatives from the USN Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) and developed an advanced adult sexual assault investigation course that not only meets new legislation and DOD training requirements, but also certifies investigators in conducting these types of investigations. At the end of FY 2014, NCIS offered two pilot courses of the Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigations Training Program (AASAITP) at FLETC and trained an additional 40 NCIS Special Agents and Investigators and 8 USN/USMC prosecutors. At this time, 11 iterations (264 seats) of the AASAITP are funded for FY 2015.

The NCIS AFSVTP training course meets the advanced training standard specified in DODIG DTM 14-0002 pertaining to the investigation of child crimes and domestic/intimate partner violence. To date, 113 Special Agents and Investigators have satisfied this training requirement. This two-week course will be offered twice in FY 2015 (48 seats).

### **2.5 Describe your progress in developing joint doctrine for investigations to incorporate Service interoperability and command independence consistent with**

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### **authorities of MCIOs in the operational/institutional environment.**

In investigations that cross services, the lead investigative MCIO is determined by the service of the subject or the service of the victim if a subject has not been identified. In situations where investigative resources are limited, NCIS works jointly with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) and the Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) to ensure investigations are thorough and timely.

### **2.6 Describe your progress in sustaining the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies.**

Since the three MCIOs have the same DOD-mandated training requirements, NCIS partnered with the Army CID and the AFOSI to establish sexual assault working groups. Through collaboration, the working groups identified joint training opportunities that have resulted in sharing resources, such as subject matter experts.

The FY 2013 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) (title V, subtitle H, section 571) requires all MCIOs to “establish special victim teams for the purpose of investigating allegations of child abuse, serious domestic violence, and sexual offenses.” Additionally, each MCIO must “prescribe standards for the training, selection, and certification of personnel assigned for the special victim teams.”

To meet NDAA directives, DODIG DTM 14-002, “The Establishment of SVC Within the MCIOs” required all MCIOs to develop “a distinct, recognizable group of appropriately trained investigators to investigate allegations of all designated SVC-covered offenses.” SVC-covered offenses include allegations of adult sexual assault, domestic violence involving sexual assault and/or aggravated assault with grievous bodily harm, and child abuse involving sexual assault and/or grievous bodily harm.

### **2.7 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing.**

NCIS established a Forensic Consultant (FC) position in June 2014 at the Defense Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSL). The FC is assigned to the Forensic Analysis Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The FC works with the DFSL staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The FC also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted. This approach has helped eliminate backlogs and reduced turnaround time to less than 30 days from submission to completion of evidence analysis.

The US Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) has partnered with USACIL to provide quality assurance feedback on Navy and Marine Corps Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits processed by their facility. Unlike the civilian sector, USACIL

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does not limit forensic samples submitted and USACIL is time-bound by the UCMJ to complete forensic evidence within the 120 day maximum for “speedy trial.” Their staff does a monumental job in completing evidence examinations within an average of 71–77 days. For comparison, civilian facilities can take 150–160 days to process evidence. All Navy and Marine Corps SAFE kits submitted by Navy SAFE providers to USACIL undergo quality assurance review. Feedback results will be shared with the provider submitting forensic evidence and trends will be shared with all.

### **2.8 Describe your progress in ensuring that all sexual assault crimes are immediately reported to MCIOs to establish investigative oversight and coordination.**

DODI 6495.02 states that “unit Commanders who receive an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault shall immediately refer the matter to the appropriate MCIO,” and DODI 5505.18 requires the MCIO to initiate investigations of all offenses of adult sexual assault of which they become aware. Additionally, the instruction states “all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (and attempts) against adults will be immediately reported to the MCIO, regardless of the severity of the allegation.” NCIS continues to respond to all allegations of sexual assault upon notification. NCIS continues outreach initiatives, such as briefings, Crime Reduction Campaigns, and a Text-Tip anonymous hotline to increase awareness and encourage timely reporting.

### **2.9 Describe your progress in ensuring prompt MCIO investigative notification to Commanders and SARCs concurrent with initiating an investigation of a sexual assault crime.**

In accordance with DODI 5505.18 and the FY14 NDAA, the MCIO investigator assigned to an adult sexual assault investigation will ensure a SARC has been notified as soon as possible to ensure system accountability and victim access to services as needed. In instances where NCIS initiates an investigation, NCIS personnel notifies VAs and SARCs within 24 hours and consults with all members within 48 hours.

### **2.10 Describe your continuing efforts to foster early coordination between investigators and judge advocates when initiating a sexual assault investigation.**

Upon receipt of a sexual assault report, ASAP teams will employ a surge response to complete the investigative activity in a timely manner, with the intent of providing more rapid delivery of the investigative package to the convening authority. The ASAP initiative also includes early engagement with legal and victim advocacy personnel. In instances where NCIS initiates an investigation, NCIS personnel notify prosecutors within 24 hours and consults with them within 48 hours.

### **2.11 For Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, describe your efforts to ensure sexual assault documentation (DD Forms 2910 and 2911) is retained for 50 years in accordance with Section 1723 of the NDAA for FY14.**

As required by NCIS policy, DD Form 2911 (DOD Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Report) is collected by NCIS investigative personnel following a victim’s examination by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE). The form is a required exhibit to the NCIS Report of Investigation, which by policy is retained for 50 years from the date the

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investigation is closed. NCIS does not collect these forms for Restricted reporting. Until new DODI policy is published, NCIS considers all Restricted reports as unsolved, therefore SAFE kits are retained indefinitely. Additionally, the DON requires 50-year retention of DD Form 2910/2911 until new DODI policy is published, changing this requirement from 5 years to 50 years.

### **2.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

NCIS field offices have the responsibility to maintain collaborative relationships with law enforcement agencies within their area of responsibility. When investigations of sexual assault fall within the primary jurisdiction of a local law enforcement agency, NCIS may initiate a joint investigation or assist the agency with investigative leads as deemed appropriate. During the course of the investigation, NCIS remains engaged with local law enforcement counterparts and reports the progress of the investigation to command. This enables continued visibility and awareness in the event that civilian authorities defer prosecution to the military or civilian prosecutors decline the case and NCIS decides to pursue additional investigative leads.

### **2.13 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.**

NCIS launched the Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) Program to assess field performance and adherence to operational excellence, focusing on investigative quality, timeliness, and compliance with NCIS policy and standards. SAVs are initiated by the NCIS Deputy Director at his/her discretion. In addition, the Quality Assurance Visit Program is a program in which the NCIS geographic Executive Assistant Directors for Atlantic, Pacific, and Global Operations conduct regularly scheduled visits to field offices to assess investigative quality, timeliness, and compliance with NCIS policy and standards.

Additionally, in an effort to further professionalize and enhance the investigative capabilities of active-duty MAs, NCIS will commence a separate pilot program in FY15. Twelve MAs selected from the fleet who have already attended the eight-week Military Police Investigator's course will attend the same FLETC course of instruction as their reserve counterparts. Upon graduation, they will report for duty to NCIS field offices, where they will conduct criminal investigations under the auspices of the Special Agent in Charge.

## **3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”**

### **3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.”**

During FY14, the legal community continued to implement and refine the 2012 CMC-directed legal reorganization to raise the quality and consistency of legal support across the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps has instituted a number of process improvements designed to formalize the higher standards for the practice of military justice. They

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include new detailing and qualification standards, implementation of the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) directive memorandum, implementation of the FY14 NDAA and standardization of military justice processes. These improvements promote the proper detailing of counsel, the efficient handling of complex cases such as sexual assault to better hold offenders accountable.

### **Increased Counsel Qualification Standards**

The Marine Corps recently increased the qualification standards for all judge advocates, including Article 32 investigating officers, handling special victim cases. With few exceptions, Article 32 investigating officers now must be field grade judge advocates that have experience handling special victim cases as a trial counsel or defense counsel. Additionally, detailing authorities must consider a number of factors when detailing counsel or investigating officers, including trial experience, education, training, and the individual characteristics of the case.

For special victim cases, the Marine Corps developed new guidance and qualification criteria for detailing counsel. In FY14, the regional trial counsels (RTC) personally detailed all counsel and other trial support assets to all special victim cases. Before being detailed by the RTC to a special victim case, the trial counsel must be special victim qualified. This qualification requires the trial counsel to meet certain standards including time as a trial counsel, experience, training, prior qualification as a general court-martial trial counsel, and previous experience as an assistant trial counsel on a contested special victim case. Once the trial counsel meets the standards to be qualified as special victim capable, the RTC and the Legal Services Support Section (LSSS) Officer in Charge (OIC) will review their background and experience and ensure they are confident in the counsel's ability to work with victims of sexual assault and to prosecute special victim cases. In addition, trial counsel assigned to sexual assault cases are required to consult with civilian Highly Qualified Experts (HQE). HQEs are seasoned civilian prosecutors with significant experience in complex criminal litigation, to include successful trial-level work in sexual assault cases. Trial counsel must consult HQEs within 10 days of receiving a sexual assault case to ensure all avenues of investigation are explored and that they begin to develop an overview of the trial strategy. With these new requirements and consistent field grade supervision, trial counsels are well-equipped to handle the increasing complexity of sexual assault cases.

### **Implementation of DOD DTM 14-003, "DOD Implementation of Special Victim Capability (SVIP) Prosecution and Legal Support"**

In February 2014, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness issued a DTM to establish policy for implementation of a Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capability, across the DOD to provide a distinct, recognizable group of appropriately skilled personnel to investigate and prosecute covered offenses. The Marine Corps utilized the RTC/HQE supervisory model to implement this requirement.

### **Implementation of the FY14 NDAA**

The Fiscal Year 2014 NDAA included changes to nearly every stage of the military

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justice process: changes to initial disposition decisions, limitations on the scope of preliminary hearings under Article 32, review of non-referral decisions, establishment of minimum sentences for certain sex offenses, and limitations on the scope of clemency available for members convicted of crimes. The Marine Corps, as a member of the Joint Service Committee on Military Justice, has been working closely with the other Services to implement these significant changes through amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial DOD, DON, and Marine Corps regulations, and practice advisories to the fleet. Additionally, the Marine Corps began a complete revision of the Manual for Legal Administration in order to implement and incorporate the authorities and developments from the Fiscal Year 2013 and 2014 NDAA's.

### Standardized Forms

In FY14, the Marine Corps continued to standardize its trial services forms ensure all reporting and requests for legal services are standardized regardless of where a Marine serves. This standardization promotes consistency across the Service and reduces variances in information collected and reported and also minimizes the training time when Marines move to a different region.

### 3.2 Describe your progress in implementing a special victims' advocacy/counsel for victims.

The Marine Corps VLCO was established on 1 November 2013 (and became fully operational on 1 January 2014) to provide legal advice and counseling to eligible victims of all crimes under the UCMJ, including sexual assault, throughout the length of the investigation and prosecution process. Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) help safeguard and assert victims' rights throughout the military justice process. To date, the VLCO:

- Assisted more than 750 crime victims.
- Established an enduring personnel structure now comprised of 15 active duty judge advocates, one senior paralegal, and 8 enlisted legal services specialists, plus 2 Auxiliary VLC available to assist when needed.
- Received overwhelmingly positive feedback from the fleet.
- Helped Commanders across the Marine Corps to understand victims' views with regard to disposition decisions, expedited transfers, and collateral misconduct, among other matters.

The VLCO mission is to protect victims' rights at all stages of the military justice process by providing legal advice and, when detailed, representation to victims of sexual assault and other crimes. VLC safeguard and assert victims' rights provided within the Manual for Courts-Martial, including the Military Rules of Evidence (MRE), Rules for Courts-Martial (RCM), and UCMJ. Since the decision by the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces in *L.R.M. v. Kastenber* (CAAF Jul 2013), victims have had the right to be heard "through counsel." Among the rights VLC assert on behalf of their clients are:

1. Rights under Article 6b, UCMJ
2. Right to attend and be heard at legal proceedings per MRE 412, 513, or 514;
3. Right to be present at all legal proceedings per MRE 615;

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4. Right to provide "Victim's View as to Disposition" of the case to the convening authority per RCM 306;
5. Right to confidential communication with victim advocate per MRE 514;
6. Right to receive copy of record of trial upon completion of the case per Article 54(e), UCMJ; and
7. Any other victim rights provided by law, regulation, or Service policy.

The Marine Corps expanded the eligibility for VLC assistance beyond victims of sexual assault to include victims of all crimes in violation of the UCMJ, as permitted by 10 USC §§ 1044, 1044e, and 1565b, including both adult and minor dependents. Additionally, eligible victims include those who file restricted reports or have not yet decided whether to file a report are entitled to VLCO services.

The Marine Corps set high standards for judge advocates selected for assignment to VLCO: they must have military justice experience, pass sensitive position screening, and complete a specialized VLC course offered by one of the Judge Advocate General's schools. Ultimately, VLC are certified by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy per 10 U.S.C. § 1044e(c).

VLC and the VLCO supervisory chain are autonomous from, and independent of, any other legal organization or chain of command within the Marine Corps. The SJA to CMC establishes and oversees the VLCO, while an OIC leads the VLCO and is responsible for the professional supervision of VLC and the delivery of victims' legal services. The initial personnel structure approved for the VLCO at initial operating capability was 15 active duty Marine Corps judge advocates, supported by nine enlisted legal services specialists, plus four part-time active duty O-3 judge advocates as Auxiliary Victims' Legal Counsel (AVLC). AVLC have a separate primary duty assignment and serve as VLC only when needed to handle conflict cases or high case volume. The Marine Corps added one reserve O-3 judge advocate who received one year orders to establish a VLCO office at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Cherry Point, NC. The service also added an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) Detachment, VLCO Reserve Branch, which currently consists of one drilling reserve O-5 and one drilling reserve O-3, each supporting the VLCO up to 36 days per year. The Marine Corps has also hired one GS-11 Paralegal Specialist to support the VLCO headquarters element, taking the place of the previous enlisted legal services specialist. The eight remaining enlisted legal services specialists will be replaced by GS-9 paralegals in FY15. Finally, the VLCO has requested to hire four part-time HQEs, with one available to support each of the four VLCO regions. These HQEs will be experienced litigators to help train VLC and to advise VLC on case strategy.

Since establishment, the VLCO has provided numerous briefings to increase awareness of legal services available to victims. Between October 2013 and February 2014, the VLCO OIC traveled extensively across all Marine Corps regions to provide briefs about this program, including meeting with Commanders, SARCs, VAs, Family Advocacy Program (FAP) personnel, Victim-Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel,

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military criminal investigators (such as NCIS and Marine Corps CID), and all Marine Corps judge advocates. On 24 January 2014, the VLCO OIC briefed all the Marine Corps three- and four-star generals at the Executive Officer Offsite (EOS) meeting in Arlington, VA. The VLCO Deputy OIC spoke at each of the TCAP training events, conducted at Camp Lejeune, NC, on 14 January 2014, and at Camp Pendleton, CA on 4 February 2014, to educate trial counsel about the role of VLC. During the FY14 SJA to CMC Legal Community Training, 25-27 February 2014, the VLCO OIC briefed all the senior JAs, including Marine Corps military judges.

Since November 2013, the VLCO has also made use of media platforms to advertise available services. Information about VLCO has been included in monthly Marine Corps Public Affairs updates read by Commanders and others. Additionally, several military newspapers have featured articles about VLCO, including the Marine Corps Times, and base newspapers at Camp Lejeune, MCAS Beaufort, and MCB Quantico. Finally, the VLCO has a public website with essential information about the program and VLC contact information.

### **VLCO Training**

#### **Certification Training**

All attorneys and paralegals assigned to VLCO attend specialized initial training at one of the Judge Advocate General's Schools. The Air Force offers The Special Victims' Counsel Course twice per year at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, AL,. The Army Special Victims' Counsel Course offered at The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS) in Charlottesville, VA, has been offered three times to date. Navy Justice School (NJS) has offered one similar course to date. All these courses include instruction in substantive military law, victim behavior, victim services, counseling techniques, and participation in practical scenario-driven exercises.

#### **Legal Education**

VLC attend additional specialized training offered by organizations outside the military as available. Some of the courses attended by VLC since 1 November 2013 are Preventing, Assessing, and Treating Child, Adolescent, and Adult Trauma offered by the Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma; Equal Justice for Children sponsored by the National District Attorneys Association; and the 2014 Crime Victim Law Conference sponsored by the National Crime Victim Law Institute.

#### **Annual VLCO Training Event**

The first annual VLCO-wide training event took place in August 2014. This event featured several classes by prominent victims' legal rights experts, and provided an opportunity to share lessons learned and develop best practices.

See item 5.10 in LOE 5 for more information pertaining to the implementation of VLCO.

**3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the special victim capability program (paralegals, JAGs, Judges, special victim counsel/victim legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive**

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### **specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.**

#### **Enhanced Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Training**

The Marine Corps TCAP has overseen a large increase in training in the last three years. In FY14, TCAP offered two week-long courses focused on the prosecution of sexual assault cases as mandated in MARADMIN 610/13, attendance at which meets the training requirement to be awarded the qualification to prosecute special victim cases. The TCAP courses included training in building case theory, charging under Article 120, UCMJ, general trial advocacy skills, use of expert witnesses, victim support, and prosecutorial ethics. A mix of experienced experts provided the instruction, including senior judge advocates, district attorneys, and expert witnesses who frequently testify in sexual assault cases, such as computer forensic experts, forensic DNA analysts, toxicologists, and SANEs. To ensure that trial counsel better represent the victims' interests when prosecuting cases, the Marine Corps also continued its partnership with the United States Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). The OVC provided valuable financial support and information on current victims' rights laws and trends.

Since 2011, the Marine Corps has significantly expanded the funding and approved courses available to assist trial counsel in understanding and prosecuting special victim cases from three courses available through NJS and TCAP, to over 20 courses available through NJS, TCAP, the National District Attorney's Association, the Department of Justice, National Advocacy Center, the FLETC, and the Army and Air Force Judge Advocate General's (JAG) schools. In these courses, trial counsel, trial administrative officers, legal services specialists, and regional trial investigators, focus on specific aspects of special victim cases, from working with victims to trial advocacy, understanding digital exploitation of children and child abuse, gathering and analyzing evidence, and partnering with victim advocates and agents from NCIS in investigating and prosecuting special victim cases. Marine Corps TCAP will continue to work with NCIS, our sister Services, the Department of Justice, and other national prosecution training organizations to provide the highest quality of training for our trial counsel working with special victim cases and other special victim capable partners.

The Marine Corps Defense Services Organization (DSO), with the mission of delivering zealous, independent, and professional defense services to Marines and Sailors facing disciplinary action, oversees the Defense Counsel Assistance Program (DCAP). Since 2011, DCAP has aggressively sought out and sent defense counsel to training courses designed to ensure DSO attorneys maintain the knowledge and experience necessary to provide successful representation despite sweeping changes in the manner the military prosecutes sexual assault cases when cases are referred to courts-martial. The DSO continues to attend service school training at NJS and the Army and Air Force JAG schools. The training from these service schools is bolstered by attendance at civilian training events sponsored by organizations such as the National Association for Criminal Defense Lawyers, Federal Public Defenders Association, Bronx Defenders Academy, National Criminal Defense College, and various other local and state public defender offerings. More specific training is provided through consultations with the

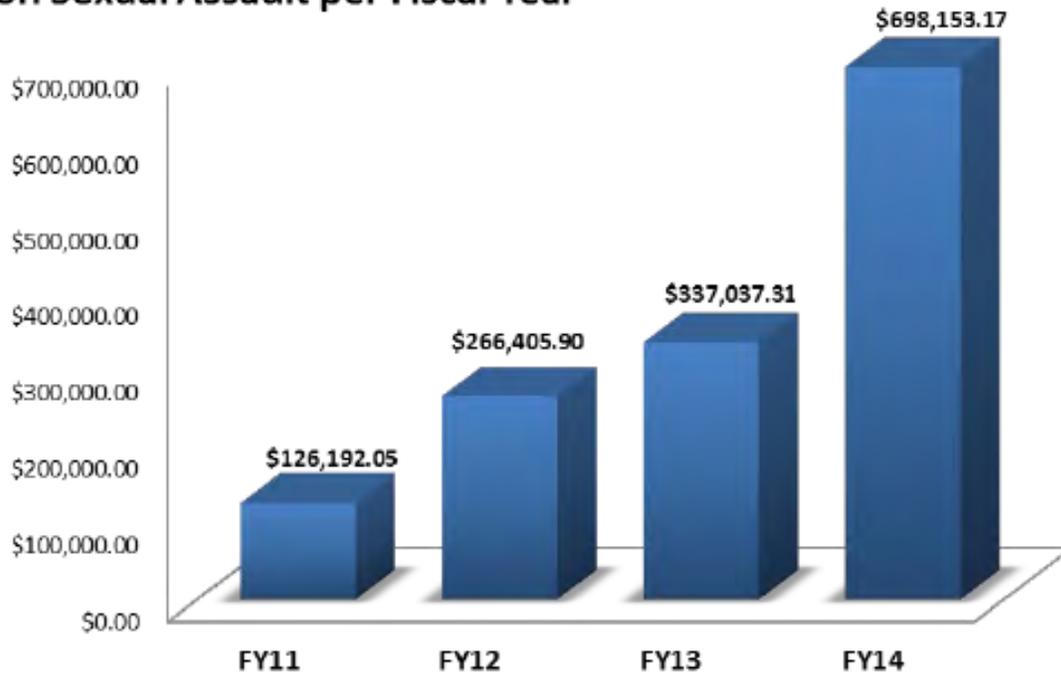
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Marine Corps criminal defense HQE. The Marine Corps DSO will continue to train its attorneys to the best extent possible, ensuring that Marine and Navy accused receive competent and effective representation.

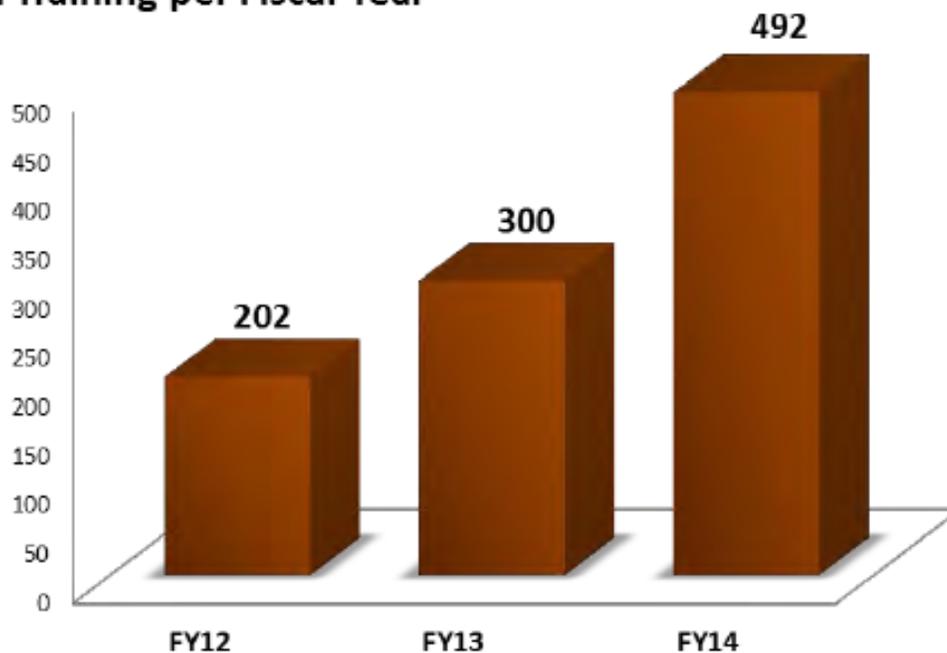
In addition to the nationally recognized training provided to Marine Corps trial and defense counsel, the Marine Corps implemented increased regional and local training standards by the regional and senior trial/defense counsel. As recorded in the updated Manual for Legal Administration, each regional supervisory counsel must provide for two days of training for all counsel within the region every quarter, and each senior supervisory trial or defense counsel must provide two one-day trainings each quarter. These trainings focus the counsel on how to leverage the additional special victim capabilities at their region and installation such as the family advocacy specialists, health care providers, child protective services, law enforcement officers, SARCs, VAs, and the local forensic testing facilities. They also instill the importance of ethical representation and the basic trial advocacy skills required for special victim cases. The below charts show both the number of counsel trained for special victim capabilities (including VLC) and the level of funding the Marine Corps has committed to train our trial counsel, defense counsel, and VLC (FY14 only) in handling these complex cases.

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### Amount of Funds Expended to Train Marine Corps Legal Staff on Sexual Assault per Fiscal Year



### Number of Marine Corps Personnel Receiving Sexual Assault Legal Training per Fiscal Year



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### **Victim Witness Assistance Personnel:**

The Marine Corps provides special victim capability training to all of its regional and installation victim witness liaisons through an annual course. This course covers an in depth discussion of victims' rights and how to ensure victims are provided needed services. The course has classes on working with victims, understanding services offered by SAPR as well as FAP, and enforcing victims' rights. In addition to the annual course, each region has semi-annual meetings of all the Victim-Witness liaisons where they discuss and train on issues faced by that region as well as quarterly installation meetings to discuss and train on issues faced by that particular installation.

### **3.4 Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect shall be placed in the service personnel record.**

The Manpower Management Special Duty Assignment section screens the Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS) for sex-related offenses. SAPR led an Operational Planning Team to develop requirements and policy that captured UCMJ articles for non-judicial punishment and court martial entries concerning sexually-related misconduct. MARADMIN 416/14, published 22 August 2014, outlines the process for Commanders to identify and review the OMPFs of Marines with sexual misconduct convictions. Naval Justice Information System (NJIS) ALNAV 065/14 was released 18 August 2014 and is the long-term solution (two-year process) for this task.

### **3.5 Describe your progress to expand the availability, sequencing, and scope of Commanders' legal courses (e.g., range of command legal authorities and options). Include how you are assessing course outcomes.**

#### **Training for Commanders and Marines**

The Marine Corps legal community has increased training and education of Marines regarding sexual assault to supplement broader SAPR programs. These legal efforts to confront sexual assault include increased training of senior leaders, participation in training of Marines, and increased communication concerning the results of courts-martial for educational and deterrent effect.

#### **Senior Leader Training**

The Marine Corps provides formal and informal legal training for senior enlisted leaders, Commanders, and General Officers. Formally, senior enlisted leaders are trained at the Senior Enlisted Course and the Sergeant Major Symposium on Military Justice, which includes an overview of the military justice process, the role of convening authorities in that process, unique sexual assault requirements, legal pitfalls such as unlawful command influence, and recent developments in military justice. Senior Commanders are similarly trained in these areas in the weeklong Commanders Course, and the senior officer course through NJS and TJAGLCS. The Marine Corps recently increased the focus on legal accountability at the Commanders Course from one hour to four hours to help Commanders understand the nuances of sexual assault cases. All of these courses have been modified to increase the focus on sexual assault, including educating these leaders about sexual assault myths, victimology, updates to UCMJ

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Article 120, and SAPR policies such as Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA) and SAPR 8-Day Briefs.

### **Legal Community Training**

SJAs provide daily advice and informal training to the Commanders and senior enlisted they serve, keeping those Commanders apprised of continuing developments and advising them on military justice matters as issues arise in disciplinary cases. The SJA to CMC provides annual training to SJAs on updates in the law from the NDAA and other policy updates at the annual Legal Community Training. SJAs also receive instruction on emerging sexual assault tools and trends. This training ensures Commanders are provided the most accurate and up-to-date legal advice.

### **3.6 Describe your effort to ensure the withholding of initial disposition authority in certain sexual assault cases from all Commanders who do not possess at least Special Court Martial Convening Authority and who are not in the grade of O6 or higher.**

#### **Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA)**

Grade requirements for convening authorities to dispose of sexual assaults have also increased. In April 2012, the SecDef withheld initial disposition authority (IDA) in sexual assault offenses (SA-IDA)—including penetration offenses, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit those crimes—to the Colonel/special court-martial convening authority (SPCMCA) level. The CMC expanded SA-IDA to include all contact sex offenses, child sex offenses, and any attempts to commit those offenses. As a result, the Marine Corps now has a smaller group of more senior and experienced officers making disposition decisions for all sexual offense allegations and any related collateral misconduct. These requirements have been implemented in the Marine Corps in the Legal Administrative Manual. Commander's courses and the Legal Community Training discuss the requirements with Commanders and SJAs. In addition, reports of dispositions of sexual assault cases are sent to Judge Advocate Division on the Secretary of Navy's required SADR form, which lists the grade and name of the Commander making the disposition decision.

### **3.7 Describe your efforts to ensure SAPR first responder knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).**

Training for MRE 514 is included in the 40-hour Marine Corps victim advocacy training required for all SARCs and VAs.

In addition, SAPR first responders often work alongside VLC. Marine VLC protect victims' rights at all stages of the military justice process by providing legal advice and, when detailed, representation to victims of sexual assault and other crimes. Among the rights VLC assert on behalf of their clients are:

1. Rights under Article 6b, UCMJ
2. Right to attend and be heard at legal proceedings per MRE 412, 513, or 514;
3. Right to be present at all legal proceedings per MRE 615;
4. Right to provide "Victim's View as to Disposition" of the case to the convening

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<p>authority per RCM 306;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Right to confidential communication with victim advocate per MRE 514;</li> <li>6. Right to receive copy of record of trial upon completion of the case per Article 54(e), UCMJ; and</li> <li>7. Any other victim rights provided by law, regulation, or Service policy.</li> </ol>
<p><b>3.8 Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your for those members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any pertinent referrals such as drug and alcohol counseling, or other types of counseling or intervention.</b></p>
<p>There are no specific direct care programs that Navy Medicine maintains or has implemented specifically for members convicted of sexual assault. While convicted offenders are offered programs when incarcerated (if applicable) and several civilian programs are available as well, very few Navy providers have expertise in treatment for sex offenders.</p>
<p><b>3.9 NGB, describe how you are ensuring that all investigations are being referred to the NGB-JA/Office of Complex Investigations.</b></p>
<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>3.10 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.</b></p>
<p>For FY14: The Marine Corps organized external collaborators who presented at our Annual SAPR training which took place 19–21 August 2014 in Quantico, VA. This training was attended by all SARCs and SAPR VAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Voices and Faces Project (Chicago) who presented “What We Can Learn From Sexual Violence Survivors”</li> <li>– DOD Inspector General (Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations) who presented on “Assisting Victims with Reprisal”</li> <li>– Mid-Shore Region for All Seasons Mental Health Clinic who presented on "Secondary Trauma"</li> <li>– DOD SAPRO and RAINN who presented on the DOD Safe Helpline and HelpRoom</li> <li>– “1in6” organization (Santa Barbara, CA) who presented on “Understanding Men Who Were Sexually Abused or Assaulted”</li> </ul> <p>As discussed above, every RTC office in the Marine Corps is composed of a civilian HQE. By having the HQEs positioned within the regional LSSSs, the trial counsel have ready access to these specialists to help develop trial strategies and provide relevant feedback on a day-to-day basis. The prosecution HQEs have provided analysis and assisted with case strategy in over 150 sexual assault cases. The Response Systems to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel (RSP) studied the effectiveness of this program and recommended the “SJA to the CMC continue to fund and expand programs that provide a permanent civilian presence in the training structure for both trial and defense counsel.” The RSP cited these HQEs as adding perspective, base-level experience,</p>

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continuity, transparency, and validity to military counsel training programs.

In LSSS-West, the HQE has organized coordination meetings and training with local law enforcement agencies, district attorneys' offices and the local sexual assault response team. These efforts have resulted in the development of SOPs concerning transfer of cases from local authorities to military authorities, transfer of SAFE exams to military installations, obtaining records from Child Protective Services, employed local resources to support child victims and witnesses in court-martials and provided insight to local prosecutors and law enforcement on unique military issues.

### **3.11 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.**

The Marine Corps legal community will continue to lead the accountability line of effort in the fight against sexual assault. In the upcoming years, key initiatives will include solidifying changes to law and policy through implementing regulations; evaluating and executing recommendations from the RSP, JPP, and the MJRG; refining military justice management tools and processes; and ensuring the Marine Corps maintains the judge advocate structure required to support these developments.

Under the leadership of the SJA to CMC, the legal community will use improved management tools and processes to evaluate best practices, identify shortfalls in our practice, and develop new standards for the legal community. Our forthcoming initiatives include increased standardization of sexual assault disposition processes and development of training for Article 32 Preliminary Hearing Officers to ensure competent, thorough, and fair evaluation of allegations under the new Article 32 rules. In FY15, the SJA to CMC will publish a completely revised Legal Services Administration Manual that sets standards, requires training to meet those standards, and further implements, the legal services inspection, to inspect to those standards. In addition, Judge Advocate Division will publish guidance and training for SJAs to help them understand the numerous policy and legislative changes affecting military justice and sexual assault response.

### **3.12 (Q3 from DOD Amendment to Data Call) Provide a response to the following data points regarding to the Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability:**

- **Percentage of SVIP cases preferred, compared to overall number of courts martial preferred in FY14**
- **Percentage of special victim offense courts-martial tried by, or with the direct advice and assistance of a specially trained prosecutor**

- In FY14, 13.0% of all cases preferred were SAPR sexual assault cases. The Marine Corps preferred charges in 1,342 cases that went to either a general, special, or summary court-martial, and 175 of these cases were SAPR sexual assault cases.

- 100% of all SAPR sexual assaults were prosecuted by a specially trained

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prosecutor. In accordance with paragraph 1204 of MCO P5800.16A, all lead trial counsel detailed to a special victim case, including all sexual assault cases, must be personally detailed by the regional trial counsel. Before detailing a trial counsel to a special victim case, the counsel must be qualified to try a special victim case. In order to qualify to try a special victim case, a trial counsel must be general court-martial qualified, and meet additional standards, including training, experience, and have previously tried a contested special victim case as an assistant trial counsel. The training requirement can only be met by attending an intermediate-level sexual assault course.

### **4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance—The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”**

#### **4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include responsibilities established in DODI 6400.07, enclosure 2.**

Throughout out FY14, the Marine Corps continued to refine its ability to deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options through several measures, including the following: continued compliance with the DOD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP); further refinement and auditing of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines; sustainment of proper staffing requirements; continued use of the SAPR 8-Day Brief; and continued compliance with the standards of victim assistance personnel, as identified in DODI 6400.07, Enclosure 2.

SARC and VA training is designed to provide these SAPR personnel with a wide repertoire of knowledge, skills, and tools to successfully provide culturally sensitive, high-quality, and victim-centered response and care. From the time a victim of sexual assault contacts an advocate and chooses to file a report until the time the victim decides that services are no longer needed, Marine Corps SAPR advocates dedicate themselves to a process that is not only multifaceted but also requires an innovative and skillful ability to navigate effectively: building rapport with victims; lending a compassionate, nonjudgmental ear; performing nonclinical safety assessments; accurately informing victims of their options and carrying out their decisions; referring victims to and helping them access the desired medical, counseling, legal, investigative, and other services; accompanying them to appointments as requested; providing victims with case status updates; and staffing the 24/7 Installation Helplines.

#### **4.2 Describe your progress in allowing Reserve Component Service members who are victims of sexual assault while on active duty to remain on active duty status to obtain the treatment and support afforded active duty members.**

Marine Corps Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) evaluates each sexual assault report to determine the needs of the victim. If a Reserve Component member reports being assaulted on active duty status for over 30 days, he or she is afforded the option to remain on active duty orders until services are no longer required under the Title 10

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status, or the victim chooses to waive the Title 10 status. If a Reserve Component member waives his or her Title 10 status or has been on orders for less than 30 days, a Line of Duty (LOD) Determination is established that will allow for the victim to receive medical and mental health care while not on an active duty status.

While medical entitlements for Reserve Component members remain dependent on a Line of Duty (LOD) determination as to whether or not the sexual assault incident occurred in an active duty or inactive duty training status, this determination does not affect their eligibility to file a report or to receive SAPR support services. All SAPR program services are available to Reserve Component members who are sexually assaulted when performing active service and during inactive duty training. If they report a sexual assault that occurred prior to or while not performing active service or inactive training, they are still eligible to receive SAPR support services from a SARC and a SAPR VA and to file a restricted or unrestricted report.

If requested by the Reserve Component member, the command should allow for separate training on different weekends or times from the alleged offender or with a different unit in the home drilling location to ensure undue burden is not placed on the victim and his or her family by the transfer. Transfer of the alleged offender instead of the victim will also be considered.

In accordance with SECNAV 1770.3D and MCO 1770.2B, LOD determinations are processed and completed prior to the victim's change in duty status.

### **4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring that a member of the Reserve Components who is a victim of sexual assault by another member of the Reserve Components has timely access to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator.**

MCO 1752.5B applies equally to the Active and Reserve Forces. MARFORRES has a 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline that provides immediate telephonic crisis response to all active duty and reserve component Marines/Sailors assigned to the 162 Marine Reserve Sites throughout the United States including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The Helpline is staffed by the MARFORRES SARC, the three major subordinate Command SARCs, and two civilian VAs located in New Orleans. All Reserve Sites are mandated to post the MARFORRES SAPR Helpline as well as the DOD SAFE Helpline throughout the common areas of their facilities. In addition, all Marine Corps Reserve Sites have at least one trained and appointed UVA assigned to the site to provide in person response to victims of sexual violence. The majority of Reserve Sites have multiple certified UVAs totaling 320 assigned throughout MARFORRES. All of the sites have memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with other SAPR military services and rape crisis centers in their localities establishing relationships for victims' services. Sexual assault victims can access SAPR services by calling the MARFORRES SAPR Helpline, contacting their unit's UVA directly, calling the DOD SAFE Helpline or notifying their chain of command. No matter how the report is received, a referral will be made to the local UVA to provide immediate in-person response. UVAs are required to answer all calls within 15 minutes and to respond in person within one hour of notification.

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### **4.4 List the total number of full-time SARC/SAPR VAs serving at brigade or equivalent level. If not at 100%, describe your efforts to achieve 100% fill.**

The Marine Corps continues to maintain full compliance with this NDAA requirement. As of December 2014, the current full-time Marine Corps SAPR workforce includes 48 SARCs and 20 SAPR VAs. In addition, the Marine Corps SAPR workforce also includes 1,423 UVAs and 41 collateral-duty SARCs.

Due to the size and operational nature of the Marine Corps, VAs have been placed at the installation in general support of the operational forces. The number of VAs hired and their placement were determined by the size of the eligible population supported and the number of victims. Full-time SARCs were placed at the installation level, in general support of the operational forces, and at the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Marine Division, Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Logistics Group, and select Military Occupational Special (MOS) schools. Placement of civilian full-time SARCs at these levels allowed the Marine Corps to further operationalize the SAPR program, while providing the best support to victims of sexual assault. Per Marine Corps Order, SARCs are required at the General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) level and at every Marine Expeditionary Unit. O-6 level Commanders can appoint a collateral-duty SARC, but this is not a requirement.

A minimum of two UVAs are appointed to geographically remote units, schools, operational battalions, squadrons, and equivalent-sized commands, whether in garrison or deployed. MCRC ensures each recruiting region, Marine Corps District, and recruiting station appoints a minimum of one UVA. MARFORRES ensures each Inspector-Instructor or Site Support Staff on every MARFORRES site appoints a minimum of one UVA. Marine Corps Embassy Security Group ensures each region appoints a minimum of one UVA.

### **4.5 Describe what measures have been taken by your Service to ensure that Service members are informed in a timely manner of the member's option to request a Military Protective Order (MPO) from the command of assignment. Include documentation that requires law enforcement agents to document MPOs in their investigative case files, to include documentation for Reserve Component personnel in Title 10 status.**

All SAPR personnel and command team members are instructed to immediately perform a safety assessment whenever a sexual assault report is received. In addition, MCO 1752.5B mandates Commanders to issue an MPO, if applicable, and to provide the victim with a copy of the signed MPO. The MPO will remain in effect until the Commander terminates the order or issues a replacement order. To help ensure its implementation, this requirement was also included in the SAPR 8-Day Brief, as well as in the forthcoming Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) Report, currently in development.

Regarding the documentation of MPOs by law enforcement, the following excerpt is provided in NCIS policy:

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*NCIS personnel must respond in a timely manner to all reported sexual assault complaints, regardless of when or where the assault occurred. NCIS personnel should have initial face-to-face contact with the victim as soon as possible upon receipt of a complaint. If the victim desires, the VA should be present during the interview. Investigators should interview the victim prior to writing a Report of Investigation (ROI) (OPEN). Follow-up meetings with the victim can be arranged, at the victim's convenience, to obtain further details of the sexual assault incident. Due to external reporting requirements, the following must be contained within the ROI (OPEN): database checks, command notification, MPO issued or considered, SAFE exam conducted, crime scene conducted or pending, specific location, date, and time of the incident, alcohol involvement, VWAP pamphlet, and UCMJ offense.*

**4.6 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and refresher training for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification if appropriate.**

### **SARCs/VAs/UVAs**

In order to maintain D-SAACP credentials, SAPR advocates must complete 32 hours of continuing education every two years. SARCs and many civilian VAs are able to complete this requirement at the Annual SAPR Training Event. UVAs are able to maintain their D-SAACP credentials through the Continuing Education Guidance and Course Catalog, which the Marine Corps assembled in June 2013 and maintains on the HQMC SAPR SharePoint site. This guidance features a list of accessible online courses that have been approved by HQMC SAPR and include content designed to hone the skills and knowledge of a UVA. In addition, this publication also contains quizzes that must be completed by the UVAs after they take each course; this enables SARCs to gauge the progress and knowledge of each UVA, and the results must be submitted to D-SAACP as proof of completion of the credit hours. The Continuing Education Guidance and Course Catalog was recently updated in April 2014 to ensure that all courses listed were still available, relevant, and appropriate.

Marine Corps victim advocacy training emphasizes the Victim Advocate Code of Professional Ethics, which provides guidance on appropriate relationships and boundaries with clients, colleagues, other professionals, and the public. It states that the victim's interests should be the top priority for all SAPR personnel, which includes the protection of the victim's legal rights, civil rights, and privacy. In addition, SAPR personnel are expected to share knowledge and encourage proficiency and excellence in victim assistance among colleagues and allied professionals, as well as maintain high personal and professional standards in the capacity of a service provider and advocate for victims. The Marine Corps is dedicated to ensuring that these and all other criteria are met prior to SAPR personnel performing duties in order for all victims of sexual assault to receive proper care and support.

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The Marine Corps process of credential revocation was established with the implementation of DSAID, and is initiated by Commander notification to HQMC SAPR via a revocation letter. The DSAID Program Manager at HQMC SAPR will ensure that the DSAID profile of the SARC/VA/UVA whose credentials are being revoked is inactivated. In addition, the Commander can also exercise the option to suspend the credentials of a SARC/VA/UVA pending the completion of an investigation. HQMC SAPR then notifies the National Organization for Victim Assistance of the revocation or suspension, and maintains copies of all revocation and suspension letters.

### **Medical Personnel (Navy Medicine)**

Per BUMEDINST 6310.11, Enclosure 8, paragraph 4, annual sustainment training will be completed using primary and secondary DVDs, Sexual Assault Forensics and Clinical Management: A Virtual Practicum and Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations in Navy Medicine. Health care providers without pelvic or genitalia examination competency or privileging will complete the standard Navy Medical Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Competency Assessment (NAVMED 6310/7) annually and complete sustainment training requirements. Training compliance is tracked in Fleet Training Management & Planning System.

Navy Medicine currently credentials and privileges providers every two years in accordance with joint commission medical staff standards. Additionally, clinical support staff nurses are credentialed at each new duty station and at two year intervals.

Personnel who do not meet the standard requirements are not authorized to perform SAFE examinations as directed by higher authority.

### **4.7 Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP certified prior to performing the duties of a SARC and SAPR VA.**

Both DODI 6495.02 and MCO 1752.5B require that all SAPR personnel in the field obtain credentialing through D-SAACP. The Marine Corps enhanced its advocacy training curriculum to include the prerequisite 40 hours of victim advocacy training. In 2011, the Marine Corps received approval by the National Advocacy Credentialing Program to develop victim advocacy training for SARCs, UVAs, and civilian VAs. In June 2012, the Marine Corps implemented its new training, initially for SARCs at the first Marine Corps-sponsored SAPR Annual Training Event. The SARCs then executed this training requirement for the UVAs. As a result, the Marine Corps was able to satisfy its requirement to have 100% of SAPR personnel in the field credentialed by October 2013. In order to maintain D-SAACP credentials, SAPR advocates must complete 32 hours of continuing education every two years. The SAPR Annual Training Event, mandatory for all SARCs and SAPR VAs fulfills the continuing education requirement, ensuring that these SAPR personnel receive up-to-date training to satisfy the continuing education requirement.

In addition, Commanders are intimately involved in the credentialing process and have the authority to revoke or suspend credentials as appropriate. Prior to D-SAACP

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certification, the Commander initiates a Local Records Check, which provides more immediate insight into the SARC/UVA/VA candidate's recent behavior. This process is designed to supplement the D-SAACP requirement for a National Agency Check, which can be up to nine years old.

### **4.8 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DOD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, Medical Personnel).**

HQMC SAPR continues to conduct monthly audits of all 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, measuring response proficiency of SARCs, civilian VAs, and UVAs responsible for answering inquiries and providing information pertinent to victim options and resources. In addition, as part of the DOD Safe Helpline Database, the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, along with other contact phone numbers for other responders, such as PMOs, Chaplains, and medical personnel, are subject to biannual audits conducted by RAINN. These audits are conducted for all Service branches. The Marine Corps has scored above average, consistently reaching a 100 percent success rate during these audits.

In addition, the Marine Corps published an Letter of Instruction (LOI) on Implementing 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines on 14 July 2014 and the accompanying MARADMIN 428/14: Response Standards for 24/Hour, 7-Day-A-Week on 26 August 2014. The primary change in protocol pertained to the implementation of the DSTRESS Line as a brick-and-mortar back-up to the 24/7 Helplines, and the necessary warm hand-off procedures. The LOI directs that DSTRESS personnel, after receiving a forwarded call, will make two attempts to connect the caller back to the appropriate installation SAPR program using that installation's 24/7 Sexual Assault Helpline number. If DSTRESS personnel cannot connect the caller to the installation SAPR program after two attempts, DSTRESS personnel, with the caller's consent, shall conduct a warm handoff to a civilian rape crisis center.

### **4.9 Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DOD Safe Helpline, to all Service Members.**

MCO 1752.5B mandates information about victim support services, points of contact, and resources be made available in the unit's or command's common area and areas of high pedestrian traffic. This includes posters that display the photograph of the SARC or UVA, the installation's 24/7 helpline, the DOD Safe Helpline, and reporting options. A copy of the command's policy statement on sexual assault awareness and prevention must also be posted throughout the command's common areas. In addition, all official command and installation websites include the 24/7 helpline phone number on their homepage and link to reporting information and resources.

In an effort to supplement these efforts, maintain transparency, and keep the lines of communication open with the fleet, HQMC SAPR has developed an internal communication strategy that includes a SAPR Roadshow, a SAPR Monthly Snapshot document, and a social media campaign. The SAPR Monthly Snapshot is a document distributed throughout the Corps that aims to give Marines awareness of efforts in

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responding to and preventing sexual assault. Recently been recognized by the Government Accountability Office as a best practice, the SAPR Monthly Snapshot covers topics such as data trends, demographics, and new initiatives related to sexual assault.

The HQMC SAPR launched its social media strategy in October 2014. Up to two social media posts or events are planned for each month and will encompass a range of topics with messaging about prevention, response/victim care, investigations, accountability, and assessment. The first post on Facebook and Twitter implemented October 2014 was about the DOD Safe Helpline. For the following November, the social media post highlighted the first annual DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award, given to Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools (MCCSSS) for its innovative, cyclical approach to preventing sexual assault that involves an intensive SAPR awareness campaign and a full-day SAPR class that every single entry-level student must take and pass. Future posts will focus on new training initiatives, such as “Step Up” for junior Marines, and reporting for male victims.

### **4.10 Describe your progress in ensuring victims are afforded their legal rights, protections, and services.**

The Marine Corps established its VLCO in November 2013, with the mission to protect victims’ rights at all stages of the military justice process by providing legal advice and, when detailed, representation to victims of sexual assault and other crimes. The VLC safeguards victims’ rights provided within the Manual for Courts-Martial, including the MRE, RCM, and UCMJ. Since the decision by the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces in *L.R.M. v. Kastenberg* (CAAF Jul 2013), victims have had the right to be heard “through counsel.”

### **4.11 Describe your progress to improve the victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components.**

Mechanisms to review and assess SAPR program within Joint Environments are in development. Marine Corps efforts to synchronize SAPR program with larger Joint Force include alignment of the CMC’s SAPR Campaign Plan with the DOD SAPR Strategic Plan; incorporation of all DOD Directives and Instructions into Marine Corps Orders and policy; and compliance with all SecDef memoranda.

The MARFORRES SAPR program provides consistent care and referrals to all Marines and Sailors, regardless of duty status. A Marine is a Marine. Available medical and investigative services vary depending on duty status; however, SAPR services are always available. In addition to the required curriculum included in the standard 40 hour Initial UVA Training, MARFORRES UVAs are also instructed on how to create professional relationships with civilian services near the standalone Reserve Sites. Because many Reserve Marines do not reside in close proximity to their home training centers, the MARFORRES UVAs are trained to seek services near and far. When appropriate, relationships are formalized with MOUs.

### **4.12 Describe your progress in strengthening participation in an integrated victim**

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services network of care.

### **Comprehensive Care Initiative**

The Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), M9 (Wounded, Ill and Injured), Behavioral Health, and Marine Corps Health Services (HS) established a comprehensive system of psychological health care for Marines, attached Sailors and their families, from education and prevention, through all levels of care, including aftercare and/or continuing care. In addition, sexual assault patients receive priority in the emergency room for trauma focused sexual assault forensic exams as well as victim recovery services available through our mental health departments. This MOU clarified the full continuum of care between BUMED, HS, and USMC, ensuring that all commands understand that there is no wrong door for referring individuals to care. It outlined a comprehensive system of care, reduced redundancies/gaps, and developed a seamless coordinated case management protocol for individuals seeking help.

### **Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs)**

SARTs provide a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach, and victim-centered response to address sexual assault. SARTs are chaired by the Installation SARC and include, at a minimum, representation from the following agencies/personnel: NCIS, PMO/Marine Corps Police Department, VA, SJA/trial counsel, a mental health services representative, behavioral health representative (if available), and a sexual assault forensic examiner.

### **4.13 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian victim response organizations to improve interoperability.**

#### **Medical**

All Navy Medicine 24/7 emergency rooms, which provide medical services to the Marine Corps, maintain sexual assault response capabilities in accordance with DODI 6495.02 and the NDAs. However, some remote facilities and other claimancies have established MOUs/memorandums of agreement (MOAs) with local civilian hospitals where resources are better positioned for victim care services after hours or when in-house care is impractical.

#### **DSTRESS Line**

The Marine Corps continues to utilize the DSTRESS Line as the default backup line to the 19 Marine Corps installation SAPR 24/7 Helplines. Installation cell phones are programmed to forward calls that are not answered after five rings to DSTRESS. While DSTRESS staff do not assume the role of Marine Corps VA, they provide support and crisis intervention until a warm handoff is made to the 24/7 helpline or the local Sexual Assault Crisis Center. DSTRESS Line Personnel are Behavioral Health Counselors who, among other requirements, must hold a current state license to practice independently as a clinical social worker, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed professional counselor, licensed mental health counselor, or clinical psychologist.

### **4.14 Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed in**

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**a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, and challenges to the implementation of the policy. Documentation should be included as an appendix.**

The Marine Corps expedited transfer policy was released on 28 February 2012 via an LOI. Victim advocates inform victims, at the time they elect to file an unrestricted report of sexual assault or as soon as practicable, of their option to request a temporary or permanent transfer from their assigned command or base, or to a different location within their assigned command or base. Marines requesting a transfer must submit a signed and dated written request to their Commander, who must approve or disapprove the request within 72 hours. If the request is disapproved, the victim is given the opportunity to request a review by the first General Officer/Flag Officer in the chain of command, who is also given 72 hours to approve or disapprove the request. Separate from the expedited transfer process, MARADMIN 031/14, which was released in January 2014, also enables Commanders to transfer the accused, vice the victim.

To help ensure that victims are informed of their right to request an expedited transfer, this requirement is included in the SAPR 8-Day Brief, a tool used by Commanders to standardize victim response and care. A copy of the SAPR 8-Day is provided in Appendix A. The SAPR 8-Day Brief provided the basis for the forthcoming SAIRO Report, a similar oversight mechanism that will be implemented for use across the entire DOD.

### **4.14.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (does NOT involve a PCS), provide:**

- **The number requested**
- **The number approved as the victim requested**
- **The number approved different than the victim requested**
- **The number denied and a summary of why**
- **The number moved within 30 days of approval**
- **The number moved after 30 days of approval**

Of the 55 expedited transfer requests made in FY14, 16 were for a Permanent Change of Assignment (PCA) (i.e., a different location within their assigned command or installation). None of the 16 requests were denied and all orders were generated within three days of the request.

### **4.14.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (does involve a PCS move), provide:**

- **The number requested**
- **The number approved as the victim requested**
- **The number approved different than the victim requested**
- **The number denied and a summary of why**
- **The number moved within 30 days of approval**
- **The number moved after 30 days of approval**

Of the 55 expedited transfer requests made in FY14, 39 were for a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) (i.e., a transfer from their assigned command or installation). None of

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the 39 requests were denied and all orders were generated within three days of the request.

### **4.15 Describe your efforts to implement and enhance first responder training (e.g. sexual assault health care providers).**

#### **DOD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)**

DODI 6495.02 requires that all SAPR personnel in the field obtain credentialing through D-SAACP. The Marine Corps thus enhanced its advocacy training curriculum to include the prerequisite 40 hours of victim advocacy training. In 2011, the Marine Corps received approval by the National Advocacy Credentialing Program to develop victim advocacy training for SARCs, UVAs, and civilian VAs. In June 2012, the Marine Corps implemented its new training, initially for SARCs at the first Marine Corps-sponsored Annual SAPR Training Event (described below). The SARCs then executed this training requirement for the UVAs. As a result, the Marine Corps was able to satisfy its requirement to have 100% of SAPR personnel in the field credentialed by October 2013.

In order to maintain D-SAACP credentials, SAPR advocates must complete 32 hours of continuing education every two years. SARCs and many civilian VAs are able to complete this requirement at the Annual SAPR Training Event. UVAs are able to maintain their D-SAACP credentials through the Continuing Education Guidance and Course Catalog, which the Marine Corps assembled in June 2013. This guidance features a list of accessible online courses that have been approved by HQMC SAPR and include content designed to hone the skills and knowledge of a UVA. In addition, this publication also contains quizzes that must be completed by the UVAs after they take each course; this enables SARCs to gauge the progress and knowledge of each UVA, and the results must be submitted to D-SAACP as proof of completion of the credit hours. The Continuing Education Guidance and Course Catalog was recently updated in April 2014 to ensure that all courses listed were still available, relevant, and appropriate.

#### **SAPR Annual Training Event**

The SAPR Annual Training Event is a week-long event that includes external speakers who provide lectures and presentations all designed to keep SARCs and VAs up to date not only on Marine Corps policy but also on the current research in the field. These events help to ensure the consistency and continuity of the SAPR mission and vision and also enable our personnel to receive current training to refine their abilities to provide quality victim supportive services. The most recent SAPR Annual Training Event was held in August 2014 and featured lectures on the following topics:

- DOD Initiatives
- Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID)
- Functional Area Checklist 963, used in inspections by the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC)
- From the Inside: What We Can Learn from Sexual Violence Survivors
- Assisting Victims with Reprisal

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- Secondary Trauma
- VLCO
- Creating and Executing a Successful Budget
- Safety Planning
- DoD Safe Helpline and HelpRoom
- Behavioral Health Initiatives
- Ethical Discussion Groups Preview
- Working with Victims of Sexual Assault
- Case Management Groups
- Judicial Proceedings
- Legal Services Support Section
- Understanding Men Who Were Sexual Abused or Assaulted
- Stop and Breathe!

### **SAFE Providers (Navy Medicine)**

Through the BUMED office of the Sexual Assault Medical Program Manager SAFE providers (and other SAPR stakeholders) receive published SAFE program updates with topics germane to the practice of the sexual assault forensic exam. Moreover, Navy Medicine Professional Development Center hosts a bimonthly SAFE Webinar online training series which also can be claimed for continuing education credits. Topics covered for FY14 include forensic toxicology provided by the Armed Forces Medical Examiner Office; Tips for Testifying provided by the Office of the Judge Advocate General; Forensic Science Issues provided by USACIL.

### **Seeking Safety Model (Behavioral Health)**

HQMC Behavioral Health has implemented an evidence-based informed intervention for trauma victims. The Seeking Safety model helps victims of trauma with the process of learning coping skills, accessing those skills when appropriate and building a support network of personal and community resources all of which can prove to be helpful for individuals with a history of trauma. Eighty Community Counseling Program (CCP), SAP, and FAP counselors are trained in the use of the Seeking Safety model. Marines can access this service by self-referring to CCP, SAP, or FAP Seeking Safety is an evidence based model of treatment originally developed as a group treatment for PTSD and Substance Use Disorder in women. Research shows there is a correlation between trauma and substance abuse. Seeking Safety is the most studied treatment for PTSD-substance abuse. Numerous studies are completed all evidencing positive results across multiple domains. Study populations include veterans (both men and women), homeless, women, adolescents, and community populations. Treatment focuses on stabilization rather than trauma processing or building resilience.

**4.16 List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure you took to remedy the situation.**

None identified.

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### **4.17 Provide the following information about coverage for Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations for all Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs):**

- **A list of MTFs with the number and hours of emergency room coverage**
- **The number of full-time Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) assigned at each MTF under your respective jurisdiction that operates an emergency room 24 hours per day**
- **A list of the number of qualified SAFE examiners by MTF, listed separately by employees and contractors, if any**
- **The number and types of providers (i.e. registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, medical doctor, physician assistant, independent duty corpsman)**
- **The dates of Service-certification to perform these exams (and/or national certification date) by provider**
- **The number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and the types of providers assigned to those FTEs**
- **A listing of all MOU/MOA to provide SAFE services, with the location, distance from the facility, and execution and termination dates for each agreement**
- **How many SAFE kits were processed and results used to inform command action**

See Appendix B.

### **4.18 Provide information about any problems or challenges that have been encountered with MTFs during the previous year and the actions taken to improve the program or services.**

To address challenges in accessibility and to improve services, MTFs around the globe have trained a total of 400 Navy MTF SAFE providers. Our Fleet and Expeditionary Forces can state that an additional 535 SAFE-trained providers stand ready to meet the SAPR mission. Training for these 935 personnel included 14.5 hours of standardized DVD teaching. This interactive DVD training was mapped against the Department of Justice National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination and helps ensure that all providers receive an industry-standard quality training product. Program managers at the regional and MTF level are actively engaged in sustaining proficient, confident, caring SAFE providers to meet the needs of victims of sexual assault 24/7. In addition, gender-based sensitivity lectures are included in SAFE orientation classes at MTFs in Navy Medicine West and Navy Medicine East (efforts to standardize this practice for all MTFs are being reviewed).

The creation, implementation, and testing of victim care protocols (VCP) at 96 of 97 SAFE-capable MTFs have been achieved through regional program efforts. VCPs ensure standardized and coordinated SAPR/SAFE responses to victims of sexual assault.

MTFs work to have both male and female SAFE providers available to perform exams,

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as well as having both sexes available as assistants for the exams if needed.

### **4.19 Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.**

Improving upon our existing victim response services remains one of the top priorities of the Marine Corps SAPR program. Doing so would ensure that more victims get the help they need and stay engaged in the process, which will also lead to more offenders being held accountable. As a continued high rate of reporting is anticipated, the Marine Corps will work to ensure that its responders are appropriately trained and prepared to take action. In FY15, the Marine Corps will continue to implement those tasks outlined in the SAPR Campaign Plan Addendum, which includes the evaluation of supportive SAPR services available for Marines, recruits, and members of the DEP who disclose they were prior victims of sexual assault to identify potential gaps in services. In addition, the Marine Corps is working toward ensuring services for victims in transition. This entails the sustainment of victim response capabilities when victims transfer, deploy, or end active service. Other ongoing initiatives include:

#### **Regional SAFE Trainers (Navy Medicine)**

BUMED 6310.11 outlines standardized process for training and recertifying sexual assault forensic examiners that meets the Department of Justice protocol, thereby ensuring a basic level of competency available at all of our SAFE capable facilities. Moreover, to improve upon the capacity and state of the art SAFE capabilities in the enterprise, a SAFE trainer has been established at both of the Navy Medicine Regions (East and West) whose sole responsibility is to provide up to date lectures and hands-on training to SAFE providers across Navy Medicine. Through coordination with OPNAV and other echelon II commands, Navy Medicine continues to explore ways on improving HIPAA compliance, privacy in reporting, and the requirements of reporting medical outcomes.

#### **Behavioral Health Quality Assurance Team**

Behavioral Health programs maintain a state of continual readiness crucial to supporting Marine Corps SAPR efforts. HQMC Behavioral Health recently deployed a Quality Assurance Team whose mission is to ensure all Behavioral Health programs are functioning at peak level by facilitating a three-tiered accreditation approach. The approach ensures services are evidence-based, compliant with policies and procedures, and create conditions that promote wellness and optimal functioning. The Quality Assurance Team works quickly with programs to identify and correct deficiencies and to implement best practices across all installations.

#### **High-Risk Response Teams**

Policy for High-Risk Response Teams is being developed for the purpose of assessing sexual assault cases with a high likelihood of danger or violence. Chaired by the victim's Commander when activated, the team will consist of the suspect's Commander, SARC, VA, MCIO, JA, VWAP, healthcare provider, and mental health/counseling services provider. The forthcoming LOI will provide guidance on the evaluation of several factors,

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including the victim's safety concerns; the suspect's access to the victim; whether the suspect (or the suspect's friends or family members) has destroyed victim's property or threatened or attacked the victim; etc.

### **Victim Assistance Response Kit (VARK)**

After intensive review of civilian best practices, DOD SAPRO implemented VARKs, which are designed to help restore dignity to victims by providing them with new clothes, toiletry items, and food to provide comfort immediately following the completion of a SAFE.

### **4.20 (Q4 from DOD Amendment to Data Call) Provide status of developing and implementation of regulation that prohibits retaliation against a victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense in accordance with Fiscal Year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act. Include measures to ensure Service members receive education and training pertaining to reprisal prevention and detections; policies and procedures for filing a complaint of retaliation.**

The Marine Corps continues to strengthen its ability to reduce and mitigate the effects of retaliation, both professional and social, and has updated its policies and training initiatives to reinforce these ongoing efforts.

### **Policy**

Retaliation against crime victims is explicitly prohibited in both Department of the Navy (DON) and Marine Corps policy. All Navy (ALNAV) message 030-14, released 25 April 2014, states that the prohibition of retaliation against alleged victims "constitutes a lawful general order, is punitive, and is applicable to all DON personnel without further implementation."

In addition, Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, published 1 March 2013, specifically addresses retaliation, stating that it is the Commander's responsibility under the SAPR program to:

- "protect victims of sexual assault from coercion, retaliation, and reprisal";
- "establish standard operating procedures for SAPR functions within the command and to protect the SARC and UVA from coercion, discrimination, or reprisal related to execution of SAPR duties and responsibilities"; and
- "foster a command environment that encourages reporting of sexual assaults without fear of reprisal."

To ensure compliance with these policies and to measure overall SAPR program effectiveness, the IGMC conducts "regular and no-notice inspections" with the use of an extensive Functional Area Checklist (FAC) developed by HQMC SAPR. Included in the FAC is the requirement for each command to have an SOP that establishes formal SAPR procedures and protocols, specific to the command location and structure, for the execution of the SAPR program, which, at a minimum, shall:

- Localize procedures;

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- Identify local resources;
- Ensure protection of the UVA/VA/SARC from coercion, discrimination, reprisal;
- Ensure victim protection from reprisal; and
- Implement commander's protocols (specific to the commands location).

### Training

All DON military and civilian personnel are required to complete biennial training on the Notification and Federal Employees Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act (No FEAR Act) of 2002. This training provides information about the rights and remedies available under Antidiscrimination and Whistleblower Protection Laws applicable to them. Specifically, the training provides an overview of the No FEAR Act, the EEO Discrimination Complaint Process (including who to contact to file a complaint), the Whistleblower Protection Act, and freedom from reprisal, which covers the elements of a reprisal claim, elements of proof for whistleblower reprisal, opposition to discriminatory practice, participation in the EEO process, and disciplinary actions. All Marines must also complete annual Equal Opportunity training, which also covers retaliation and the complaint process for retaliation.

In addition, Marine Corps SAPR training is currently being enhanced to include more information pertaining to reprisal prevention and detections, as well as policies and procedures for filing a complaint of retaliation. Currently, training for prospective Commanders and Senior Enlisted Leaders is designed to ensure that they understand the risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidence, including retaliation, and the proactive measures to these and other destructive behaviors.

### **4.21 (Q3 from DOD Amendment to Data Call) Provide a response to the following data points regarding to the Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability:**

- **Compliance with DoD Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) reporting requirements to ensure victims are consulted with and regularly updated by SVIP legal personnel**
  - **Percentage of specially trained prosecutors and other legal support personnel having received additional and advanced training in SVIP topical areas**
- The DoD VWAP Instruction is implemented by the Marine Corps through Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5800.14 and Article 6b, UCMJ. Marine Corps trial counsel are specifically tasked in MCO 5800.16A to ensure all victims and witnesses are provided timely and appropriate information, notifications, and consultations in accordance with Article 6b, UCMJ and the Victim Witness Assistance Program, MCO 5800.14. Additionally, in Practice Advisory 4-14, the SJA to CMC specifically directed trial counsel to provide victims' legal counsel with specific disclosures through the trial process including (1) a copy of all statements by the victim; (2) the date, time and location of any pretrial confinement review hearing; (3) a copy of the preferred charge sheet; (4) the date, time, and location of a preliminary hearing pursuant to Article 32; (5) a copy of the victim's testimony at

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the preliminary hearing; (6) a copy of the referred charge sheet; (7) the approved trial schedule by the military judge; (8) a copy of any motions or other filings where the victim has a right to be heard or otherwise affecting the victim's possessory rights; (9) notice of any pretrial agreement and an opportunity to express the victim's views regarding the proposed terms; and (10) a copy of any approved pretrial agreement.

These orders and the practice advisory ensure that victims are provided all applicable notices under the DOD VWAP Instruction.

- 100%. As discussed above, in order to be qualified as a special victim prosecutor, a trial counsel must complete an intermediate level sexual assault prosecution course. This is a requirement per paragraph 1203 of MCO P5800.16A.

Additionally, each Regional Trial Counsel Office in the Marine Corps has two regional trial counsel investigator billets and one paralegal billet. The Marine Corps requires that individuals assigned in one of these jobs attend a specialized sexual assault training course within six months of assuming the billet. Presently, all the regional trial investigators within the Marine Corps have received specialized training in a special victim training course. Due to the paralegal program being recently created in 2012, and the requirement for a four year bachelor's degree, the Marine Corps has not yet graduated and assigned any paralegals to these billets.

### **5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”**

#### **5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.”**

The Marine Corps continues to utilize and develop various mechanisms for data collection, analysis, and assessment that assists Commanders, SARCs, service providers, investigators, and judge advocates in evaluating and improving program and service efficacy. Specific initiatives include:

- Continued use and refinement of the SAPR 8-Day Brief
- Continued use of the DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey and the CMC Command Climate Survey
- Development and implementation of the Survivor Experience Survey (SES)
- Regular inspections and helpline audits at the installation level

These and other efforts provide the Marine Corps with the clarity needed to pinpoint the problem areas and to effectively focus future efforts.

#### **5.2 Describe your oversight activities that assess the SAPR program**

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**effectiveness. Include frequency, methods used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General inspections), and other activities.**

The Marine Corps implemented the CMC Command Climate Survey in July 2013 as a supplemental survey to the existing DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey. According to the results of the CMC Command Climate Survey compiled between July 2013 and May 2014, Marines agreed most with the following five statements pertaining to command climate:

1. Leaders/supervisors in my unit have made it clear that sexual assault is criminally unacceptable behavior.
2. Leaders/supervisors in my unit have set a command climate wherein sexual harassment is not tolerated.
3. My unit provides a safe environment against sexual assault.
4. My unit would take appropriate action in the case of a hazing allegation.
5. My unit provides a retaliation-free environment for those who report misconduct (e.g., sexual assault, sexual harassment, hazing, or fraud/waste/abuse).

In addition to command climate surveys, the Marine Corps conducts “regular and no-notice inspections” by the IGMC to measure SAPR program effectiveness. These are conducted by the IG team with the use of an extensive Functional Area checklist developed by Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR. The IG team is also accompanied by a HQMC SAPR Policy & Plans Specialist. The Marine Corps also continues to conduct monthly audits of all 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, measuring response proficiency of SARCs and VAs responsible for answering inquiries and providing information pertinent to victim options and resources.

### **5.3 Describe your efforts to ensure integrity of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.**

All Marine Corps SARCs receive training on DSAID and use DSAID as a case management system, entering information within 48 hours of a report of sexual assault (96 hours in deployed locations presenting internet connectivity issues). NCIS uploads final case disposition weekly into DSAID.

DSAID training consists of four modules that cover all functions of DSAID, including establishing initial SARC and VA profiles, creating and converting cases, transferring and closing cases, and business and administrative functions. Refresher DSAID training is ongoing. In addition, DSAID Case Control Board (CCB) meetings are conducted by DOD SAPRO every month to suggest and discuss possible changes to DSAID based on difficulties and challenges reported from the field.

### **5.4 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY14. Include documentation in the appendix.**

The Marine Corps continued its use of the SAPR 8-Day Brief, a tool designed to enhance victim care but is also used for data collection and assessment. The tool is used to compile statistics that help identify trends regarding sexual assault in the Marine

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Corps, including alcohol involvement, victim age and grade, latency of reports, issuance of MPOs, location of incidents, and offender information. Every quarter, these statistics are compiled by HQMC SAPR and briefed to the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.

In addition to DOD quarterly and annual reports, research and data collection activities in FY14 included:

- “Tone of the Force” and Gouge Sheet monthly summaries, which include a year-to-date tally of restricted reports and unrestricted reports, as well as a quarterly update of adjudicated cases (see Appendix C)
- Weekly NCIS data reconciliations, performed to match up NCIS investigations with unrestricted reports in DSAID
- Expedited transfer tracking, which tracks the quantity of requests, approvals, and denials. This tracking also contains limited victim information and location

The SAIRO, a similar oversight mechanism based on the SAPR 8-Day Brief, is currently being developed for use across the DOD.

Ongoing research activities include a confidential qualitative study that examines sexual assault victims’ perceived quality of psychological health services. Results of this study are expected by June 2015. The study is a collaboration between HQMC SAPR and HQMC Behavioral Health and aims to: examine the pathways in which sexual assault victims access psychological health services following an assault; understand the barriers to and facilitators for receiving psychological health care following a sexual assault; and examine victims’ satisfaction with the psychological health care received following a sexual assault. Data collection and analysis is ongoing at three Marine Corps locations: Camp Pendleton, Camp Lejeune, and Okinawa.

In addition, the Marine Corps has initiated sexual assault research studies related to: male victims; unit life cycle vs. assault comparison; and unit, MOS, location, and gender analysis.

### **5.5 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or restructuring of military table of organization; addition of skill identifiers.**

The Marine Corps determined a SARC primary MOS is not advisable; however, assessment is ongoing regarding secondary MOS feasibility. SARC/VA training completion codes are maintained in the Marine Corps Total Force System.

### **5.6 Describe your efforts to assess the feasibility of incorporating sexual assault prevention training in Family Readiness, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), and Substance Abuse programs to enhance FAP and SAPR collaboration and training.**

The Marine Corps continues to assess the feasibility of further incorporation of SAPR training into all aspects of Marine and Family Programs. Current efforts include

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providing installation-specific analysis of alcohol-involved incidents to assist in the comparative analysis of reported sexual assaults and other risk factors. This helps to assess the training and education needs across the Marine Corps, and to ultimately lower the risks associated with these activities. Additionally universal integrated behavioral health training, called Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (MAPIT), includes sexual assault as a risk factor.

### **5.7 Describe your plans for FY15 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).**

In FY15 and beyond, the Marine Corps will continue its compliance with all legislative and policy initiatives specified in the National Defense Authorization Acts, DOD Instructions and Directives, SecDef Memoranda, and the 2014 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. Full DOD compliance with each of the tasks outlined in these and future guiding documents will help to establish standardized prevention capabilities, response systems, and assessment mechanisms across the Joint Force.

### **5.8 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

#### **RAND Corporation**

As part of the Progress Report to the President of the United States (POTUS), the DOD, in compliance with a request from the Senate Armed Services Committee, arranged for an independent assessment of sexual assault prevalence in the DOD. Prior to this, the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact was assessed through the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA), administered by the Defense Manpower Data Center. The RAND Corporation was thus contracted to administer its RAND Military Workplace Study, which served as the 2014 WGRA. The Marine Corps supported this initiative by providing input for survey methodology, design, and content, and continues to work with the RAND Corporation directly regarding analysis and implications of Marine Corps-specific data and findings.

#### **Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)**

As part of the DOD Safe Helpline Database, the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, along with contact phone numbers for other responders, such as PMOs, Chaplains, and medical personnel, are subject to biannual audits conducted by RAINN. These audits are conducted for all Service branches. The Marine Corps has consistently scored above average, reaching a 100 percent success rate during these audits.

### **5.9 Describe your future plans for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.**

As part of the POTUS report, the Marine Corps was instrumental in developing the 12 metrics and 6 non-metrics for use by the entire DOD to measure SAPR progress. (Non-metrics address trends in the military justice process. As such, no effort has or will be made to direct non-metric outcomes, as doing so may constitute illegal or undue command influence.) The 12 metrics, standardized across the Services, include:

1. Past-year prevalence of unwanted sexual contact

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2. Prevalence vs. reporting
3. Bystander intervention experience in the past 12 months
4. Command climate index – Addressing the continuum of harm
5. Investigation length
6. All certified SARC and VA personnel currently able to provide victim support
7. Victim experience (SARC/VA support, VLC support)
8. Victims declining to participate in the military justice process
9. Victim retaliation (victim perspective/command climate perspective)
10. Victim experience (victim kept informed regularly in the military justice process)
11. Perception of leadership support for SAPR
12. Reports of sexual assault over time

The six non-metrics include:

1. Command action – Case dispositions
2. Court-martial outcomes
3. Time interval – Report of sexual assault to court outcome
4. Time interval – Report of sexual assault to nonjudicial punishment (NJP) outcome
5. Time interval – Initial disposition decision
6. Action taken in sexual assault cases declined by civilians

These metrics and non-metrics will continue to be tracked by the Marine Corps through several tools, including the RAND Military Workplace Study (including the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey), SES, DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey, CMC Command Climate Survey, SAPR 8-Day Briefs, and DSAID reporting data. Continued analyses of these and other metrics will help to identify gaps and trends in the SAPR program, inform future policy revisions, and direct the focus of Marine Corps prevention efforts. In FY15 and beyond, the Marine Corps will continue to collaborate with DOD SAPRO, the other Services, and the field to incorporate responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of its SAPR program. Doing so will help us determine the impact that Marine Corps efforts are having on reducing and eliminating sexual assault, responding to victims in need, and holding offenders accountable.

**5.10 (Q3 from DOD Amendment to Data Call) Provide a response to the following data points regarding to the Special Victims Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability:**

- **Victim feedback received on the effectiveness of SVIP prosecution and legal support services and recommendations for possible improvements; participation by victims will be voluntary and provide for confidentiality, feedback mechanisms will be coordinated and standardized within each Military Service so victims do not have to unnecessarily complete multiple questionnaires, and these mechanisms will be used to gain a greater understanding of the reasons a victim elected or declined to participate at trial and whether SVIP prosecution and legal support services had any positive impact on this decision**

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The 2015 Military Justice Experience Survey (MJES) is currently being developed for DOD-wide use by the Defense Manpower Data Center. The Marine Corps is supporting its development by providing input as requested. This new survey will enable the Marine Corps to gain a greater understanding of victims' legal needs and refine our services accordingly.

While formal feedback mechanisms are currently being developed, other indicators suggest that the Marine Corps VLCO has had a significant positive impact for victims engaging the military justice process. Between 1 November 2013 and 30 September 2014, VLCO provided legal services to 734 victims of crime, including 415 (57%) for sexual assault, 157 for domestic violence (21%) and 40 (5%) for assault in violations of Article 128, UCMJ. Thirty clients were under the age of 18. Of the 734 cases, 371 (51%) required VLC to be detailed to actively represent the victim and advocate for their legal interests during the investigative and military justice process.

Implementation of the VLCO and other victim support programs are part of the reason the Marine Corps has seen a decrease in the number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process – from 16% in FY11 to 8% in FY14.

Below are some narrative descriptions of assistance VLC provided to victims since the establishment of the program:

1. **Helping Victims Understand Options:** A VLC assisted a teenage child victim and her parents in fully understanding the military justice process, victim rights, and options going forward. The parents wanted the accused prosecuted, while the teenage victim did not. The VLC was able to bring all family members together to understand the process and options. After consulting with the VLC, the victim and parents were able to agree on their desired disposition of the case, which they communicated to the Convening Authority, who agreed.
2. **VLC Assistance with Separations and Characterization of Service:** A male victim that was sexually assaulted by a male assailant became so distraught and embarrassed by what happened that he left his unit without permission, followed by 10 months of Unauthorized Absence (UA). When he returned, he contacted a VLC that assisted him request voluntary separation under the Best Interests of the Service immediately after the victim testified in a general court-martial. His characterization of service was approved as Honorable.
3. **VLC Motion to Exclude Prior Sexual History at an Article 32 Proceeding:** During an Article 32 pretrial proceeding a VLC successfully argued to the Article 32 Investigation Officer (IO) that prior sexual history of the victim was not relevant to the case before him, and therefore should not be introduced by the defense. The IO concurred. This decision kept the focus of the hearing on the case at hand rather than previous sexual history of the victim, giving the victim the confidence to continue to stay engaged in the military justice process.

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4. **Facilitating Testimony of Child Victim:** A VLC represented a six-year-old dependent victim accompanied by her parents. The VLC assisted the child to participate in the military justice process by accompanying her throughout the court-martial proceeding, including when the child had to testify. By persistence of both the VLC and Trial Counsel, the military judge ruled that the child's testimony would be conducted by closed-circuit television rather than in the presence of the accused. This comforted the child and the family, and gave them confidence in the military justice system.
5. **Coordinating with External Organizations: VLC Liaison with Domestic Abuse Shelter.** A VLC had a client that fled her abusive husband and was residing in a domestic abuse shelter with her two minor children. She was concerned that she could only stay there for a few weeks before she would have to find a new place to live. The VLC contacted the shelter and they agreed to allow her to stay as long as she needed. Additionally, the VLC put together a package to HQMC requesting orders to relocate her and her children due to personal safety.
6. **VLC Assistance with Victim Spouse Transfer Request:** A civilian spouse that was the victim of sexual assault wanted her Marine husband to be transferred to another base to get her further away from the accused. The spouse and her Marine husband felt singled out and very uncomfortable at his Command. The VLC helped facilitate a PCS transfer (non-expedited since the victim was a dependent), which was a great relief for the entire family.
7. **VLC Motion to Prevent Release of Mental Health Records:** A VLC successfully represented a victim's privacy interests in their mental health records during a court-martial. The VLC argued before the military judge that the victims' mental health records were not relevant in the case and should not be provided to the parties. The military judge not only granted the VLC's motion to prevent the release of the records, but the military judge refused to privately review the mental health records "in camera." Successfully preserving the privacy interest in medical records gave that victim great consolation during the trial and confidence that the military justice system does works.
8. **VLC Motion to Exclude Prior Sexual History at an Article 32 Proceeding:** During an Article 32 pretrial proceeding, a VLC successfully argued to the Article 32 IO that prior sexual history of the victim was not relevant to the case before him, and therefore should not be introduced by the defense. The IO concurred. This decision kept the focus of the hearing on the case at hand rather than previous sexual history of the victim, giving the victim the confidence to continue to stay engaged in the military justice process.
9. **Increased Satisfaction with Military Justice Process:** A VLC had a client that, on the last day before her EAS, came to his office and told him that if it was not for the

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VLC then she did not think she would have made it through the court-martial process. As a result of her participation, a former Gunnery Sergeant was sentenced to reduction to E-1, 9 months confinement, and a bad-conduct discharge.

10. VLC Assistance to Stop Retaliation Against Victim: A male Marine who was a victim of sexual assault by an unknown assailant was subsequently harassed by members of his unit after they heard about the crime against him. The Marine had disclosed the sexual assault to the NCOIC of his section in order to get permission to attend therapy sessions. He asked that the matter remain private and not be disclosed to others. Soon thereafter Marines in the work section began openly discussing his sexual assault and ridiculing him. Informal resolution to stop the harassment failed. The work environment became so hostile that the corporal requested to be transferred to another section within the command, which his Commander denied. Thereafter, he sought the assistance of a VLC to stop the retaliation against him for his absences due to treatment sessions and attempt to transfer. In accordance with the Marine Corps VWAP Order (MCO P5800.16A), the VLC requested reconsideration of the transfer request to the commanding general, who approved this victim's expedited transfer to another unit on base.

### 6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

#### 6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate sexual assault information (e.g., Safe Helpline, hotline phone numbers and internet websites) to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the DOD.

MCO 1752.5B mandates information about victim support services, points of contact, and resources be made available in the unit's or command's common area and areas of high pedestrian traffic. This includes posters that display the photograph of the SARC or UVA, the installation's 24/7 helpline, the DOD Safe Helpline, and reporting options. A copy of the command's policy statement on sexual assault awareness and prevention must also be posted throughout the command's common areas. In addition, all official command and installation websites include the 24/7 helpline phone number on their homepage and link to reporting information and resources.

In addition, in an effort to maintain transparency of SAPR data trends and recent SAPR developments, as well as to keep lines of communication open with the fleet, HQMC SAPR has developed a three-pronged communication strategy that includes face-to-face engagements, traditional print media, social media platforms. Spurred by Summer 2014 Roadshow of the SAPR Branch Head, face-to-face engagements between HQMC SAPR and installation Marines increased in FY14 and is further planned for FY15 to help accomplish the following objectives:

- Serve as a model of engaged leadership that emphasizes every Marine's inherent duty to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault;
- Enhance and expand communications between HQMC SAPR and Marines of all levels
- Provide Marines with the status of their SAPR efforts;

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- Provide HQMC SAPR with situational awareness of how Marines perceive the SAPR Program and efforts;
- Enable HQMC SAPR to measure the tempo of ground operations; and
- Enable HQMC SAPR to provide assistance with installation-level SAPR programs.

As part of the communication strategy, the Marine Corps began the electronic distribution of a SAPR Monthly Snapshot in August 2014. This document was designed to provide Marines with an understanding of the ground situation of sexual assault in the Corps. The SAPR Monthly Snapshot enumerates the total number of reports filed each month and in the fiscal year to date. The document also provides metrics that detail SAPR progress in terms of command climate, response and accountability, and the demographics of sexual assault. Each of these topics will be addressed once per quarter, with the goal of tracking development over the long term. HQMC also produces brochures, newsletters, and other print media throughout the year to communicate with different audiences about SAPR efforts and progress.

In addition, the Marine Corps has also launched its SAPR social media campaign, which primarily utilizes Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. SAPR social media posts are visually-based "posters" with general messaging content, announcements (of new training, for example), and infographics for more detailed data. Thus far, the posts have focused on the DOD Safe HelpLine; the DOD Prevention Innovation Award presented to MCCSSS; and "Step Up" bystander intervention for junior enlisted Marines. Future social media initiatives will include live "town hall" meetings done via Facebook; live "tweets" during briefs, speeches, or other events; and SAPR "commercials" with well-regarded Marines talking about SAPR. These and other communications efforts will help keep open the lines of communication with the fleet, enhancing our assessment efforts with first-hand accounts and direct feedback from Marines.

### **6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of specialized medical and mental health care policy for sexual assault victims. If applicable, provide a copy of your updated implementation plan in the appendix.**

Every Marine Corps installation provides non-medical counseling services to victims of sexual assault through installation Marine and Family Programs CCP. CCP is responsible for the education, care, and case management of victims of sexual assault who seek services. The CCP also provides diagnostic screening and assessments for the purpose of determining appropriate referrals and care of victims of sexual assault. In addition, CCP provides community-based counseling and case management services for victims of sexual assault whose diagnoses are sub-clinical in nature and not potentially disabling. Clinical case management services provide access to care between multiple care settings, ensuring the Marine does not "fall through cracks." Both services are provided by licensed clinical staff.

CCP Licensure includes Licensed Clinical Social Workers, Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists, and Licensed Professional Counselors. All clinicians are required to be credentialed to practice independently and have a minimum of two years post-

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licensure experience in clinical practice, or must be supervised by a licensed clinician who has been credentialed to practice independently.

### **6.3 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:**

- **The record of dispositions of unrestricted reports.**
- **General education for correction of military records when victims experience retaliation.**

MCO 1752.5B, signed in March 2013, specifies that the SJA establish protocol requiring case disposition information be given to the Command/Installation SARC for input into DSAID.

The Marine Corps falls under the Board for Correction of Naval Records (BCNR) and SECNAVINST 5420.193, which establishes the procedures to correct military records. The Marine Corps has developed a one-page document that SARCs provide to all victims of sexual assault. The handout provides detailed guidance on how to petition the BCNR for correction of records.

### **6.4 Provide an update on your progress in modifying policy provisions for general education campaign for correction.**

Question deleted.

### **6.5 Describe your efforts to sustain policy for General or Flag officer review of and concurrence in adverse administrative actions and separation of victims making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY14.**

Marine Corps policy requires that the GCMCA be the separation authority in all such involuntary separation cases, regardless of whether or not the victim requests general officer review based on an alleged retaliation action. In practice, almost all GCMCAs in the Marine Corps are general officers; however, for those GCMCAs who are not general officers, they must forward such a case to a general officer, in accordance with the Marine Corps Separation and Retirement Manual (MARCORSEPMAN). Paragraph 6307(3)(c) states:

*The separation authority for all administrative separation actions involving any Marine who made an unrestricted report of a sexual assault or any Marine who was the victim of sexual assault (whether or not an unrestricted report was made) that occur within one year of final disposition of his or her sexual assault case shall be a general officer exercising GCMCA and may not be delegated further.*

## **7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives**

### **7.1 Enhancing Commander Accountability—Describe your progress in developing methods of assessing Commander effectiveness in establishing command climates of dignity and respect. Include efforts made by your Service to incorporate SAPR prevention and victim care principles in their commands, and efforts made to hold them accountable.**

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The CMC's June 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan emphasizes the central role of the Commander and continues to guide the implementation of several initiatives designed to enforce positive command climates and enhance Commander accountability. Large-scale training initiatives implemented since the Campaign Plan's launch—to include Command Team Training, the June 2013 Leadership Summit, and SAPR training at the Commanders Course—have underscored the Commander's central role. Since the launch of the SAPR Campaign Plan, the Marine Corps also implemented SAPR 8-Day Briefs and a CMC Command Climate Survey, which augments the existing DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey. These tools are provided to higher levels in the chain of command, ensuring checks and balances and giving greater visibility and insight into subordinate commands.

While these initiatives meet the SecDef's 6 May 2013 requirement to enhance Commander accountability, the Marine Corps continues to review and develop internal mechanisms to ensure the effective sustainment and further strengthening of these efforts. The SAPR Campaign Plan Addendum, signed by the CMC in April 2014, included further direction to reinforce our Commander accountability efforts, with the following tasks set for completion:

- Update the Performance Evaluation System Manual to reflect an evaluation of the Commander's ability to set a command climate that is non-permissive of misconduct, especially sexual assault.
- Review the process and criteria for selection of Commanders and instructors assigned to commands and detachments throughout the entry-level pipeline.

### **7.2 Ensuring Safety—Describe your efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve SAPR training for members of the military serving in recruiting organizations, Military Entrance Processing Stations, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps. Include measures taken by your Service to select, train, and oversee recruiters, disseminate SAPR program information to potential and actual recruits, and how your Service has incorporated SAPR program information in ROTC environments and curricula.**

SAPR efforts, policies, and programmatic changes have occurred across the entire MCRC area of operations, reached roughly 3,700 recruiters in 48 recruiting stations, 570 recruiting sub-stations, and 70 officer selection offices across the continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Specific targeted initiatives, detailed below, were developed for recruiters and members of the DEP for enlisted and officer candidates.

#### **Recruiter Screening and Training**

Of the 9,050 Marines screened annually, only 1,800 Marines are assigned to Recruiting Class. The screening process ensures that when a Marine is screened for recruiting duty, any history of activity that would put a recruit at risk would immediately disqualify the recruiter from the duty. This process includes a records review of evaluations/fitness reports, NJPs, courts-martial, alcohol consumption, drug involvement, and family advocacy issues. It also includes medical screening, to include a full mental health

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screening, and interviews with the Commander and Senior Enlisted Leader. In addition, all selected must have a background check and be checked against the National Sex Offender Registry.

All recruiters receive an “Ethics Package” at Basic Recruiters School (BRC) at MCRD San Diego prior to graduating from Recruiters School and being placed on recruiting duty. This formal course of instruction deals with the Marine Corps core values of honor, courage, conduct, and commitment, and outlines the following:

- Relationship restrictions between the recruiter and the recruit
- Two-person integrity policy (detailed below)
- Fraternalization
- Sexual harassment
- Sexual assault
- Alcohol issues and usage

### **Two-Person Integrity Policy for Recruiters**

Marine Corps Recruit Command (MCRC) Frost Call 033-13—“Safeguarding recruiting activities involving recruiters and members of the opposite sex”—was published 19 July 2013 to help ensure that Marines, prospects, applicants, DEP members, and officer candidates are appropriately safeguarded during all portions of the Marine Corps recruitment process. Because isolated contact was one of the most common factors in a number of sexual misconduct allegations and incidents involving recruiting personnel and local citizens, the policy calls for the inclusion of a third party between recruiting personnel and prospective recruit prospects, applicants, candidates, and members of the DEP of the opposite sex. These recruiting activities include, but are not limited to: home visits, appointments, sales interviews, applicant processing, transportation, and any DEP activities. A third party includes any adult; another Marine (to include a Marine Boot Camp graduate on leave or Marines serving in the Recruiter Assistance Program); or other applicant, DEP member, or candidate.

### **7.3 Evaluate Commander SAPR Training—Describe your progress in developing core competencies and learning objectives for Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted Leader SAPR training. If your Service has completed an assessment of newly established core competencies and learning objectives, explain findings and recommendations.**

The Marine Corps SAPR Commanders Course is mandatory for all prospective Commanders and Senior Enlisted Advisors, and was updated to meet all core competencies and set learning objectives as defined by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and in accordance with the SecDef Memorandum signed September 25, 2012. The course emphasizes the importance of command climate and the central role of leadership in both prevention and response. The four-phase course employs a read-ahead, a group lecture/discussion, and practical application (i.e., small-team problem-solving scenarios). The last phase is a brief by the Installation SARC within 30 days of assuming command or getting posted. In addition to teaching the basic concepts and issues related to sexual assault in the military, the training is designed to ensure that all

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Marine Corps leaders understand:

- Risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidence and the proactive measures to prevent sexual assault and associated destructive behaviors within their command;
- Essential elements of a quality victim care response program and the roles and responsibilities of victim service providers;
- Complexity of sexual assault crimes and the appropriate investigation and disposition options available; and
- The roles of Commanders and Senior Enlisted Leaders in fostering a command environment free of sexual assault.

In January 2014, the SAPR training at the Marine Corps Commanders Course was observed by DOD SAPRO, which found that 5 of 20 learning objectives were not met, and an additional 2 were only partially met. The Marine Corps has since updated its SAPR training at the Commanders Course to meet all 20 learning objectives, and is working to expand its curriculum (and time block) specifically to facilitate the interactive, skills-application case study portion of the training. The Marine Corps will continue to monitor all of its training programs to help ensure consistency across the Services, and is prepared for future assessments by DOD SAPRO.

### **7.4 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods— Describe your implementation plan and methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.**

While the development of an official forum of collaboration is ongoing, the Marine Corps continues to partner with its sister Services, external experts, federal partners, and other organizations regarding specific initiatives. These include several speakers who participated in the Marine Corps SAPR Annual Training event, held August 2014 on MCB Quantico, which was mandatory of all Marine Corps SARCs and SAPR VAs. The speakers included:

- Dr. Nate Galbreath (DOD SAPRO)
- Katie Feifer (The Voices and Faces Project)
- Richard Leatherman (DOD Office of the Inspector General)
- Alisha Saulsbury (National Center for Trauma Informed Care)
- Lindsay Gundrum (RAINN/DOD Safe Helpline)
- Steve LePore (“1in6” organization)
- Susan Ginsberg (Stop and Breathe)

In addition, on 30 September 2014, HQMC SAPR hosted an Inter-Service Working Group on MCB Quantico that included SAPR representatives from each Service and DOD SAPRO, as well as representatives from NCIS and HQMC Behavioral Health. The speaker was Dr. James Hopper, an independent consultant, therapist, researcher, and clinical instructor of psychology at Harvard Medical School. His presentation was titled “Outreach to Males Sexually Assaulted in the Service: Foundations, Basics, Next

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Steps.” The working group discussed potential initiatives, but all agreed that not enough substantive research on the topic existed to validate a specific approach. Key takeaways included:

- Highlight the myths surrounding male sexual assault to leadership at every level to mitigate stereotypes surrounding male victimization.
- Most traumatized men have other traumas they might feel safer discussing. These might include Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE), combat, and other adult trauma.
- Speculation as to why most males do not seek help includes the lack of awareness and acceptance of males as victims of USC. This includes the perception that it is unmanly and weak to be a victim, need or seek help, or share vulnerabilities.
- The general consensus of the working group was that male victims are not comfortable reporting USC to a SARC, VA, UVA, or anyone on base.
- Areas to focus on included attacking the stigma surrounding male victimization; establishing anonymous and confidential protocols for male victims to access available supportive services; learning about and employing the fundamentals of outreach, e.g., using language that empowers them rather than labeling them, and launching an awareness campaign.

### **7.5 Improving Response & Victim Treatment—Describe your efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command. Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.**

MCO 1752.5B mandates that all Commanders “protect victims of sexual assault from coercion, retaliation, and reprisal. Victims of sexual assault shall be treated with dignity and respect, and shall receive timely access to comprehensive medical treatment, including emergency treatment and services.” Specific measures of victim protection and support – such as issuing MPOs, referring the victim to medical and counseling, and informing the victim of his or her right to request an expedited transfer – are included in the SAPR 8-Day Brief, a tool for Commanders to ensure a standardized response to sexual assault reports. The SAIRO, which was based on the SAPR 8-Day Brief, is currently being developed for use across the DOD.

In addition, all victims of sexual assault are provided a document titled, “Correction of Military Records for Victims of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.” The document provides instructions on how to petition the BCNR and states the following:

*Marines or Sailors who feel they have been retaliated against for reporting a sexual assault or sexual harassment by receiving adverse evaluations or adverse administrative action can petition the BCNR to request removal of such material from their records.*

*Title 10, United States Code, Section 1552 authorizes the Secretary of a Military*

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*Department to correct any military record of current and former service members from that Department when the Secretary considers it necessary to correct an error or remove an injustice. The record correction authority extends to considering requests to correct records of service members who experienced retaliation for reporting sexual assault or sexual harassment. Title 10, United States Code, Section 1034(f) provides procedures regarding actions to correct records where the victim of a sexual assault or sexual harassment alleges retaliatory actions.*

The requirement to provide this information will be included in the SAIRO to ensure implementation.

### **7.6 Enhancing Protections—Describe your efforts to update policies allowing for the administrative reassignment or expedited transfer of a member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense. Include your Service's efforts to account for both the interests of the victim and the accused.**

On 22 January 2014, the Marine Corps released MARADMIN 031/14, which provides guidance to Commanders on the consideration of, and processes for, the administrative reassignments or transfer of Marines accused of sexual assault or related offense. The MARADMIN specifies that in determining whether to reassign or transfer an accused, the interests of the victim and accused should be balanced and the following factors should be considered:

- The nature and circumstances of the alleged offense.
- The adequacy of unit or intra-unit transfer to protect the interests of the victim.
- The availability of other measures (e.g., MPO) to protect the interests of the victim.
- The location and status of the victim (e.g., civilian employee, dependent residing on-base). If the victim has submitted a written expedited transfer request, whether such request can be approved.
- The location and status (e.g., training, pre-trial confinement) of the accused.
- The availability of billets commensurate with the accused's grade and experience within other units on the installation or potential PCA/PCS locations.
- For Reserve members, the SA-IDA may elect to direct that the accused and the victim perform inactive duty training on alternate weekends or at different times, or at a different unit in the home drilling location or geographic region.
- Career and significant personal or familial impacts of reassignment or transfer on the accused.
- Whether the accused has formed an attorney–client relationship with a defense counsel, and the anticipated costs associated with travel due to representation of the accused by such attorney at any possible proceedings.
- Other pertinent circumstances or facts.

The MARADMIN also specified that the accused may not be transferred pursuant to this policy if such transfer would interfere with the accused's due process rights (e.g., right to counsel and to participate in his or her own defense), and that the SA-IDA may also consider victim input, if any, as to the accused transfer.

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**7.7 Improving Victim Legal Support—Describe your efforts to establish a special victim’s advocacy program that provides legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service’s measures of effectiveness for this program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other services.**

The Marine Corps established the VLCO in November 2013, with the mission to protect victims’ rights at all stages of the military justice process by providing legal advice and, when detailed, representation to victims of sexual assault and other crimes. The VLC safeguards victims’ rights provided within the Manual for Courts-Martial, including the MRE, RCM, and UCMJ. Since the decision by the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces in *L.R.M. v. Kastenber* (CAAF Jul 2013), victims have had the right to be heard “through counsel.” Among the rights VLC assert on behalf of their clients are:

1. Rights under Article 6b, UCMJ;
2. Right to attend and be heard at legal proceedings per MRE 412, 513, or 514;
3. Right to be present at all legal proceedings per MRE 615;
4. Right to provide “Victim’s View as to Disposition” of the case to the convening authority per RCM 306;
5. Right to confidential communication with victim advocate per MRE 514;
6. Right to receive copy of record of trial upon completion of the case per Article 54(e), UCMJ; and
7. Any other victim rights provided by law, regulation, or Service policy.

The Marine Corps expanded the eligibility of VLC beyond only victims of sexual assault to victims of all crimes in violation of the UCMJ, as permitted by 10 USC §§ 1044, 1044e, and 1565b, including both adult and minor dependents. Additionally, eligible victims who file restricted or unrestricted reports, or are still undecided, are entitled to VLCO services.

Implementation of the VLCO and other victim support programs are part of the reason the Marine Corps has seen both an increase in reporting and a decrease in the number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process – from 16% in FY11 to 8% in FY14. In addition, according to the Marine Corps Victim Advocacy Survey, victims were largely satisfied with the legal services they were provided. Survey data taken between November 2013 and March 2014 showed that 83% of victims agreed that legal personnel handled their situation with sensitivity, while 79% felt they were believed and 75% felt their decisions were supported by legal personnel.

**7.8 Develop Standardized and Voluntary Survey for Victims and Survivors— Describe your progress in developing and participating in a standardized victim survey. List efforts made jointly with other Services and Departments to regularly administer the standardized victim survey in such a way that protects victim privacy and does not adversely impact victim legal and health status.**

Fielded between November 2013 and May 2014, the Marine Corps Victim Advocacy Survey was designed and implemented to examine the effectiveness of services

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

provided by the Marine Corps SAPR Program to victims of sexual assault. In order to achieve and maintain world-class victim care, it is imperative that Marine Corps leadership understand the impact SAPR services has on victims; the opinions, knowledge, and attitude regarding these services; the level of coordination and communication during response; and the overall satisfaction with the services provided. The survey revealed whether victims find the provided services useful and effective, and whether the effectiveness of services is enhanced by the level of coordination and communication among agencies that influence outcomes for sexual assault victims.

In addition, this survey aimed to identify what factors increase knowledge about SAPR services to target outreach and risk reduction activities, as well as understand which services are helpful and effective for good service planning, coordination, and follow-through. The survey data provided the Marine Corps with valuable, direct feedback from victims that we have been working to incorporate into our current service and future initiatives. The SES, adopted for use by the entire Department of Defense, was largely based on the Marine Corps Victim Advocacy Survey, which the SES replaced in June 2014. The Marine Corps has continued its use of the SES, fielding it to victims of sexual assault on a voluntary, anonymous basis.



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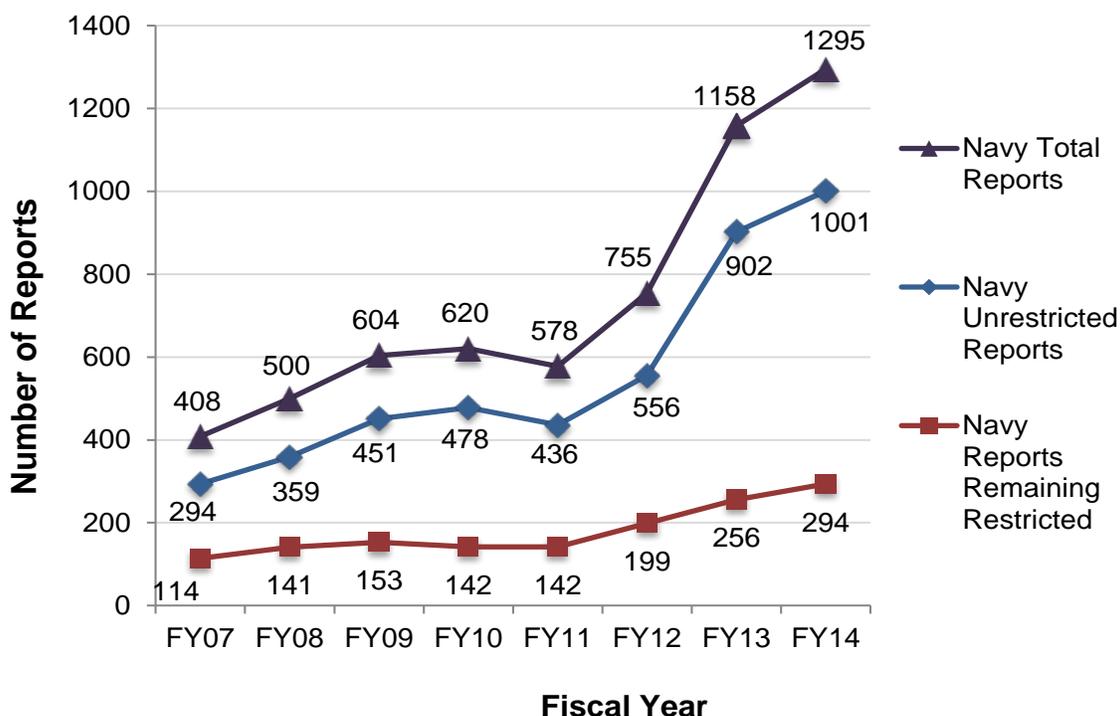
# Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy

## 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 FY13 (in percentages) and other time periods (at least FY12, FY13, and FY14), as appropriate
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data
- Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- How reports of sexual assault compliment your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY13 or FY14 (if any)
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since 2004) (Metric #12)
- Other

**Total Number of Sexual Assault Reports**



In FY14, Navy had 1,295 total reports of sexual assault broken out by 991 Unrestricted Reports, 294 Restricted Reports remaining restricted, and 10 Restricted Reports made in previous fiscal years that converted to Unrestricted Reports in FY14. This represents a 12% increase in reporting of sexual assaults between FY13 (1,158) and FY14 (1,295), following a 53% increase in reports between FY12 (755) and FY13, and a 31% increase between FY11 (578) and FY12. A three-fold increase in reports of sexual assault

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between FY07 (408) and FY14 (1,295) is strong evidence of trust and confidence in the Navy response systems, and indicates progress toward closing the gap between actual incidents and reports.

It is important to note that an increase in sexual assault reports is the result of various factors and may not necessarily represent increased incidents of sexual assault. Many factors contributed to changes in reporting and demographics, including additional training, education, awareness campaigns; improvements to victim support services; and changes to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

### **Restricted Reports**

Restricted Reports enable a victim to receive support services without command notification or initiating an investigation. In FY14, 400 initial Restricted Reports indicated an increase of 31% over FY13 (305). This follows a 24% increase between FY12 (246) and FY13, and a 41% increase between FY11 (174) and FY12. In FY14, 106 (27%) initial Restricted Reports were converted to Unrestricted Reports, compared to 49 (16%) in FY13, 47 (19%) in FY12, and 32 (18%) in FY11. This increase in conversion rates is another indicator of growing trust in the response system.

### **Unrestricted Reports**

Unrestricted Reporting initiates a Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) investigation and provides an opportunity to hold offenders appropriately accountable, in addition to giving victims access to support services. In FY14, there were 991 new Unrestricted Reports and 10 conversions from Restricted Reports being made in previous fiscal years; totaling 1,001 Unrestricted Reports. This is an increase of 11% from 902 Unrestricted Reports in FY13.

### **Implications of the data**

In FY14, reports of sexual assault in the U.S. Navy continued to increase over previous years. For a crime that is universally underreported, Navy views this trend as a positive endorsement of efforts to improve command climate. When a Sailor trusts the command to respond appropriately, he or she is more likely to make a report. The results of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) reiterated the trust and confidence victims place in their commands through a consistent positive perception of command climate and leadership support of the SAPR program.

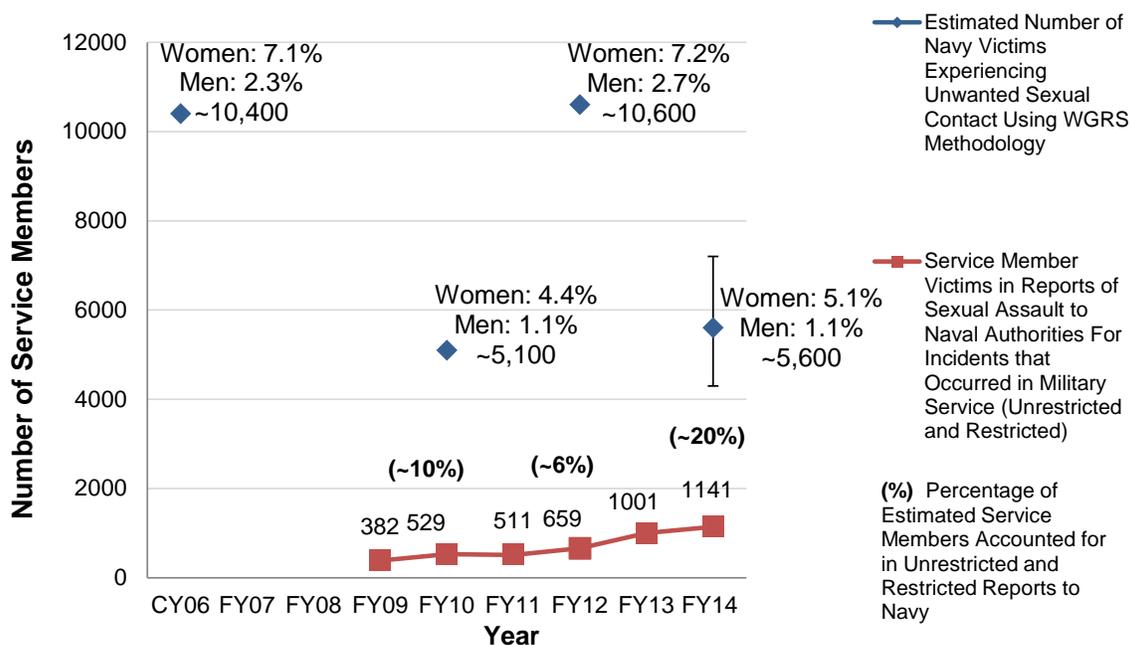
The year-over-year increase in reporting indicates Sailors' trust in commands, along with Navy efforts in increasing the number of dedicated personnel, training, and resources to include judge advocates, Victims' Legal Counsel, NCIS, Special Victim Capability/Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) personnel, and other legal assistants.

During the last several years, there was a strong Navy-wide education campaign to educate Sailors and civilians about sexual assault reporting options (restricted and

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy

unrestricted), services available to victims of sexual assault, and crime prevention initiatives. As a result of these on-going education campaigns, there have been many changes in the reporting data that indicate the success of the message. Populations that may have otherwise discounted their experiences are increasingly coming forward to receive victim services and seek justice against their alleged perpetrators, especially male victims, victims with incidents that occurred years prior, and victims of contact offenses. Additionally, Sailors are vigilantly reporting and interceding on behalf of potential victims in an effort to prevent assaults and support victims.

### Prevalence vs. Reporting



### RAND's 2014 Military Workplace Gender and Relations Survey

In early 2014, DoD SAPRO hired the RAND National Defense Research Institute to conduct an independent assessment of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination in the military. The study, known as the RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS), invited close to 560,000 Service members (approximately 124,000 Navy Service members) to participate.

Confidential surveys are currently the best tool available to estimate the number of sexual assault incidents in the Navy. The Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Personnel (WGRA) was conducted by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) through 2012. The RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS) was used in 2014, utilizing newly designed assessment criteria and methods. RAND assigned a small number of Service members a version of the prior 2012 WGRA questionnaire, and analyzed the comparable results to provide historical trends. The FY14 prevalence estimates were calculated using the WGRA data. Estimates of sexual assault

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prevalence in the Navy are based on the percentage of surveyed Sailors who had at least one experience of unwanted sexual contact (this includes contact, attempted penetration, and penetration offenses) in the 12 months before responding to the survey, and represent both male and female victims of various offense types.

RAND's 2014 Military Workplace Gender and Relations Survey indicated 5.1% of women and 1.1% of men experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact, estimating that roughly 2,800 men and 2,800 women experienced unwanted sexual contact (see graph above). Utilizing FY14 reporting numbers, of these reports, approximately 32% of women and 8% of men made reports in FY14. In FY14, 1,141 Service members made restricted or unrestricted reports, representing 20% of the estimated incidents.

### **Survivor Experience Survey (SES)**

Based on results of the Survivor Experience Survey, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCS), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) services received positive feedback from the majority of those surveyed. Many victims indicated they believed they experienced some form of social and/or professional retaliation. Further research will better define the specifics of retaliation and allow for a better understanding of the issue to aid in the development of mitigation strategies. Retaliation in any form, is prohibited and contrary to Navy core values. Initiatives to identify and address retaliation include training at all levels, focusing on the first line supervisor, identifying and addressing retaliation at monthly case management group meetings, and reinforcing remedies available to commanders.

Navy will continue to use the results of surveys to assess progress in closing the reporting gap, both from the perspective of reducing incidents and increasing reporting. While the ultimate goal is to eradicate sexual assault, Navy continues to ensure maximum reporting of incidents to facilitate victim care and ensure appropriate accountability for offenders.

### **Other Trends**

#### **Male Reporting**

Male victims in the Navy represent an underreported segment of an underreported crime. Of the 888 Service member victims initially making an Unrestricted Report in FY14, 23% (201) were male victims. In FY13, male victims accounted for 18% (141) and in FY12 11% (54) of the Unrestricted Reports. The consistent increase in the percentage of male victims making Unrestricted Reports from FY12 to FY14 is reflective of the progress of educational campaigns in breaking preconceived notions about sexual assault. Navy continues efforts to encourage reporting among men and women.

#### **Service Member on Service Member**

Service member on Service member allegations accounted for 60% of Unrestricted Reports in FY14, down from 67% in FY13 and 69% in FY12. In FY14, out of 595 Service member on Service member Unrestricted reports, approximately 42% were

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

penetration crimes and 50% were contact with 8% having an offense code (UCMJ violations indicated in investigations) not available. In FY13, approximately 50% were reports of penetration offenses and 50% were contact.

### **Report Latency**

In FY14, 61% of Unrestricted Reports were made within 30 days of the incident, 37% were greater than 30 days after the incident, and 2% is not known. Comparatively, in FY13 only 52% of Unrestricted Reports were made within 30 days of the incident, 42% were greater than 30 days, and 6% is not known.

### **Investigations**

There were 943 victims in investigations initiated during FY14. Of these, there were 83% (779) victims in investigations completed by the end of FY14. In FY13, there were 902 victims in investigations initiated and 62% (561) victims in investigations completed by the end of FY13.

## **2. Unrestricted Reporting**

**2.1. Victim Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:**

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (e.g., Number issued, number violated)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

### **Type of Offenses**

Note: 15% of data pertaining to the type of offense is not available. In FY14, the most frequently reported offense was abusive sexual contact, representing 32% (313) of Unrestricted Reports (991), followed by sexual assault at 25% (246) and rape at 19% (184). Aggravated sexual contact, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual assault, indecent assault, and attempts to commit an offense accounted for the remaining reports.

### **Demographic Trends**

Of the 991 Unrestricted Reports made in FY14, 79% were women (783), 90% were Service members (888), 50% were between the ages of 20 and 24 (495) at time of incident and 68% were pay grades E-1 to E-4 (677). Nearly all of the Service member victims were active duty (870) 98%, and affiliated with the U.S. Navy (841) 95%. The remaining Service member victims were affiliated with other Services. These trends

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

have remained steady from FY11 to present.

### **Service Referrals**

See section 4.1 below.

### **Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)**

In FY14, 22 victims made Unrestricted Reports of a sexual assault that occurred in a combat location. The general trends for these reports match the overall Navy demographics with respect to time of delayed report and demographic information of the victims. All of these victims were Service members.

### **Military Protective Orders**

In FY14, 235 Military Protective Orders were issued in 991 Unrestricted Report cases, with one violation by a subject. In FY13, 244 Military Protective Orders were issued, with 11 violations by subject.

### **Expedited Transfers**

In FY14, there were 13 unit/duty and 151 installation expedited transfer requests by Service member victims. One of the installation expedited transfer requests was denied on the basis that the report of sexual assault was determined by the victim's commander not to be credible. In FY13, there were 20 unit/duty and 128 installation expedited transfer requests by Service members. Two unit expedited transfer requests were denied. In one instance, the victim and offender were not co-located, and in the other, the report of sexual assault was determined not to be credible.

### **Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process**

Legal action could not be pursued in 122 (16%) cases where victims declined to participate in the military justice process. This is not, however, reflective of all cases in which the victim declined to participate in the investigative/military justice process. In some cases, command action was pursued, resulting in administrative or disciplinary action against a subject, despite non-participation of the victim. However, these cases are not categorized as a victim declination within our reporting.

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

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Command action for Military Subjects under DoD Legal Authority (to be captured using the most serious crime charged (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged) (Non-Metric #2)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

### **Demographic Trends**

In FY14, there were 989 subjects in completed investigations. Male subjects accounted

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for 83% (821) of the total, 61% (605) were between 20 and 34 years of age, and Service members accounted for 74% (736). Of the 736 Service members, 95% were active duty (702), 93% were in the Navy (687), and 94% were enlisted Service members (689). Less than 3% (21) of the Service members were activated Reservists at the time of the alleged sexual assault.

### **Disposition Trends**

Disposition data was examined for cases closed during the fiscal year vice open and closed in the same fiscal year. Thorough investigations and prosecutions require time, particularly in complex cases. Examining cases opened and closed in the same fiscal year would have excluded analysis of the more egregious reports received in previous fiscal years, and as a practical matter, all cases reported in the last quarter of the fiscal year, because it takes time to investigate and take disposition actions.

In FY14, there were 921 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault. Of this totally numbered of final disposition, 50% or 459 of the subjects were not subject to disciplinary action for the following reasons: lack of jurisdiction (i.e., civilian subjects not subject to UCMJ) (59), civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction over Service member subject (7), subject was unknown (104), allegation was unfounded (e.g., it was false or baseless (21), statute of limitations expired (4), subject died or deserted (1), evidence was insufficient (141), or victim declined or refused to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution (122).

### **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**

In FY14, 53% (10) of the total subjects (19) were Service members in CAIs. Unknown and foreign national subjects accounted for the remaining subjects. Of the 10 Service member subjects, eight were Navy Service members, one was a Marine Service member, and one was an Air Force Service member. The Service member subjects were predominantly active duty and enlisted, both accounting for 90% of the data. Due to the relatively small sample size (19) for Unrestricted Reports in CAIs and varying missions within them, there also is a wide variability of subject demographics from year-to-year.

### **Command Action for Military Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority**

In FY14, command action was taken against 462 Service members for both sexual assault and non-sexual assault (e.g., failure to obey order or regulation) offenses. Types of command action included court-martial, non-judicial punishment, administrative separation, or other adverse administrative actions (including Midshipmen Disciplinary System Action at the U.S. Naval Academy). Court-martial charges were preferred in approximately 48% of cases, a 4% rate increase over FY13.

### **Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes**

In FY14, there were 207 cases where court-martial charges were preferred for a sexual assault offense, an 88% increase over the 110 cases in FY13.

Of those 207 cases, 130 proceeded to trial on at least one sexual assault offense. Of

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

those 130, 89 cases resulted in a conviction (68%) and 41 in an acquittal (32%) of at least one charged offense. Of those 207 cases, 8 resulted in a resignation or separation in lieu of trial and 37 resulted in dismissal of charges at some point during the military justice process.

**2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:**

- **Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation?)**
- **Investigations**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

### **Location and Time of Incident**

Of the 991 initial Unrestricted Reports, 46% (451) of the incidents during FY14 reportedly occurred on military installations, and 40% (401) occurred off military installations. An additional 14% (139) of incidents occurred at multiple or unknown locations. Incidents occurred every day of the week, with the majority, 54% (539), occurring Friday through Sunday. The time of the incident was grouped into the following intervals; 32% (315) occurred 6 p.m. to midnight, 31% (307) occurred midnight to 6 a.m., 23% (228) 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 14% (141) unknown, various times, or could not be categorized. In the initial report by the victim, 35% (345) of the reports were made within three days of the sexual assault, and 26% (256) were made four to 30 days after the sexual assault, meaning 61% of reports were made within 30 days of the incident. The remaining reports were delayed longer than 30 days.

### **Investigative Authority**

NCIS was the predominant investigative authority for Navy Service members during FY14. A small number of Navy Service members were also investigated by other Service MCIOs and civilian or foreign law enforcement. NCIS routinely investigates non-Service member subjects (civilian or foreign national) and cases where the subject is unknown as long as there is Navy jurisdiction (i.e., Navy victim or alleged incident occurred on board a Navy installation).

### **Combat Areas of Interest**

Of the 22 Unrestricted Reports occurring in CAIs, 55% (12) occurred on and 41% (9) off of military installations, with a small percentage of incidents occurring either in unidentified locations or possibly multiple locations. The incidents largely occurred in Bahrain with 50% (11), which remains consistent since FY11. The incidents in other countries in combat areas fluctuate over the years, but are small compared to Bahrain. For FY14 they are: Djibouti at 14% (3), Iraq at 9% (2), Kuwait at 4.5% (1), Oman at 4.5% (1), and the United Arab Emirates at 18% (4). The majority of the incidents took place Friday through Monday representing 77% (17); the time-interval of the incidents varied.

## **3. Restricted Reporting**

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

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Restricted Reports are not reported to MCIOs for investigation or to commands for disposition. SARC's do not report the types of offenses for Restricted Reports. For all Restricted Reports, the role of the SARC is to focus on support services (e.g., crisis intervention and referrals to advocacy, medical, and counseling services) and case management.

### **Total Restricted Reports**

Between FY13 and FY14, there was a notable increase in initial Restricted Reports. Note that only Service members and their adult non-Service member dependents may file Restricted Reports of sexual assault. There were 95 more reports in FY14 (400) than in FY13 (305), an increase of 31%. In FY14, 382 Service members, six adult family member victims (involving a military subject), and 12 reports with victim type not known, made a Restricted Report to a SARC and/or SAPR Victim Advocate (SAPR VA). Increased trust and confidence in the SAPR program and a better understanding of what constitutes sexual assault may have contributed to this increase in reporting.

### **Service Affiliation**

In FY14, of the 400 Restricted Reports, 294 remained restricted (not converted to an Unrestricted Report). Of the reports remaining restricted, within Navy, 98% (289) were filed by Service member victims as follows: 95% (274) Navy Service members, 2% (6) U.S. Marine Corps, 2% (5) U.S. Air Force, and 1% (4) U.S. Army. The remaining five Restricted Reports were filed by adult family member victims and involved Service member alleged offenders.

The 294 Service member reports that remained restricted were reported to SARC's and/or SAPR VAs as follows: 56% (166) of cases involved Service member alleged offenders on Service member victims, 22% (65) unidentified alleged offenders on Service member victims, and 17% (51) were non-Service members on Service member victims. Data was not available for 2% (7) of cases.

Lastly, 24 of the Restricted Reports involved incidents that occurred prior to the victims' military service (enlistment or commissioning).

### **Demographic Trends**

Demographically, 87% (255) of the reports remaining restricted involved female victims and 13% (39) involved male victims. The majority of victims, 53% (156), were between the ages of 20 and 24. The remaining ages of victims at the time of incident were as follows: 22% (65) ages 16 to 19, 18% (53) ages 25 to 34, 1% (4) ages 35 to 49, and 1% (3) ages zero to 15. Age demographics were not available in 4% (13) of the reports. Ranks of Service member victims were reported as follows: 67% (193) were E1 to E4, 24% (71) were E5 to E9, 7% (20) were O1 to O3, and 2% (5) Cadet/Midshipman.

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

Nearly all (94% or 273 reports in total) of Service member victims who filed Restricted Reports were active duty, while 4% (11) of reports were made by Reservists who were activated at the time of report.

### **Combat Areas of Interest**

In FY14, there were 10 Restricted Reports filed by Service members in CAIs compared to one in FY13. Of the 10 reports to Navy SARCs or SAPR VAs, 90% (9) were Navy victims and 10% (1) was U.S. Air Force. Demographically, 90% (9) involved female victims and 10% (1) involved a male victim. The ages of victims at the times of incidents were as follows: 70% (7) ages 20 to 24, 20% (2) ages 35 to 49, and 10% (1) ages 16 to 19. Ranks of the victims were as follows: 60% (6) were E1 to E4 and 40% (4) were E5 to E9.

### **Non-Service Member Victims**

In FY14, there were 10 Non-Service member victims who initially made a Restricted Report. Of the nine adult family members, reports remaining restricted (one report converted to an Unrestricted Report) were made as follows: 78% (7) non-Service member on adult family member, 11% (1) unidentified subject on non-Service member and 11% (1) victim type is not known.

Demographically, of the reports remaining restricted, 89% (8) of the Restricted Reports involved female victims and in 11% (1) was victim gender not known. The age of victims at the time of incident were as follows: 56% (5) were between the ages of 20 and 24, 11% (1) were between the ages of 25 and 34, 11% (1) of victims were between the ages of 16 and 19, 11% (1) were between the ages of 35 and 49, while 11% (1) data was not known.

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

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation)**
- **Trends in Restricted Reporting conversions**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

### **Restricted to Unrestricted Conversions**

In FY14, of the 400 initial Restricted Reports, 27% (106) were converted to Unrestricted Reports, a 116% increase in conversions from FY13 (49). Of the 106 converted cases, 93 were filed by Service member victims, one was filed by a non-Service member victim, and in 12 cases the victim type is not available. Approximately 56% (166) of the 294 remaining Restricted Reports were filed by Service members indicating they were sexually assaulted by other Service members, 22% (65) involved Service members assaulted by unidentified subjects, 17% (51) involved Service members assaulted by non-Service members, 2% (5) involved non-Service members assaulted by Service members (entitled to make a Restricted Report by DoD Policy), and 3% (7) of the Restricted Reports have unavailable (blank) for this category. The time between Restricted Reports being made and later converted to Unrestricted Reports averaged

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

33.88 days.

### **Location of Incident**

Reports remaining restricted occurring on a military installation accounted for 26% (76) of incidents, compared to 54% (159) that occurred off a military installation, and 19% (57) that occurred in an unidentified/multiple location. In 1% (2) of the reports, this category had unavailable data. Despite an increase in Restricted Reporting, there was an overall 8% decrease for incidents occurring on a military installation when compared to FY13 (83), a 10% increase occurring off of a military installation [FY13 (144)], and a 27% decrease among those incidents occurring in an unidentified/multiple locations [FY13 (78)].

Additionally, of the 274 Navy Service member victims who made Restricted Reports to SARCs and/or SAPR VAs, 5.4% (15) disclosed incidents that occurred aboard ship, 5.1% (14) occurred while on the installation, and <1% (1) of cases had an unidentified ship location.

### **Time of Incident**

Approximately 30% (88) of reported incidents occurred between midnight and 6 a.m., 30% (88) between 6 p.m. and midnight, and 9% (27) between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Time of the incident was unknown in 30% (90) of reported incidents and unavailable in 1% (1) case.

### **Day of Incident/Latency**

In 20% (59) of Restricted Reports the incident day of the week is not known, while 24% (70) of cases reportedly occurred on Saturday, and 15% (44) of cases on Friday. In 33% (98) of Restricted Reports were made within three days of incident, while 14% (40) of cases were reported 31 to 365 days after incident. Approximately 26% (76) of cases have unavailable (blank) data for this category, 11% (32) were greater than 365 days after incident, 10% (29) within four to 10 days of incident, and 6% (19) within 11 to 30 days of incident.

### **Combat Areas of Interest**

The 10 Restricted Reports in CAIs did not convert to unrestricted. Of these, 70% (7) were made by Service members who indicated that they had been sexually assaulted by other Service members, 10% (1) involved a Service member assaulted by unidentified subject, 10% (1) involved Service member assaulted by non-Service member, and 10% (1) of the Restricted Report data for this demographic was unavailable (blank).

Of the 10 Restricted Reports in CAIs, 60% (6) were reported as occurring on a military installation and 40% (4) occurred off a military installation. Approximately 20% (2) of sexual assault incidents occurred between midnight and 6 a.m., 30% (3) of incidents occurred between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., 20% (2) occurred between 6 p.m. and midnight, while the time the reported incidents is unknown for 30% (3).

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

Of the 10 Restricted Reports in CAIs, 40% (4) occurred on Sunday, 20% (2) occurred on Tuesday, 10% (1) occurred on Monday, 10% (1) occurred on Saturday, and data for 20% (2) is not available. Approximately 30% (3) of the reports were received within three days of the incident, 20% (2) within four to 10 days of incident, 20% (2) were greater than 365 days after incident, 10% (1) within 31 to 365 days of incident, and 20% (2) of the cases is not known.

### **4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault**

**4.1. Unrestricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:**

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

#### **Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted Reports)**

There were 2,655 total support service referrals for Service members making Unrestricted Reports for both military and civilian resource referrals. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for mental health support as well as victim advocacy services. Of the total referrals, 91% (2,411) were made to military support services: 684 for victim advocacy, 495 for mental health, 385 for legal assistance, 285 for chaplain/spiritual support, 257 for medical, 171 to the DoD Safe Helpline, and 134 were referrals for other services. In addition, 9% (244) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 56 to a rape crisis center, 48 for mental health, 50 for victim advocacy, 20 for medical, nine for legal assistance, six for chaplain/spiritual support, and 55 to other services.

#### **Combat Areas of Interest**

In FY14, there were 82 total support service referrals, both military and civilian resources, for Service members making Unrestricted Reports in CAI. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military resources and/or civilian medical, victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities. Of the total referrals, 90% (74) were made to military support services: 16 for victim advocacy, 11 for mental health, 13 for chaplain/spiritual support, 12 for legal assistance, 11 for medical, nine to DoD Safe Helpline, and two to other services. In addition, 10% (8) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: two to a rape crisis center, two for mental health, one for medical, one for chaplain/spiritual support, one for victim advocacy, and one to other services.

#### **Sexual Assault Forensic Examination**

In FY14, there were 133 Unrestricted Reports by Service members to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted, representing a 56% increase over FY13 (85). In FY14, there

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

were no instances where these victims reported to SARCs that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

In FY14, there were three cases where Service members in CAIs reported to SARCs and a SAFE was conducted.

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

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

#### **Service Referrals for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted Reports)**

In FY14, there were 792 total support service referrals for Service members who made Restricted Reports, a 19% decrease from FY13 (982). As with the Unrestricted Reports, referrals were primarily made to military resources for mental health support, victim advocacy services, and mental health services. Of these total referrals, 90% (714) were made to military resources, including 188 for victim advocacy, 165 for mental health, 108 for chaplain/spiritual support, 99 for medical, 66 for DOD Safe Helpline, 57 for legal assistance, and 31 to other services. In addition, 10% (78) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 25 to a rape crisis center, 22 for mental health, 12 for victim advocacy, five for medical, two for chaplain/spiritual support, and one for legal assistance.

#### **Combat Areas of Interest**

In FY14, there were 24 total support service referrals for Service members who made Restricted Reports in CAIs. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, mental health, legal, victim advocacy, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for mental health support, victim advocacy services, and mental health services. Of these total referrals, 92% (22) were made to military resources, including seven for victim advocacy, seven for mental health, four for medical, two for legal assistance, one for chaplain/spiritual support, and one for DoD Safe Helpline. In addition, two (9%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: one to a rape crisis center and one for chaplain/spiritual support.

#### **Sexual Assault Forensic Examination**

In FY14, there were 39 Restricted Reports by Service members to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted, a 15% increase from FY13 (34). In FY14, there were no instances where these victims reported to SARCs that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

In FY14, there were no Service members in CAIs with Restricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was reported to have been conducted.

**Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

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

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

**Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Unrestricted)**

In FY14, there were 134 total support service referrals for non-Service members who made Unrestricted Reports. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, mental health, legal, victim advocacy, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military resources for mental health support, victim advocacy services, and mental health services. Of these total referrals, 78% (105) were made to military facilities, including 32 for victim advocacy, 23 for mental health support, 13 for chaplain/spiritual support, 13 for medical, 11 for legal, nine for DoD Safe Helpline, assistance, and four to other services. In addition, 22% (29) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 10 for mental health support, seven to a rape crisis center, three to victim advocacy, two for medical services, one for legal services, and six referrals were to other services.

**Service Referrals for Non-Service member Victims of Sexual Assault (Restricted)**

In FY14, there were 40 total support service referrals for non-Service members who made Restricted Reports. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for victim advocacy, mental health support, chaplain/spiritual support, and medical services. Of these total referrals, 90% (36) were made to military resources, including eight for victim advocacy, seven for mental health, seven for chaplain/spiritual support, seven for medical, four for DoD Safe Helpline, two for legal assistance, and one to other services. In addition, 10% (4) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: two for a rape crisis center and two for medical.

**Combat Areas of Interest**

There were no reports involving non-Service member victims filed a CAIs. Therefore, no support service referrals were made for this category.

**Sexual Assault Forensic Examination**

In FY14, there were 17 non-Service member Unrestricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted. In FY14, there were no instances where these victims reported to SARCs that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

In FY14, there were six non-Service member Restricted Reports to SARCs where a SAFE was conducted. In FY14, there were no instances where these victims reported to SARCs that SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

**Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Navy**

<b>5. Additional Items</b>
<p><b>5.1 Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion. This section should include such information as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted (Non-Metric #3)</b></li><li>• <b>Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) (Non-Metric #4)</b></li></ul>
<p>In cases where the most serious offense investigated by NCIS was a penetration offense, the average length of time between the date the investigation was completed and the date legal advice was rendered to the command regarding case disposition was 29 days. In those cases disposed of at court-martial, the average length of time between the date the victim chose to make an Unrestricted Report and the date the sentence was imposed or an accused was acquitted at court-martial was approximately 313 days. In cases disposed of at non-judicial punishment, the average length of time between the date the victim signed a DD2910 and the date non-judicial punishment was imposed was approximately 149 days.</p>

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

### 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 FY13 (in percentages) and other time periods (at least FY12, FY13 and FY14), as appropriate.
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data
- Implications the data may have for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- How reports of sexual assault compliment your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY13 or FY14 (if any)
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since 2004) (Metric #12)
- Other (Please explain)

#### ***Background: DSAID***

In accordance with the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for 2009, section 593, the Department of Defense (DoD) was tasked to develop a centralized, case-level database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults involving members or the Armed Forces. As a result, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) was created for Service-wide implementation.

As discussed in the FY13 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, beginning with FY14, the Department is using DSAID as the system of record to populate the DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

In order to produce relevant reports, DSAID relies on data from multiple sources, including Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), HQMC Military Justice Branch legal officers, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) agents, and the proper interface between DSAID and NCIS' Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center. As the source for victim, subject, incident, and legal disposition information for sexual assaults in the Marine Corps in FY14, DSAID was used to calculate the information reported herein.

#### ***Number of Reports vs. Number of Victims***

With the implementation of DSAID as the centralized, case-level database, came new guidelines for the accounting of Unrestricted Reports. Prior to the implementation of DSAID, Unrestricted Reports were recorded as the number of sexual assault cases, as reported by NCIS, the Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) for the Marine Corps. Thus, one Unrestricted Report or open investigation of sexual assault did not always equate to one victim of sexual assault, because one report or investigation may have involved multiple victims. Therefore, the number of Unrestricted Reports has historically been lower than the number of known victims. Starting in FY14, however,

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

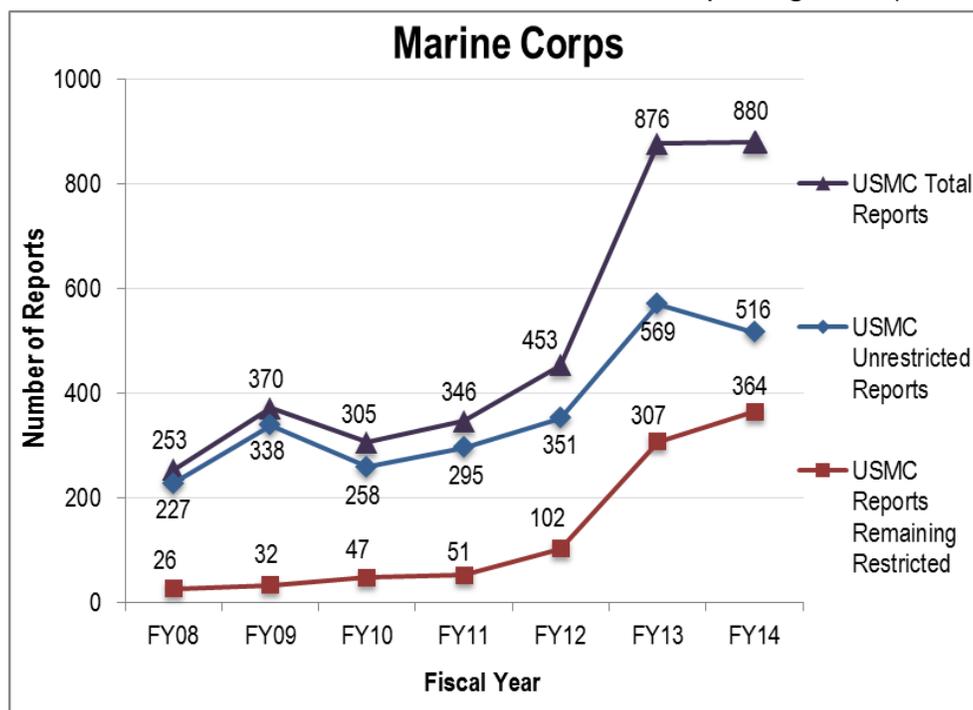
each and every victim identified in an open investigation or in an Unrestricted Report is counted within DSAID as an individual report. Restricted Reports have always involved one victim per reported incident.

Effective FY14, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) mandated that Annual Reports emphasize the number of victims, vice reports, in the reporting data. This report will also use the number of victims in reporting data between FY08 and FY14. As a result, comparing other findings across years (i.e., demographics, alcohol involvement, etc.) proves challenging, as the only readily available data for FY08 through FY13 is that found in the DoD Annual Reports, which again is based on the number of reports, not victims. Thus, developments and trends extended to FY14 are not perfect continuations of like data but the best possible approximations based on what is available.

### Reports of Sexual Assault: FY08-FY14

The Marine Corps has maintained its high rate of reporting evidenced by a 94% increase in number of reports recorded from FY12 to FY14. As shown in Figure 1 below, the 880 victims in FY14 reports of sexual assault include 516 victims in Unrestricted Reports and 364 victims in Restricted Reports.

Figure 1: Number of USMC Sexual Assault Victims in Reporting Data (FY08–FY14)



Note 12 of the 516 victims in FY14 Unrestricted Reports were victims who filed a Restricted Report in a previous year but converted that report to an Unrestricted Report in FY14. No demographic data was available for these 12 victims. All relevant FY14 data discussed herein centers on the remaining 504 victims in Unrestricted Reports and

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

364 victims in Restricted Reports filed in FY14.

Between FY13 and FY14, the number of victims in Unrestricted Reports decreased by 9%, while the number of victims in Restricted Reports increased by 19%. This increase in Restricted Reports is largely a result of reports made for incidents that occurred prior to joining the Marine Corps. These and other trends are discussed in the following section.

### ***Estimated Prevalence vs. Reporting***

The 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study is the latest iteration of a confidential survey fielded biennially used to estimate the number of Service members experiencing sexual assault in the Marine Corps. According to this study, the Marine Corps saw a decrease in the estimated prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact between FY12 and FY14. As shown in Table 1, the initial analysis provided by the RAND Corporation, using WGRA methodology, suggests that in FY14, approximately 8.44% of active duty Marine women and 0.66% of active duty Marine men experienced some form of Unwanted Sexual Contact in the year prior to being surveyed. This is a welcome downward development from Unwanted Sexual Contact rates observed in FY12 (10.1% for Marine women; 1.1% for Marine men).

*Table 1: Marines Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Using WGRA Methodology*

Year	Overall	% Females in Total Active-Duty Force	% Males in Total Active-Duty Force
CY06	~3,700	11.9	1.4
FY10	~3,100	6.6	1.2
FY12	~3,300	10.1	1.1
<b>FY14</b>	<b>~2,300</b>	<b>8.44</b>	<b>0.66</b>

WGRA: Workplace & Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members

This decrease does not yet establish a stable trend line. Large-scale Marine Corps prevention initiatives need more time to be further integrated. The November 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study report stated additional analysis needs to be performed in order to understand how factors specific to the Marine Corps impact the data (i.e., demographics). At the writing of this report, RAND's in-depth analyses of the demographic makeup of the Marine Corps were not available for review or comment. However, the decrease in Unwanted Sexual Contact prevalence in FY14 is encouraging, especially when taken together with other supporting indicators since FY12—to include positive developments in perception of leadership engagement, victim satisfaction with services, and willingness to intervene in high-risk situations. The continuation of Marine Corps SAPR initiatives should lead to further promising results.

### ***Reporting Gap:***

The FY12 reporting gap—that is, the difference between the approximate number of Unwanted Sexual Contact incidents and those *in-Service* incidents that were reported—was approximately 90%. The equivalent statistic for FY14 is 78%, suggesting that the reporting gap is closing, as shown in Figure 2.

Ultimately, the Marine Corps wants the reporting data to match the number of incidents experienced, which would mean that all victims are receiving access to advocacy

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

services. The Marine Corps will continue to use the survey results to assess progress in closing the reporting gap, both from the perspective of reducing incidents and increasing reporting.

Eliminating sexual assault completely from the Corps remains our ultimate goal, but our efforts must also continue to focus on creating an environment in which victims feel safe in coming forward.

### **Explanation and Implications of the Data**

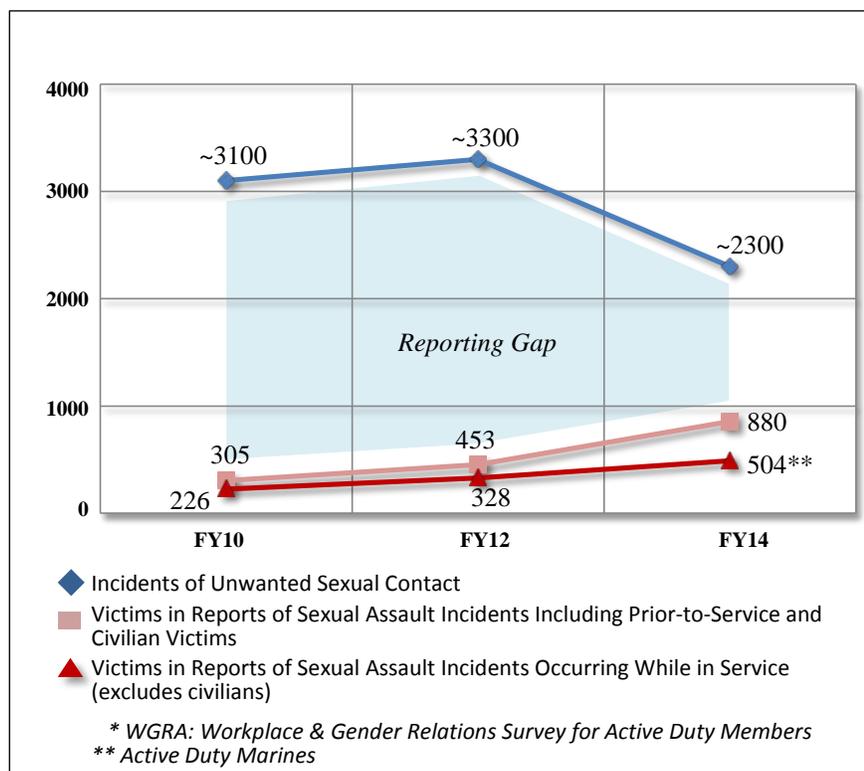
Given the highly underreported nature of

sexual assault, the Marine Corps is encouraged by the overall positive reporting trend since FY12. Victims continue to come forward, following the implementation of large-scale efforts to raise awareness of the definition of sexual assault and available SAPR resources, as well as to increase confidence and trust in the Marine Corps response system.

### **Demographics**

Of the 868 victims who made either an Unrestricted or Restricted Report in FY14, 77.6% (674) victims were females, 22.1% (192) were males, and 0.2% (2) were not categorized in DSAID. For victim type, the 868 victims were categorized as 88% (763) service members, 11.8% (103) non-service members, and 0.2% (2) were not categorized in DSAID. Female Marines between the ages of 18 and 24 and between the ranks of E1 and E4 continue to be the highest at-risk demographic, comprising the majority of victims in both Unrestricted and Restricted Reports. The number of male victim reporting for both Unrestricted and Restricted Reports has increased noticeably from FY12 to FY14. Increased reporting is a positive indicator, as the Marine Corps recognizes the stigma associated with all reporting, especially pertaining to males, and is dedicated to eliminating all barriers to reporting. For subject-victim categorization, assaults involving Service member on Service member comprised just less than half of all Unrestricted Reports in FY14, while assaults involving non-Service member on Service member comprised just over half of all Restricted Reports. Finally, just over

*Figure 2: Reporting vs. Marines Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact Using WGRA\* Methodology*



## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

half of all assaults for Unrestricted Reports were recorded as penetrative offenses, compared to approximately one third for contact offenses.

With the above focused at-risk demographics, Marine Corps prevention efforts have focused on these critical periods within a Marine's career. The Marine Corps "Step Up" training program, designed specifically for junior enlisted Marines (E1 to E3), was released in June 2014, focusing on bystander intervention but including lessons pertaining to healthy relationships and reporting options. In addition, since the launch of the SAPR Campaign Plan in June 2012, the Marine Corps has implemented its "Whole of Character" training for enlistees in the Delayed Entry Program; updated its SAPR training at the Recruit Depots; and mandated all newly promoted Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) (E4 and E5) to complete the "Take A Stand" bystander intervention training as an annual training requirement.

The Marine Corps has begun to implement initiatives designed to enhance our existing support to male victims of sexual assault, identify and dispel myths surrounding male sexual assault, and mitigate stereotypes surrounding male victimization. One example of our recent efforts is an inter-Service working group arranged and hosted by HQMC on 30 September 2014 that included SAPR representatives from each Service and DoD SAPRO, as well as representatives from NCIS and the HQMC Behavioral Health Program. The speaker was Dr. James Hopper, an independent consultant, therapist, researcher, and clinical instructor of psychology at Harvard Medical School. His presentation was titled *Outreach to Males Sexually Assaulted in the Service: Foundations, Basics, Next Steps*.

### ***Prior-to-Service Reporting***

Prior-to-Service reporting data involves Marine Corps victims who file a report for sexual assaults that occurred prior to their joining the Marine Corps. The total number of prior-to-Service sexual assault reports has increased between FY13 and FY14 attributed by an increase in prior-to-Service Restricted Reports during that same period. This is due to the fact that the large majority of victims who report prior-to-Service incidents come forward to receive victim care services. Thus of the 364 Restricted Reports filed in FY14, 53% (193) involved females being victimized prior to becoming a Marine. Female Marines in the pay grade of E1 comprise the majority of these Marines making prior-to-Service reports. For many, the Marine Corps affords them the first opportunity to discuss their previous sexual assaults. For some, it is their first time away from their offender.

Of the 868 victims in FY14 reports for the Marine Corps, 271 were for prior-to-Service incidents, including 227 victims in Restricted Reports and 44 victims in Unrestricted Reports. Of the 876 FY13 victims, 177 were for prior-to-Service incidents, including 158 Restricted Reports and 19 Unrestricted Reports. Without counting prior-to-Service incidents, victims in reports decreased from 699 in FY13 to 597 in FY14.

The increase in prior-to-Service reporting within the Marine Corps can be attributed to the increase in SAPR initiatives being implemented at the Marine Corps Recruit Depots (MCRDs). All Marine Corps recruits, both male and female, receive four separate

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

SAPR-related trainings during recruit training. SAPR training is conducted by a Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) on the first day of arrival to recruit training. The second is a brief given by the MCRD academics department on Training Day 10. The third is a foot locker discussion with their Senior Drill Instructor, which occurs at Training Day 50. The fourth occurs at the end of recruit training and consists of the Marine Corps *Lost Honor* video, which includes interviews with four Marines convicted of sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions leading up to the incident. Each of these training sessions covers supportive services available to all victims of sexual assault, regardless of when the incident occurred.

### ***Location and Time***

Regarding the location of sexual assaults in FY14, incidents in Unrestricted Reports occurred predominately on base, with the majority of assaults taking place in a residence, which includes apartments, condominiums, quarters, and barracks. For Restricted Reports, sexual assaults were more likely to occur off base rather than on base, which again is influenced by the large percentage of prior-to-Service reports.

Regarding when sexual assaults are most likely to occur, FY14 data shows that most Unrestricted Reports were filed for incidents that occurred between Friday and Sunday between the hours of 1800 and 0600. This data is consistent with information recorded for Unrestricted Reports in FY12 and FY13. No conclusions can be made regarding the day or time for Restricted Reports, as a significant number of victims provided limited information.

Given these trends, the Marine Corps has recently taken measures to enhance oversight and increase watchstanders in the barracks. These include the return of NCOs to the barracks to provide leadership to the maximum extent possible; increased presence of senior officers and staff NCOs (SNCOs) at the barracks, especially between 2000 and 0400; and the assignment of company-grade officers as officers on duty and SNCOs as staff officers on duty at the barracks. In addition, television and video games are not allowed in the watchstander's place of duty. These enhancements were implemented to reduce several behavioral problems, including hazing, fraternization, and alcohol misuse.

### ***Alcohol***

In FY14, as recorded in DSAID, alcohol continued to be a contributing factor for sexual assault reports. For the 868 reports of sexual assault, 44.8% (389) involved alcohol use by the victim, subject, or both. For the 504 FY14 Unrestricted Reports, 54% (272) involved alcohol use by the victim, subject, or both, which is consistent with FY13 Unrestricted Report data. In addition, 32% (117) of the 364 FY14 Restricted Reports involved alcohol use by the victim, subject, or both. It is important to acknowledge that alcohol and drug use, as reported here, is not derived through empirical evidence such as toxicology reports but rather through self-reporting and therefore may reflect a reporting bias on behalf of the victim, subject, and collateral witnesses.

Recent Marine Corps efforts to improve safety and reduce the risks posed by alcohol

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

include revisions and updates of policy pertaining to the proper training of alcohol providers, the enforcement of responsible sales practices, awareness efforts including public service announcements, and “Whole of Character” training programs for new Marines that address alcohol misuse directly and emphasize responsible and ethical behavior. Regarding alcohol sales policies specifically, the Marine Corps Order on Alcoholic Beverage Control is being updated to reflect, among other changes, new restrictions of on-base retail alcoholic beverage sales being limited to the hours of 0800 to 2200, as well as the complete removal of distilled spirit products from sites adjacent to barracks.

### ***Way Ahead***

Overall, the FY14 reporting data for the Marine Corps reinforces the findings of FY12 and FY13 data, on which most of the recent Marine Corps SAPR initiatives have been based. One positive finding that stands out in FY14 is the high percentage of Unrestricted Reports made within three days of the assault, which increased by 11% over FY13. The sooner reports are filed, the sooner the Marine Corps can provide supportive services to victims and the sooner evidence can be collected. A decrease in the latency of filed reports also suggests that command climates continue to shift in positive ways; with more Marines willing to report incidents earlier, barriers to reporting (such as the fear of loss of privacy or the fear of negative impact to career) appear to be slowly declining. These factors all speak to the large-scale efforts undertaken since FY12 to not only increase the awareness of and confidence in the response system, but to implement initiatives that enhance all aspects of the response system. In the last three years, these initiatives have included improvements to the following capacities: access to 24/7 crisis intervention, nationally accredited first responder credentialing requirements, discrete medical and mental health accessibility, special victim investigation and prosecution capability, and multidisciplinary coordination.

The USMC SAPR Campaign Plan is currently in Phase II, which was expanded in April 2014 to build upon the energy and momentum of our efforts thus far, while addressing and exploring newfound gaps and areas of improvement. Based on new and continued data trends, more initiatives will be developed in support of the SAPR Campaign Plan. This includes the restructuring and expansion of the HQMC SAPR Branch to enhance its research, planning, and prevention capabilities and to achieve the following objectives:

- Open up the aperture of the subject matter, with increased focus on prevention and understanding the interplay among the bystander, victim, and offender Marine populations
- Execute a SAPR program founded on state-of-the art research and proven practices
- Sustain the quality of the services already available to victims, while also embracing a more long-term and strategic focus on prevention
- Maximize and optimize SAPR resources and personnel through strategic up-staffing and placement, while providing more efficient layers of leadership and opportunities for advancement.

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

In addition, HQMC SAPR will expand its ability to drill down into specific data to better understand the parameters surrounding each incident of sexual assault, including the effect across different demographics, such as gender, rank, and age. By identifying overarching trends—including why Marines choose not to report (barriers to reporting) and the experiences of Marines who do report—the Marine Corps can evaluate the impact and effectiveness of all aspects of our SAPR program, from victim services to command climate. From these factual-based analyses, we will leverage best-of-class initiatives to effectively help high-risk individuals (both potential victims and potential offenders) from actually becoming victims and offenders.

Ultimately, the third and final phase of the SAPR Campaign Plan must ensure the lasting sustainment of our progress to date. While the Marine Corps has increased its ability to respond to sexual assaults, the larger mission of getting further left of this problem remains. Ultimately, the goal is to stop sexual assaults before they occur. To this end, the Marine Corps will continue to assess trends in its reporting data, as well as survey findings pertaining to victim satisfaction, command climate, bystander intervention, and leadership engagement, so that further programmatic gaps can be identified and areas of focus can be effectively addressed. The data presented herein offers a snapshot of an ongoing fight, and will be used to develop future strategies to further advance our progress.

### **2. Unrestricted Reporting**

**2.1. Victim Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:**

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (e.g., Number issued, number violated)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- **Others (Please explain)**

In FY14, the Marine Corps reported 516 victims via Unrestricted Reports, compared to 569 in FY13, marking a 9% decrease. Note: 12 of the 516 victims in FY14 Unrestricted Reports were victims who filed a Restricted Report in a previous year but converted that report to an Unrestricted Report in FY14. Demographic data is not available for these individuals therefore all FY14 data discussed herein centers on the remaining 504 victims in Unrestricted Reports filed in FY14.

#### ***Type of Offenses***

Of the 504 sexual assault reports, 54% (272) were categorized as penetrating offenses, 31.7% (160) as contact offenses, 4.2% (21) as attempts to commit offenses, and 10.1%

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(51) currently could not be categorized in DSAID. Rape is the most predominant offense type recorded for penetrating offenses, followed by sexual assault. For contact offenses, abusive sexual contact was the most predominant offense type.

In comparison to FY13, 61.7% (358) were categorized as penetrating offenses, 37.6% (218) as contact offenses, and 0.7% (4) as attempts to commit offenses. Aggravated Sexual assault was the most predominant offense type recorded for penetrating offenses followed by rape. For contact offenses, abusive sexual contact was the most predominant offense type. For FY12, 71.7% (251) were categorized as penetrating offenses, 27.4% (96) as contact offenses, and 0.9% (3) as attempts to commit offenses. Aggravated sexual assault was the most predominant offense type recorded for penetrating offenses followed by rape. For contact offenses, wrongful sexual contact was the most predominant offense type. Note from FY12 to FY14, the percentage of penetrating offenses has decreased from 71.7% in FY12 to 54% in FY14, a drop of 17.7%.

A penetrating crime is defined by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) as rape, aggravated sexual assault (pre-June 2012 UCMJ wording), sexual assault (post June 2012 UCMJ wording), forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses. A non-penetrating crime as defined by the UCMJ is abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, indecent assault, and attempts to commit these offenses.

**Victim Gender and Age for All Victims**

Table 2 below lists the total number and percentage of sexual assault victims by gender from FY12 through FY14.

*Table 2: Total Number of Unrestricted Reports by Gender from FY12 through FY14*

	<b>FY12</b>	<b>FY13</b>	<b>FY14</b>
<b>Female</b>	313	458	371
<b>Male</b>	38	111	131
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	351	569	504

The percentage of male victims reporting has increased 245% from FY12 to FY14. The percentage of female victims reporting has increased 19% from FY12 to FY14.

For victim age in FY14, 73.6% (371) of the male and female victims for Unrestricted Reports were aged 24 and under. Male and female victims aged 18 through 24 comprised 69.6% (351) of all Unrestricted Reports. This data remains consistent with FY13 and FY12 data for victims' ages.

**Victim Type for All Victims**

Of the 504 total victims, 80.6% (406) were military, 19% (96) were non-Service members, and 0.4% (2) were not classified. Of the 406 military victims, 68% (276) were females, and 32% (130) males. Of the 96 non-Service members, 98% (95) were

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

females, and 1% (1) were male. As in FY12 and FY13, the largest percentages of victims in FY14 were female active duty Service members.

### ***Military Victim Age, Rank, and Duty Status***

Of the 406 Service member victims, 306 (75.4%) were between the ages of 18 and 24 and 87.4% (355) in the pay grades of E1 to E4. The most common pay grade for both males and females was E3. Of the military victims, 97.3% (395) were active duty Service members.

### ***Subject-Victim Categorization for All Victims***

DSAID categorizes the subject/victim classification in one of four ways: Service member on Service member; Service member on non-Service member; non-Service member on Service member; unidentified subject on Service member. Of the 504 total victims, FY14 data is categorized as follows:

- 47% (237) Service member on Service member
- 19% (96) Service member on non-Service member
- 16.3% (82) unidentified subject on a Service member
- 6.9% (35) non-Service member victimizing a Service member
- 10.7% (54) were not categorized by DSAID

Similar to FY14, the largest number of assaults reported in FY12 and FY13 also involved Service member on Service member, followed by Service member on non-Service member.

Of the 237 reports involving Service member on Service member, the largest percentage involved male on female at 61.6% (146) followed next by male-on-male reports at 29% (69). The remaining reports were split among various categories such as female on male, female on female, etc.

### ***Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process: Metric #8***

The number of victims declining to participate in the military justice process has decreased from 16% in FY11 down to 9% in FY14. This steady drop in victim declinations corresponds with the Marine Corps increased efforts to support victims. The Marine Corps has implemented several initiatives to improve services to victims and increase their willingness to participate in the military justice process, including its continued compliance with the DOD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP); further refinement and auditing of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines; sustainment of proper staffing requirements; continued use of the SAPR 8-Day Brief; and continued compliance with the standards of victim assistance personnel, as identified in DODI 6400.07, Enclosure 2. In addition, continued emphasis on special victims' investigation and prosecution and the establishment of the Victims' Legal Counsel Organization demonstrate the Marine Corps' commitment to ensuring victims are treated with the utmost dignity and respect throughout the military justice process.

### ***Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)***

As recorded by DSAID, the Marine Corps documented four Unrestricted Reports of

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

sexual assault in the defined CAI during FY14. All assaults occurred in Afghanistan with three assaults occurring on base and one off base. All victims were female military members ranging in age from 19 to 20 when the incident occurred. The four victims included three Marines and one soldier. Victims' pay grade ranged from E3 to E4. This is a noticeable decrease from the 12 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault reported in CAIs in FY13 and 9 in FY12.

### ***Military Protective Orders***

A Military Protective Order (MPO) can be issued by the Commander through DoD Form 2873, which orders two or more persons to discontinue any future contact or communication in person, via technology, or through a third party until a specified date. MPOs are most useful in situations in which the named parties are in close proximity, such as stationed on the same installation or housed in the same dwelling, and in situations where interaction may disrupt good order and discipline. For FY14, Commanders issued 134 MPOs at the request of the victim or on behalf of the victim's protection. Only one report of an MPO violation by the subject was recorded. A total of 231 MPOs were issued in FY13 and 222 in FY12.

### ***Expedited Transfers***

In FY14, DSAID recorded 54 expedited transfer requests, 46 of which requested a change of installation, frequently called Permanent Change of Station orders. Eight expedited transfer requests were for a unit change within or near the installation, commonly called Permanent Change of Address orders. There were 56 expedited transfer requests recorded in FY13 and 34 in FY12.

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

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Command action for Military Subjects under DoD Legal Authority (to be captured using the most serious crime charged) (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged) (Non-Metric #2)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

### ***Demographic Trends for Subjects***

Data analyzed in this section was compiled from investigations completed in FY14. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior FYs. There were a total of 563 subjects for investigations completed in FY14. Of these investigations, the vast majority were male Service member subjects serving in the Marine Corps in the pay grades of E1 to E4. This was in line with FY13 and FY12 subject data.

### ***Disposition Trends, Command Actions for Military Subjects (Non-Metric #1) and Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes (Non-Metric #2)***

In FY14 there were 455 investigations with subject disposition information. Of those 455 cases, Commanders had the ability to take military justice action in 382 cases.

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Commanders did not have the ability to take military justice action in 73 cases, because the offender was unknown (41), the subject was a civilian or foreign national (20) or a civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction (12).

Of the 382 cases presented to Commanders for disposition, sufficient evidence supported Commander action against 73% (279) subjects. For the remaining 27% (103) of these cases, action was not possible because of victim declination (35), insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute (57) or the allegation was deemed unfounded by command and legal review (11).

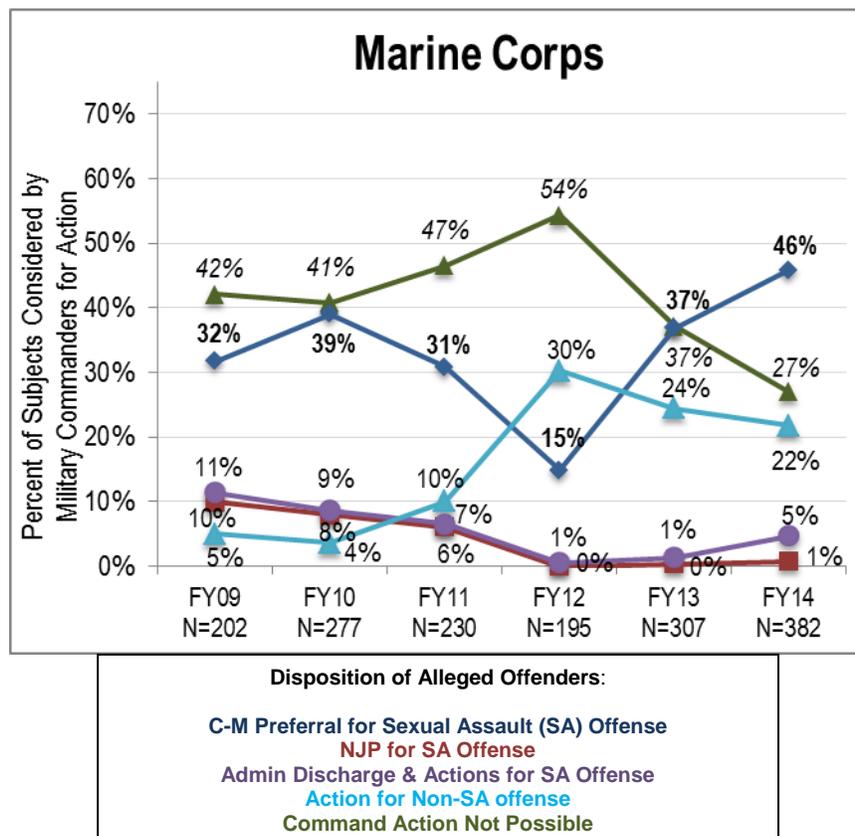
Commanders took action in 279 cases. Of those cases, evidence supported sexual assault adjudication in 70% (196) of cases and adjudication for non-sexual assault charges in 30% (83) of cases. In the 83 substantiated cases in which the evidence did not support sexual assault adjudication, the investigation identified other misconduct that was detrimental to good order and discipline. Of these 83 cases, court-martial charges were preferred against 18 subjects, while 42 subjects received non-judicial punishment (NJP), 7 received administrative separations, and 16 received other adverse administrative action.

For cases in which command action supported adjudication for a sexual assault offense, the Marine Corps preferred sexual assault charges against 175 subjects. Of those cases, 64% (112) proceeded to trial. Of those 112 cases, 81 subjects were convicted of at least one charge at trial. Both the number of preferrals and courts-martials for sexual assaults in FY14 increased from FY13.

Looking specifically at penetrating crimes, and excluding contact offenses, in FY14, 63% (73) of penetrating cases proceeded to court-martial and approximately 68% (50) of those resulted in convictions. For non-penetrating crimes, 72% (38) of cases proceeded to trial and 79% (30) of those resulted in convictions. Figure 3 shows command action for alleged military offenders under DoD legal authority from FY09 to FY14.

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Figure 3: Command Action for Alleged Military Offenders under DoD Legal Authority



**Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)**

As recorded by DSAID, the Marine Corps documented four Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in Afghanistan. Three investigations were initiated and two were completed during FY14. One investigation was not recorded in Marine Corps CAI matrices. Additional reconciliation is required between HQMC SAPR and DoD SAPR Office.

**2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis. This section should include an overview of such information as:**

- Trends in descriptive information about Unrestricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation?)
- Investigations
- Experiences in CAI
- Other (Please explain)

**Incident Location**

Of the 504 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY14, 56.2% (283) occurred on base, 36.7% (185) occurred off base, and for 7.1% (36) of the reports victims did not record a location. In FY13, 56% of the assaults occurred on base and 39% off base. For FY12, 55% occurred on base, and 40% off-base.

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### ***Location Type***

Of the 504 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY14, the top three location types recorded in DSAID were as follows:

- 56.3% (284) in residence/home [includes apartment, condominium, and nursing home, Quarters, Barracks, Bachelor Officer Quarters (BOQ)/Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ)]
- 7.5% (38) in hotel/motel/etc. (includes other temporary military lodging)
- 6.7% (34) in government/public building

For location type, FY14 data is similar to FY13 data, which showed that 57% occurred in private residences, BOQs, or BEQs. In FY12, 62% of assaults occurred in private residences, BOQs, or BEQs.

### ***Day and Time of Assault***

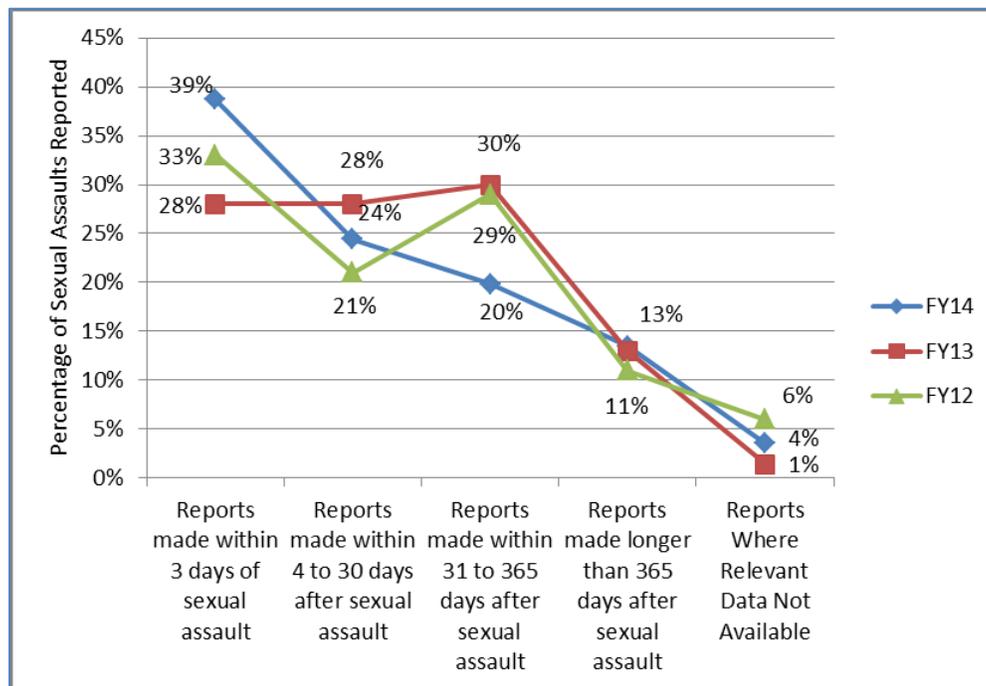
For the 504 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault, incidents occurred each day of the week; however, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays were the most reported days, accounting for 48.6% (245). For FY13 and FY12, 51% of incidents and 44% of incidents occurred on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, respectively. For time of incident in FY14, the 1800 to 2400 and the 2400 to 0600 timeframes accounted for 31.2% (157) and 34.1% (172) of the reports, respectively. In FY13, these same two timeframes, 1800 to 2400 and 2400 to 0600, accounted for 26% and 27% of the reports, respectively.

### ***Victim Reporting Latency***

Victim reporting latency is defined as the period of time from when a sexual assault occurred to the incident being reported. Figure 4 shows FY14 with the highest percentage of reports recorded within three days of the incident.

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Figure 4: Sexual Assault Victim Reporting Latency for Unrestricted Reports From FY12 to FY14



### Alcohol and Drug Use

In regards to alcohol use for all Unrestricted Reports filed in FY14, 54% (272) involved use by either the victim, subject, or both. For FY13 and FY12, 48% and 46% of the Unrestricted Reports involved alcohol, respectively. For illicit or prescriptive drug use in FY14, only 4.6% (23) of assaults reported involved use by the victim, subject, or both. In FY13, illicit or prescriptive drug use was reported as a possible contributing factor for only two Unrestricted Reports. It is important to acknowledge that alcohol and drug use, as reported here, is not derived through empirical evidence such as toxicology reports but rather through self-reporting and therefore may reflect a reporting bias on behalf of the victim, subject, and collateral witnesses.

### Investigations

As recorded in DSAID for FY14, 428 investigations were initiated by an MCIO or a civilian or foreign law enforcement agency based on the Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the victim case associated with the investigation and subject. The majority of these subjects were investigated by NCIS; however, a small number were investigated by another MCIO or a civilian or foreign law enforcement agency. An additional 498 investigations came to completion in FY14, including investigations begun in previous years. In FY13, 501 investigations were initiated and 531 investigations were completed. In FY12, 333 investigations were initiated and 334 were completed. Please note that although the trends for investigations in FY13 and FY12 seem comparable to FY14, FY14 used a new data management system (DSAID) that makes direct comparisons difficult.

## Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps

### 3. Restricted Reporting

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

- **Demographics trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Restricted reports are not reported to law enforcement or to a Service member's chain of command. SARCs do not indicate the types of offenses for Restricted Reports, as they are self-reported and may or may not meet the definition and criteria of the UCMJ offenses. For all Restricted Reports, the SARC's focus is on support services (e.g., crisis intervention; referrals to advocacy, medical, counseling services; etc.) and case management.

For FY14, the Marine Corps reported 364 victims via Restricted Reports. This is a 19% increase from the 307 Restricted Reports filed in FY13. The greatest contributor to this increase is the number of prior-to-Service Restricted Reports made. In FY14, there were 227 prior-to-Service reports compared to 158 in FY13, a 44% increase. For FY14, a large percentage of the prior-to-Service reports were made by female recruits to SARCs or UVAs at the recruit training depot. The Marine Corps has made a concerted effort to train recruits on what constitutes a sexual assault, reporting options, and services available.

#### ***Victim Gender and Age for All Victims***

In FY14 for gender, the 364 victims were categorized as follows:

- 83% (303) female
- 17% (61) male

As with FY14, FY13 and FY12 also recorded a large percentage of female victims. Of the 364 victims, 90% (327) of the victims were 24 years old or younger. Male and female victims aged 18 through 24 comprised 44.2% (161) of all Restricted Reports. For FY13, due to the large percentage of victims reporting unknown for their age at the time of the incident, FY14 age comparison is not possible. For FY12, 78% (85) of the victims were 24 years old or younger.

#### ***Victim Type For All Victims***

Of the 364 Restricted Reports, 98% (357) were military and 2% (7) were non-Service members victims. Of the 357 military victims, 83% (296) were females and 17% (61) males. As in FY12 and FY13, military members comprised the largest percentages of victims in FY14.

#### ***Military Victim Age, Rank, and Duty Status***

Of the 357 Service member victims, 43% (154) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Of the 296 female Service member victims, 60% (178) were in pay grade E-1, while 33.7% (100) were in grades E2 through E4 at the time of their report. For the 61 male victims, 41% (25) were in pay grade E1, while 51% (31) were in pay grades E2 through

## **Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Marine Corps**

E4. Of the Service member victims, 99% (352) were active duty.

### ***Prior to Service***

Of the 364 Restricted Reports, 53% (193) reports were made by female Marines for prior-to-Service sexual assaults and 8.5% (31) were made by male Marines for prior-to-Service sexual assaults.

### ***Subject-Victim Categorization for All Victims***

Of the 364 total victims, DSAID breaks down the subject/victim classification in one of four ways: Service member on Service member; Service member on non-Service member; non-Service member on Service member; unidentified subject on Service member. FY14 data is classified as follows:

- 53.3% (194) involved non-Service member on Service member
- 24.2% (88) Service member on Service member
- 15.7% (57) unidentified subject on a Service member
- 1.9% (7) Service member on non-Service member
- 4.9% (18) were not categorized by DSAID

FY13 and FY14 both recorded more sexual assaults occurring between non-Service member and Service member. This is attributed to the large percentage of prior-to-Service Restricted Reports for each year; therefore, more assaults were committed by non-Service members. FY12 recorded more assaults that involved Service member on Service member.

### ***Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)***

DSAID recorded one Marine Corps Restricted Report of sexual assault in the defined CAI during FY14, compared to four in FY13 and zero in FY12. FY14's sole Restricted Report occurred in Iraq in 2008 but was not reported until September 2014. The victim was a female Marine who at the time of the incident was an E4 age 27.

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

- **Trends in descriptive information about Restricted Reports (e.g., Did more reported incidents occur on/off installation)**
- **Trends in Restricted Reporting conversions**
- **Experiences in CAI**
- **Other (Please explain)**

### ***Incident Location***

Of the 364 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in FY14, approximately 60.7% (221) of the incidents occurred off base, 14.8% (54) occurred on base, 22% (80) of the victims did not identify the assault location, and 2.5% (9) could not be classified in DSAID. In FY13, approximately 46% occurred off base, 16% on base, and 38% in an unidentified location. In FY12, 41% occurred off base, 55% on base, and 4% in an unidentified location.

### ***Location Type***

Of the 364 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in FY14, the top three location types recorded in DSAID were as follows:

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- 68.4% (249) in residence/home includes apartment, condominium, nursing home, Quarters, Barracks, BOQ/BEQ
- 13.5% (49) recorded as unknown
- 4.4% (16) in hotel/motel/etc. (includes other temporary military lodging)

### ***Day and Time of Assault***

For the 364 Restricted Reports, assaults were recorded each day of the week; however, 52% (189) of the victims could not or did not provide a day the assault occurred. Additionally, 31.5% (115) of the victims could not or did not provide a time of the sexual assault incident. Due to the large percentage of unknown days of week and times of day for incidents, a comparison is not feasible with FY13 or FY12 data.

### ***Alcohol and Drug Use***

Of the 364 Restricted Reports filed in FY14, 32% (117) involved the use of alcohol by the victim, subject, or both. For illicit or prescriptive drug use, only 5.8% (21) of reported incidents involved use by the victim, subject, or both. It is important to acknowledge that alcohol and drug use, as reported here, is not derived through empirical evidence such as toxicology reports but rather through self-reporting and therefore may reflect a reporting bias on behalf of the victim, subject, or collateral witnesses.

### ***Trends in Restricted Reporting Conversions***

In FY14, 426 victims initially filed a Restricted Report; however, 62 victims chose to convert to an Unrestricted Report, a 68% increase from FY13 (37).

## **4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault**

**4.1. Unrestricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:**

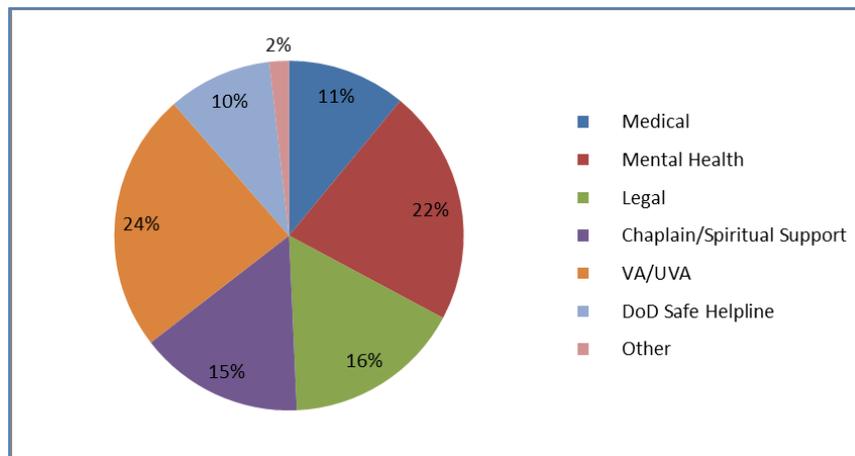
- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

### ***Summary of Referral Data for Military Victims Filing Unrestricted Reports***

Of the 406 military members who filed an Unrestricted Report, a total of 1,389 support service referrals were made, a ratio of approximately 1 to 3.4, compared to the FY13 ratio of 1 to 8.23 and the FY12 ratio of 1 to 10.5. The decrease from previous FYs is attributed to the transition of data entry processes into DSAID. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requested or conveyed a need for service, including military and/or civilian medical, military and/or civilian victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Of the total 1,389 support service referrals in FY14, 1,274 (91.7%) were made to military support services, with 115 (8.3%) referrals made to civilian resources. Figure 5 delineates the types of military referrals provided from the SARCs/UVAs/VAs to military victims who made an Unrestricted Report in FY14:

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*Figure 5: Type of Military Referrals for Unrestricted Report Victims in FY14*



**CAI for Military Victim Filing an Unrestricted Report**

For the four female military victims who made Unrestricted Reports for assaults that occurred in Afghanistan, their respective SARC's collectively recommended two referrals for mental health, one to legal, two for chaplains, and three for VA/UVA support.

**Sexual Assault Forensics Exam (SAFE) Kits for Military Victims Filing Unrestricted Reports**

In FY14, there were 66 Unrestricted Reports made to SARC's where a SAFE kit was conducted, compared to 46 in FY13 and 84 in FY12. In all three FYs, SAFE kits were readily available at the time each victim requested an exam.

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

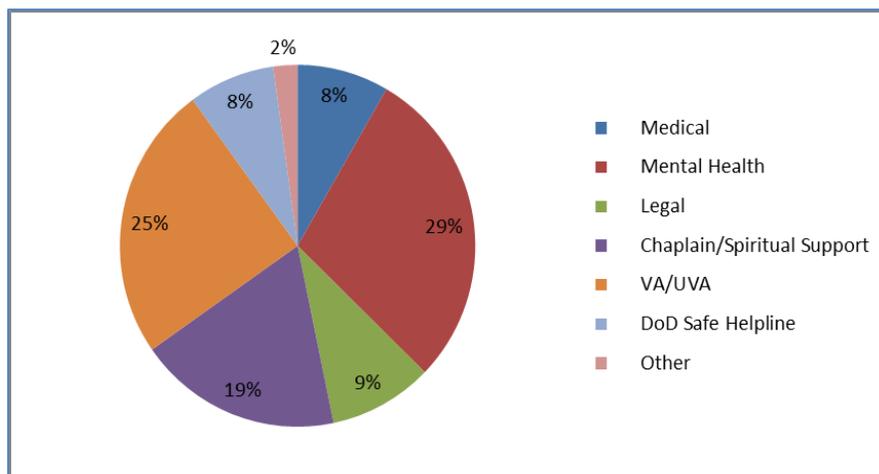
- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

**Summary of Referral Data for Military Victims filing Restricted Reports**

In FY14, of the 357 military members who filed a Restricted Report, a total of 852 support service referrals were made, a ratio of 1 to 2.4, compared to the FY13 ratio of 1 to 4.8 and the FY12 ratio of 1 to 3.8. The differences between the FYs can again be attributed to the transition of data entry processes into DSAID. Of the total 852 support service referrals in this category for FY14, 815 (95.7%) were made to military support services with 37 (4.3%) receiving referrals to civilian resources. Figure 6 below delineates the type of military referrals given by the SARC's/UVAs/VAs to military victims who made a Restricted Report in FY14.

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*Figure 6: Type of Military Referrals for Restricted Report Victims in FY14*



**Combat Areas of Interest for Military Victims Filing Restricted Reports**

One Marine victim, a female in the grade of E4, made a Restricted Report in FY14 for an assault that occurred in Iraq in 2008. The SARC referred this victim to military medical, mental health, legal, chaplain support, and the DoD Safe Helpline.

**SAFE Kits for Military Victims Filing Restricted Reports**

In FY14, medical personnel administered 16 SAFE kits for military victims filing a Restricted Report compared to 22 in FY13 and 11 in FY12. In all three FYs, SAFE kits were readily available at the time each victim requested an exam.

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

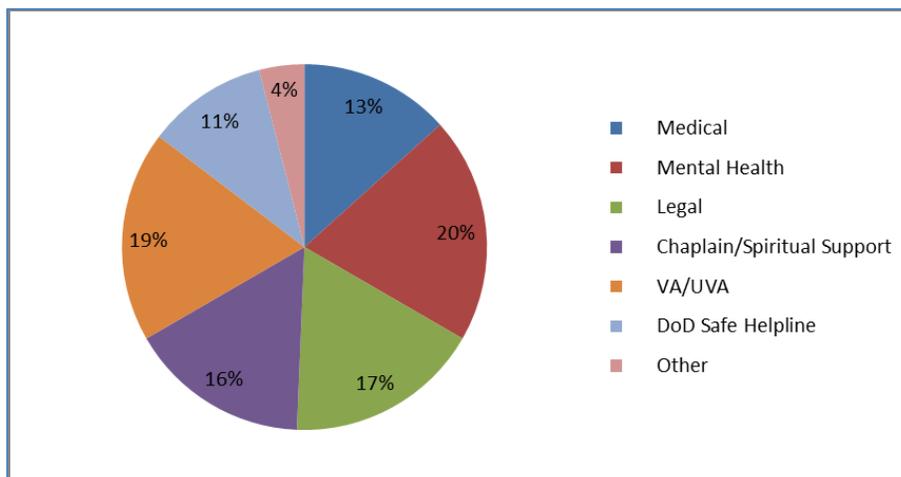
- **Summary of referral data**
- **CAI referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

**Summary of Referral Data for Non-Military Victims and Unrestricted Reports**

In FY14, of the 43 non-military victims who filed Unrestricted Reports, a total of 97 support service referrals were made, a ratio of 1 to 2.3 compared to the FY13 ratio of 1 to 7.34 and the FY12 ratio of 1 to 9.6. Of the 97 support service referrals in this category for FY14, 75 (77%) were made to military support services (i.e., for those victims who were military dependents) and 22 (23%) were made to civilian resources. Figure 7 below breaks out the type of military referral given by the SARCs/UVAs/VAs to non-military victims who made an Unrestricted Report in F14.

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Figure 7: Type of Military Referrals for Non-Military Victims Filing an Unrestricted Report in FY14



### **SAFE Kits for Non-Military Victims and Unrestricted Reports**

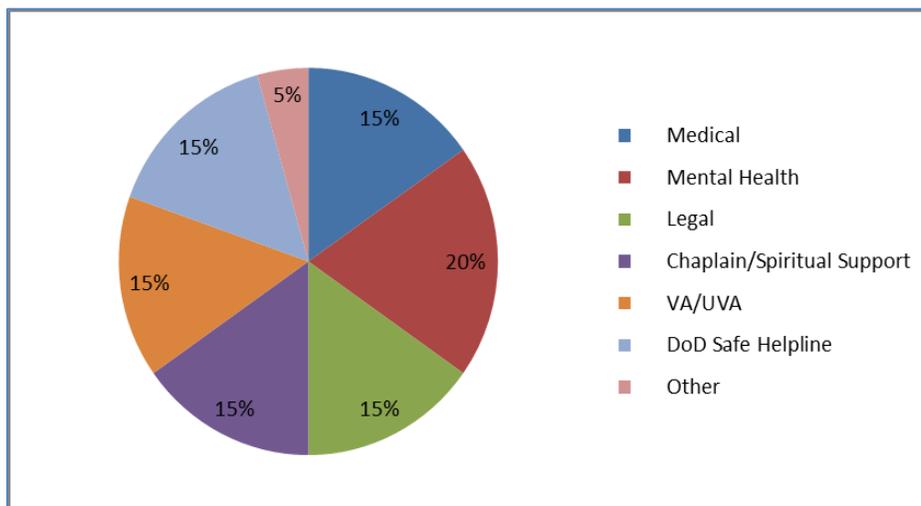
In FY14, medical personnel administered 8 SAFE kits for non-military victims filing an Unrestricted Report, compared to 8 in FY13 and 18 in FY12. In all three FYs, SAFE kits were readily available at the time each victim requested an exam.

### **Summary of Referral Data for Non-Military Victims and Restricted Reports**

In FY14, of the 12 non-military victims who filed Restricted Reports, a total of 51 support service referrals were made, a ratio of 1 to 4.3, compared to the FY13 ratio of 1 to 5.21. Of the 51 support service referrals in this category, 46 (90.2%) were made to military support services, with 5 (9.8%) referrals made to civilian resources. Figure 8 breaks out the type of military referrals given by the SARCs/UVAs/VAs to non-military victims who made a Restricted Report in F14.

Figure 8: Type of Military Referrals for Non-Military Victims Filing an Restricted Report in FY14

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***SAFE Kits for Non-Military Victims and Restricted Reports***

In FY14, medical personnel administered 3 SAFE kits for non-military victims filing a Restricted Report, compared to 2 in FY13 and 0 in FY12. In all three FYs, SAFE kits were readily available at the time each victim requested an exam.

**5. Additional Items**

**5.1. Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion. This section should include such information as:**

- **Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted (Non-Metric #3)**
- **Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that the NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) (Non-Metric #4)**

***Non-Metric #3: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or accused is acquitted***

For the Marine Corps, the time interval from report to court outcome averaged 343 days with a median of 323 days. Several processes occur between the time a victim signs a DD 2910 and the date a sentence is imposed:

- NCIS is notified of the victim's report;
- The report is investigated by NCIS in consultation with trial counsel;
- The Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority evaluates the investigation and, in consultation with an SJA, decides whether to request legal services for a court-martial or other disposition;
- If legal services are requested, a defense and trial counsel are formally detailed to the case;
- Charges are preferred;
- An Article 32 investigation is held;
- The Article 32 investigating officer provides a recommendation;
- The Commander and SJA review the report to decide whether to refer charges; and

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- If charges are referred, an arraignment is held, motions hearings and discovery are conducted, and the case proceeds to a court-martial.

Various factors may lengthen an investigation or military justice actions, such as the number of witnesses, the location of witnesses (one base or multiple locations around the world), forensic analysis of the evidence, the need for expert assistance, defense continuance requests, the need for subpoenas or judicial orders to obtain evidence, the number and type of motions litigated, and the availability of the witnesses. A well-executed investigation could take weeks or, in most cases, months to develop. While the UCMJ and Rule for Court-Martial 707 impose limits on the days until a case must proceed to trial, the numerous factors discussed above differ greatly among cases.

### ***Non-Metric #4: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that NJP process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered)***

The time interval from report to NJP outcome in the Marine Corps in FY14 was on average 158 days with a median of 134 days. The process for offering, accepting, and imposing NJP is faster than the court-martial process due to the numerous procedural safeguards and due process rights provided to an accused at a court-martial, as described in Non-Metric #3. While a court-martial is a slower process, Commanders generally refer allegations of sexual assault to court-martial because of the serious nature of the allegations. When the evidence does not support referral of the sexual assault allegations to court-martial, Commanders often address collateral misconduct and lesser offenses uncovered during the investigation at NJP when appropriate.

Summary Worksheet

NAVY SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS CLOSED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS		FY14 Totals
<b>Total Service Member Victims in all investigations closed in FY14*</b>		<b>898</b>
<b>Service Member Victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*</b>		<b>491</b>
<b>Total Service Member Subjects in all investigations closed in FY14**</b>		<b>736</b>
<b>Service Member Subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**</b>		<b>335</b>
*Does not include Victims from Restricted Reports, per mandate in PL 111-383; Also, does not include Victims from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.		
**Does not include Subjects from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.		
SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS		FY14 Totals
<b># Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>		<b>382</b>
<b># Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14*</b>		<b>93</b>
<b># Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted</b>		<b>289</b>

Unrestricted Reports

NAVY FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<p>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</p> <p>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY14 Totals
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>991</b>
# Service Member Victims		888
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		100
# Relevant Data Not Available		3
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>991</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		595
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		100
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		43
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		184
# Relevant Data Not Available		69
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>991</b>
# On military installation		451
# Off military installation		401
# Unidentified location		139
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>993</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>		<b>943</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014		164
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014		779
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>22</b>
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		28
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		6
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		5
# Victims - Other		17
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>400</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		106
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>		<b>294</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY14</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	<b>FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>888</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	345	316
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	143	125
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	113	97
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	238	206
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	132	124
# Relevant Data Not Available	20	20
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>888</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	307	275
# 6 am to 6 pm	228	209
# 6 pm to midnight	315	284
# Unknown	47	45
# Relevant Data Not Available	94	75
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>888</b>
# Sunday	145	131
# Monday	105	90
# Tuesday	115	101
# Wednesday	88	83
# Thursday	124	115
# Friday	187	169
# Saturday	207	179
# Relevant Data Not Available	20	20

Unrestricted Reports (Continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
	591	140	11	15	30	96	2	106	991		
# Service Member on Service Member	424	111	10	13	0	3	2	32	595		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	94	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	100		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	35	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	43		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	38	20	0	0	30	92	0	4	184		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	69		
<b>FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)</b>											
<b>UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14</b>	<b>Penetrating Offenses</b>				<b>Contact Offenses</b>						
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)</b>	<b>Rape (Art. 120)</b>	<b>Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)</b>	<b>Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)</b>	<b>Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)</b>	<b>Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)</b>	<b>Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)</b>	<b>Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)</b>	<b>Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)</b>	<b>Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)</b>	<b>Offense Code Data Not Available</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1.</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>991</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	81	6	161	0	32	254	0	0	10	51	595
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	33	0	13	0	5	27	0	0	6	16	100
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	14	0	9	1	1	5	0	1	0	12	43
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	48	3	54	7	6	20	0	1	18	27	184
# Relevant Data Not Available	8	0	9	0	5	7	0	0	1	39	69
<b>D2.</b>											
<b>TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>888</b>
# Service Member Victims: Female	137	7	192	1	30	201	0	0	24	95	687
# Service Member Victims: Male	13	2	41	7	13	85	0	2	5	33	201
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY14</b>											
<b>D3. Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>991</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	72	2	90	3	11	74	0	13	42	307	
# 6 am to 6 pm	28	0	52	2	10	107	0	8	20	228	
# 6 pm to midnight	63	3	79	1	22	99	0	10	38	315	
# Unknown	7	1	10	2	3	4	0	1	18	47	
# Relevant Data Not Available	14	3	15	0	3	29	0	0	3	27	94
<b>D4. Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>991</b>
# Sunday	39	0	34	0	7	41	0	1	2	21	145
# Monday	14	1	27	0	8	35	0	0	3	17	105
# Tuesday	24	2	28	0	3	39	0	0	5	14	115
# Wednesday	14	0	24	2	3	24	0	0	5	16	88
# Thursday	18	3	24	1	8	56	0	3	11	124	
# Friday	31	2	53	1	9	63	0	1	9	187	
# Saturday	44	1	56	4	11	55	0	0	8	207	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	<b>861</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY14 End (Group by MCIO #)	536
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (Group by MCIO #)	325
<b># Subjects in Investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	<b>967</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	8
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	1
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	7
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>666</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	598
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	68
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>4</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	4
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	33
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	200
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	5
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	5
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	10
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	8
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	33
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>880</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	60
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	46
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	3
<b># Subjects in Investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>966</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	7
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	7
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>723</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	683
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	40
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>2</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	49
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	165
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	20
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>986</b>
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	8
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	5
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	3
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	<b>866</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	849
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	17
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	<b>3</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	3
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>104</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	5
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>23</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in Investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>23</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	4
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	4
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	9
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	9
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>23</b>
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	21
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	20
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	1
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	2
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY14	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14											
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)			
<b>F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14</b> (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)												
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	232	25	231	8	43	326	0	4	39	101	1009	
# Male	19	4	35	5	11	67	0	2	3	20	166	
# Female	212	21	195	3	32	258	0	2	36	79	838	
# Unknown	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	232	25	231	8	43	326	0	4	39	101	1009	
# 0-15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	
# 16-19	52	9	51	0	6	75	0	7	7	23	223	
# 20-24	125	7	124	5	26	156	0	0	22	43	508	
# 25-34	40	8	43	3	6	64	0	3	8	21	196	
# 35-49	6	4	4	0	3	20	0	1	2	4	40	
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	
# 65 and older	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	9	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	0	8	33	
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	232	25	231	8	43	326	0	4	39	101	1009	
# Service Member	194	21	215	7	36	299	0	4	36	86	898	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	34	3	13	1	4	21	0	2	10	10	90	
# Foreign National	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	12	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	194	21	215	7	36	299	0	4	36	86	898	
# E1-E4	154	13	176	6	26	231	0	0	23	61	690	
# E5-E9	32	6	32	1	9	57	0	3	10	18	168	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	5	1	6	0	0	6	0	3	1	3	22	
# O4-O10	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	8	
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	8	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	194	21	215	7	36	299	0	4	36	86	898	
# Army	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	8	
# Navy	190	20	213	7	35	289	0	4	35	84	877	
# Marines	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	10	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	194	21	215	7	36	299	0	4	36	86	898	
# Active Duty	188	19	213	7	34	289	0	3	34	83	870	
# Reserve (Activated)	5	1	1	0	1	7	0	1	1	1	18	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	8	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>989</b>
# Male	216	16	184	7	39	252	0	3	24	80	821
# Female	4	2	8	0	2	17	0	0	3	0	36
# Unknown	26	5	37	1	3	8	0	1	13	14	108
# Relevant Data Not Available	8	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	9	24
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>989</b>
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	7
# 16-19	22	2	13	0	2	24	0	1	3	2	69
# 20-24	92	8	89	0	16	97	0	0	11	26	339
# 25-34	64	3	60	3	13	91	0	0	6	26	266
# 35-49	19	4	14	2	5	44	0	1	3	8	100
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	5
# 65 and older	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
# Unknown	9	1	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	22
# Relevant Data Not Available	47	5	46	2	7	24	0	2	15	31	179
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>989</b>
# Service Member	190	15	167	3	37	251	0	0	22	51	736
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	6
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	14	2	10	2	1	3	0	1	1	6	40
# Foreign National	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	12
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	46	6	51	3	6	20	0	3	16	29	180
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	15
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>736</b>
# E1-E4	105	7	100	2	18	116	0	0	13	24	385
# E5-E9	67	8	59	0	18	122	0	0	8	22	304
# WO1-WO5	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# O1-O3	7	0	3	1	0	5	0	0	0	2	18
# O4-O10	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	2	13
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>736</b>
# Army	4	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	12
# Navy	170	14	156	3	34	237	0	0	22	51	687
# Marines	11	1	7	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	27
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>736</b>
# Active Duty	177	13	163	3	34	241	0	0	22	49	702
# Reserve (Activated)	6	2	1	0	2	9	0	0	0	1	21
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

Unrestricted Reports (Continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> <b>Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.</b>	9		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	3		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	2		
# Subjects - Other	4		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY14</b>	<b>989</b>	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY14</b>	<b>1009</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	<b>394</b>	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	<b>532</b>
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	<b>15</b>	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	<b>14</b>
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	11	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	13
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	3	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	<b>183</b>		
# Unknown Offenders	111	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	93
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	12
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	63	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	48
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	7
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	9	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	5
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	<b>232</b>		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	107	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	91
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	109	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	90
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	14	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	18
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	<b>225</b>	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	<b>284</b>
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014</b>	<b>334</b>		
<b># FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	<b>335</b>	<b># FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	<b>345</b>
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	135	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	147
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	63	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	61
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	10	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	9
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	15	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	21
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	11	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	10
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	87	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	85
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	2
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	11	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	10
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Unrestricted Reports (Continued)

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>207</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14	32
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>175</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>37</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	17
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	7
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	1
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>8</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	8
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>130</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	41
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>89</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>89</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	72
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	65
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	44
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	52
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	11
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	5
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	19
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	15
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	43
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY14</b>	<b>78</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14	9
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>69</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	10
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>59</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>59</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	40
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	44
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	41
# Subjects receiving extra duty	33
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	8
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	24
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	14
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	7
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN.</b> This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14	8
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>6</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14	8
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>12</b>

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>14</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14		2
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>12</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>11</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial</b>		<b>11</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>11</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement		5
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		5
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		5
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		4
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		2
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		1
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		2
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		1
<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>111</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14		4
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>107</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		6
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>101</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>101</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		72
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		73
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		59
# Subjects receiving extra duty		46
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		17
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		30
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		14
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		14
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		1
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14		2
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>2</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14		2
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>12</b>

Restricted Reports

<b>NAVY</b>	
<b>FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>400</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	382
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	12
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>106</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	93
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	12
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>294</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	289
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>294</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	166
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	51
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	5
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	65
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>294</b>
# On military installation	76
# Off military installation	159
# Unidentified location	57
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>294</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	98
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	29
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	19
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	40
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	32
# Relevant Data Not Available	76
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>294</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	88
# 6 am to 6 pm	27
# 6 pm to midnight	88
# Unknown	90
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>294</b>
# Sunday	32
# Monday	26
# Tuesday	20
# Wednesday	17
# Thursday	26
# Friday	44
# Saturday	70
# Relevant Data Not Available	59
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>289</b>
# Army Victims	4
# Navy Victims	274
# Marines Victims	6
# Air Force Victims	5
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>		<b>294</b>
# Male		39
# Female		255
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>		<b>294</b>
# 0-15		3
# 16-19		65
# 20-24		156
# 25-34		53
# 35-49		4
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		13
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>289</b>
# E1-E4		193
# E5-E9		71
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		20
# O4-O10		0
# Cadet/Midshipman		5
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>289</b>
# Active Duty		273
# Reserve (Activated)		11
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		5
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Victim Type</b>		<b>294</b>
# Service Member		289
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		5
# Foreign National		
# Foreign Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>		<b>24</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		6
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		18
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		33.88
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		50.23
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		2
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>		<b>10</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14		10
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

NAVY FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of</i>		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>2411</b>	
# Medical	257	
# Mental Health	495	
# Legal	385	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	285	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	684	
# DoD Safe Helpline	171	
# Other	134	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>244</b>	
# Medical	20	
# Mental Health	48	
# Legal	9	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6	
# Rape Crisis Center	56	
# Victim Advocate	50	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	55	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>133</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>	<b>235</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>	<b>1</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
* In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	13	<b>Total Number Denied</b> 1
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b> 0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	151	Not a Credible Report of Sexual Assault 1
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	1	
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>714</b>	
# Medical	99	
# Mental Health	165	
# Legal	57	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	108	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	188	
# DoD Safe Helpline	66	
# Other	31	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>78</b>	
# Medical	5	
# Mental Health	22	
# Legal	1	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2	
# Rape Crisis Center	25	
# Victim Advocate	12	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	11	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>39</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>53</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	11
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	26
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>53</b>
# Male	2
# Female	43
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>53</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	8
# 25-34	6
# 35-49	5
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	33
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>53</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	1
# US Civilian	42
# Foreign National	1
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>105</b>
# Medical	13
# Mental Health	23
# Legal	11
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	13
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	32
# DoD Safe Helpline	9
# Other	4
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>29</b>
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	10
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	7
# Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	6
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>17</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>10</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	1
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>9</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>9</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	7
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>9</b>
# Male	0
# Female	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>9</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	5
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>9</b>
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>36</b>
# Medical	7
# Mental Health	7
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	8
# DoD Safe Helpline	4
# Other	1
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>4</b>
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>6</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

Unrestricted Reports in CAIs

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		
<p><b>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</b>                      Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.                      This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAlD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY14 Totals
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>22</b>
# Service Member Victims		22
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>22</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		7
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		10
# Relevant Data Not Available		2
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>22</b>
# On military installation		12
# Off military installation		9
# Unidentified location		1
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>22</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>		<b>21</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014		4
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014		17
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>0</b>
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		1
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		1
<b># All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>10</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		0
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>		<b>10</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY14</b>		
	FY14 Totals	FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	7	7
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	6	6
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	5	5
# 6 am to 6 pm	5	5
# 6 pm to midnight	8	8
# Unknown	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
# Sunday	2	2
# Monday	4	4
# Tuesday	2	2
# Wednesday	2	2
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	6	6
# Saturday	5	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in CAIs (continued)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
		12	2	0	2	1	3	0	2	22	
# Service Member on Service Member	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	4	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	10		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		
<b>FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)</b>											
<b>UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14</b>	<b>Penetrating Offenses</b>				<b>Contact Offenses</b>						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
<b>D1.</b>	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	7
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<b>D2.</b>	<b>TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports</b>										
	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22
# Service Member Victims: Female	3	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	2	3	19
# Service Member Victims: Male	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY14</b>											
<b>D3. Time of sexual assault</b>	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
# 6 pm to midnight	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	8
# Unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>D4. Day of sexual assault</b>	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22
# Sunday	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Monday	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Tuesday	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Wednesday	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Thursday	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Friday	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6
# Saturday	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in CAIs (Continued)

FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12)  (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	11
Djibouti	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	4	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	2	3	22

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	20
# Investigations Completed as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	13
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	7
<b># Subjects in Investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	22
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	7
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	5
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	3
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	11
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
<b># Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available</b>	1
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	18
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	19
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	10
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	8
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	2
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	7
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	18
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	18
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	17
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
<b>F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)</b>											
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Female	5	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	17
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 20-24	1	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	10
# 25-34	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
# 35-49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# Service Member	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# E1-E4	3	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	12
# E5-E9	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	6	0	6	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	17
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	6	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	18
# Active Duty	4	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	16
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in CAIs (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	6	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	19
# Male	6	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	15
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	6	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	19
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	6
# 25-34	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
# 35-49	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	6	0	7	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	19
# Service Member	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	10
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	10
# E1-E4	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
# E5-E9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	10
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	10
# Active Duty	2	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	9
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in CAIs (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY14</b> Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	19	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY14</b>	18
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14	5	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14	13
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	0	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	4		
# Unknown Offenders	4	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	2		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	7	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	7
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014</b>	6		
<b># FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	6	<b># FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	6
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	3
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	2
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Restricted Reports in CAIs

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>10</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	10
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>10</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	10
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>10</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	7
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>10</b>
# On military installation	6
# Off military installation	4
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>10</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>10</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	3
# 6 pm to midnight	2
# Unknown	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>10</b>
# Sunday	4
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	2
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	0
# Friday	0
# Saturday	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>10</b>
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	9
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	1
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in CAIs (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>10</b>
# Male	1
# Female	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>10</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	7
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>10</b>
# E1-E4	6
# E5-E9	4
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>10</b>
# Active Duty	8
# Reserve (Activated)	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>10</b>
# Service Member	10
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>TOTAL # FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>10</b>
Afghanistan	3
Bahrain	4
Diibouti	2
Egypt	0
Iraq	1
Jordan	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
Uae	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

NAVY CAI FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST			
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>			
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>			
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>74</b>	
# Medical		11	
# Mental Health		11	
# Legal		12	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		13	
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		16	
# DoD Safe Helpline		9	
# Other		2	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>8</b>	
# Medical		1	
# Mental Health		2	
# Legal		0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		1	
# Rape Crisis Center		2	
# Victim Advocate		1	
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other		1	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>		<b>3</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>		<b>0</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects		0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault		0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both		0	
<i>* In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made</i>		<i>Use the following categories or add a new category</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		<b>0</b>	<b>Total Number Denied</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		<b>0</b>	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		<b>3</b>	Moved Alleged Offender Instead
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		<b>0</b>	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	<i>Enter reason</i>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>			<i>Enter reason</i>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>22</b>	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Medical		4	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Mental Health		7	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Legal		2	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		1	
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		7	
# DoD Safe Helpline		1	
# Other		0	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>2</b>	
# Medical		0	
# Mental Health		0	
# Legal		0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		1	
# Rape Crisis Center		1	
# Victim Advocate		0	
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other		0	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>		<b>0</b>	

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>





Unrestricted Case Synopsis

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Intimidation For Sex Assault?	Subject: More Widespread Accusations?	Subject: Refused Type	Offense Description/Completion	Case Description	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Reason Charges Dismissed at JFJ-22 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Significant Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
35	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	O-1	Female	Unknown		Male				03 (April-June)	Offender Is Unknown								Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted both on-base and off-base, but declined to provide any identifying information regarding Subject, the specific location where the assault occurred, how many incidents occurred, or what these incidents consisted of. Victim signed a Victim's Proficiency Statement indicating she does not wish to report the assault(s) at the present time. Due to lack of further investigative leads and no identified Subject, DAD action was precluded and the case was closed.	
37	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Male	Unknown		Unknown				02 (April-June)	Offender Is Unknown								Notes: Victim reported that he may have been sexually assaulted by an unknown Subject after his become very intoxicated and was separated from the group. Victim remembered getting into a taxi, wanting to get out and go home, but the taxi driver refused to take him. Victim did not recall any sexual contact and recalled pain when he awakened, but no additional information was provided and the investigation was closed. Due to lack of further investigative leads and no identified Subject, DAD action was precluded and the case was closed.	
38	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim #1 reported that Subject, who was fully clothed, approached Victim and placed his hands on Victim #1's waist and moved them in a threatening manner. Victim #1 responded by getting into a taxi, wanting to get out and go home. Victim #2 and Subject made a comment to him about the incident based on the evidence. Both Victims signed a Victim's Proficiency Statement indicating to participate. Due to victim's decision, the command had insufficient evidence to present charges at court-martial, but instead, administered non-judicial punishment.	
39	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		Both Victims and Subject				Notes: Victim reported after leaving on an on-base club with Subject, Subject placed his hands on her waist and said they had sexual intercourse with her without her consent. Charges were presented to the court-martial on 01 October 2022. The victim signed a declaration form. Based on victim's decision, the command had insufficient evidence to present charges at court-martial, but instead, administered non-judicial punishment.	
40	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None				Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually harassed by her work mentor, Subject, during the duty on board the ship. Subject grabbed her thigh while on watch, made sexual comments towards her, and asked her to have sex with him. She attempted to put Victim onto his lap and placed his hand over her right breast. Command imposed non-judicial punishment upon Subject.	
41	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her chest, pelvic area and buttocks in an enclosed stairwell. Subject received non-judicial punishment.	
42	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Both Victims and Subject			Notes: Victim reported that Subject placed his hands on her back while at work and sexually harassed her. Subject was placed on administrative leave. The Regional Legal Service Office, the commanding officer imposed non-judicial punishment and was administratively separated with a General (Under Honorable) characterization of discharge.	
43	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	O-4	Male	No	No		02 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Conduct unbecomingly (Art. 13)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None				Notes: Ex-Rapist of Victim reported to Victim's command that Victim related to him that after ending her engagement to her, Victim began to drink alone in her apartment, and became intoxicated. Victim related that she placed Subject into her home and Subject had sexual contact with her. Victim related that she did not recall going forward due to the amount of alcohol she consumed. Subject received non-judicial punishment.	
44	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-5	Male	Unknown		Unknown				02 (October-December)	Offender Is Unknown								Notes: Victim's complaint alleged that Victim was sexually assaulted by another crewmember. Victim declined to identify the Subject or participate. Due to lack of further investigative leads and no identified Subject, DAD action was precluded and the case was closed.	
45	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male				02 (January-March)	Subject Is a Captain or Foreign National								Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her on 01 January 2022. Subject was a strike member at the time of the assault, but is now a civilian. Victim declined to participate in the military justice process and was separated from the Service. Special Assistant to US Attorney reviewed the case and recommended an indictment.	
46	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Subject Is a Captain or Foreign National								Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her arm to take her from moving and pulled her on the buttocks. Installation Commanding Officer obtained consent from Japan.	
47	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Uncharacterized				Notes: Victim reported that Subject repeatedly grabbed and grabbed Victim in the gym and chess area without his consent. Command imposed non-judicial punishment.	
48	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Notes: Third party witness reported that he observed Subject, who was not on duty, inappropriately touching Victim in a casual manner at an off-base bar. Subject reportedly grabbed Victim and placed his hands on her buttocks, and grabbed her buttocks with his hands. The case was turned over to the District attorney. However, the Victim stated they did not want to pursue further prosecution. Although Subject was not subject to the CTR at the time of the offense, the command processed him for administrative separation, however, the board found no misconduct.	
49	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Male	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DODTC)				All subjects (Multiple Subjects)	Notes: Victim reported two Subjects entered Victim's room and sexually assaulted her. Victim reported that Subject #1 grabbed her by the chest, Subject #1 received non-judicial punishment and recommended separation with the most honorable characterization of discharge. Charges were precluded in Subject #2's case. However, he was separated in lieu of duty (SIT).
49	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial, followed by Art. 15						Notes: Victim reported Subject #1 and Subject #2 entered the barracks, sexually harassed her, and sexually assaulted her. Subject #1's sexual advances, Court-martial charges were precluded, but returned to a general separation, command imposed non-judicial punishment upon Subject #1 and administratively separated him with an other than honorable characterization of discharge.	
50	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	India	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Subject Is a Captain or Foreign National								Notes: Victim reported that while walking back to her room, she was assaulted by a man who grabbed her from behind, pushed her against a wall, placed his arms across her throat and placed his hand down her front and she was sexually assaulted. Victim reported that she did not recall the other officer's name, but stated that she was being assaulted as she walked into the street where she was being assaulted as she passed the incident. Victim stated that she was not willing to report back to talk with her command from the host nation as her identity is subject to be identified and arrested.	
51	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Navy	C-2	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that while dining with the Subject, he grabbed her and put her on top. Victim reported subject already present and found her without her consent. Subject was acquitted at general court-martial.	
52	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Female	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General				Notes: Victim reported that she had a consensual relationship with Subject, but that Subject was now sexually harassing her during their evening's on-base recreation. The reporting Subject initially provided for work for barracks room by providing barracks assigned to work and separating with Subject performed work on victim without her consent. Victim reported to participate in the military justice process. Based on the Region Legal Service Office recommendation of insufficient evidence of an offense and Victim's lack of participation, the Command elected to impose non-judicial punishment on the Subject.	
53	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-5	Female	Unknown		Unknown				02 (January-March)	Offender Is Unknown								Notes: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by an unknown Subject at an off-base residence. Victim declined to file a formal complaint with local Police Department and elected to provide information regarding the incident to the District attorney. Any identifying information regarding the Subject, who was not on duty, was not provided. Victim signed a Victim Proficiency Statement. Due to lack of further investigative leads and no identified Subject, command action was precluded and the case was closed.	
54	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by her work mentor, Subject, during the duty on board the ship. Subject grabbed her thigh while on watch, made sexual comments towards her, and asked her to have sex with him. She attempted to put Victim onto his lap and placed his hand over her right breast. Command imposed non-judicial punishment upon Subject.	
55	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Other					Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted at an on-base residence during a party. Victim reported Subject located her in the room and attempted to put his hands in her mouth and later that evening, the military justice process. Victim reported to participate in the military justice process. Based on the Region Legal Service Office recommendation of insufficient evidence of an offense and Victim's lack of participation, the Command elected to impose non-judicial punishment on the Subject.	
56	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DODTC)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject made inappropriate sexual comments and gestures to her in the barracks. Victim also reported that Subject grabbed her buttocks with his open hand while walking past her at work. Command imposed non-judicial punishment upon Subject.	











TJTC Service Member Sexual Assault Symptom Report - 2019														Administrative Action									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Attention	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Attention	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject Member Waiver Accession	Subject Behavior Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charged Dismissed or Art 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Serious Action or Sanction	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
162	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (January March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			<p>Prohibition of Pay and Absorption: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject pinned her and placed her hand on her buttocks. The command imposed nonjudicial punishment.</p>	
163	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Cabin/Shipboard	Female	Navy	O-2	Male	No	No		01 (October December)	Coastal Dispersary System Action									<p>Adverse Administration Action Type: Cabin/Shipboard Dispersary System</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that she and Subject were engaged in consensual sex in a bathroom when Subject asked if she could digitally penetrate Victim, to which Victim responded no. Victim and Subject remained in a bathroom until Subject removed her pants before she could react and digitally penetrated Victim. A court-martial hearing was held and resulted in Subject being administratively separated with a general characterization of discharge.</p>	
164	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Spain	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						<p>Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her in an area of their ship while Victim and Subject were on duty. Victim reported that Subject physically took her into an area, held her neck and back, and attempted to remove her clothing despite Victim attempting to stop Subject's advances. Victim reported that Subject proceeded to digitally penetrate her vagina and performed oral sex on her. Charges were referred to court-martial and Subject was found not guilty of all charges.</p>	
165	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male				01 (October December)	Subject in a Detention or Foreign National									<p>Notes: Multiple victims reported that they were all approached by Subject off base overseas when Subject touched their faces and/or buttocks without their consent. ICCJ initiated investigations to local law enforcement. Local authorities arrested Subject resulting in multiple investigations and resulted in adverse administrative charges pending.</p>	
166	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Favor official statements (Art. 107)					<p>Court-Martial Discharge: None. Confinement: No. Confinement Type: Less Than Life. Confinement (Months): 2. Discharge: None. Percentage of Pay and Absorption: Forfeited. 20. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported to other command members that Subject sexually related to her in her room, but did not specifically allege that she was raped. She was interviewed and refused to answer any questions or provide details regarding Subject's alleged sexual misconduct. Subject was convicted at a special court-martial.</p>	
167	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		04 (July September)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted						<p>Court-Martial Discharge: None. Forfeiture of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption: Forfeited. 20. Restrictions: No. Discharge: None. Confinement Length (Days): 60. Hard Labor: Yes. Hard Labor (Days): 90.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported she was in her room to Subject on top of her with her face over her vagina. Subject attempted to sexually assault her with his hand while she was asleep. She denied any sexual activity resulting in Subject being administratively separated with a general characterization of discharge.</p>	
168	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Navy	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		04 (July September)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted							<p>Court-Martial Discharge: ICCJ. Bad Conduct Discharge: Confinement. Yes. Confinement Type: Less Than Life. Confinement (Months): 11. Forfeiture of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption: Forfeited. 32. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim #1 reported that Subject exposed her pants to Victim while on duty. Victim #2 also reported that Subject repeatedly made verbal comments and touched her breasts and buttocks without her consent. Victim #2 reported that Subject continued to expose her pants to her repeatedly while Subject to rape. Subject was convicted at a special court-martial.</p>
169	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Chapter 6/Article 15	04 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					<p>Other than adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense</p>	
170	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Navy	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject allegedly touched Victim's leg and genital area without consent. Both Subject and Victim claimed they did not appear to be intoxicated. An Article 15 hearing was held at which the commanding officer chose to dismiss charges based on lack of evidence.</p>	
171	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US OCSB	Female	Navy	E-8	Male	No	No	Advised/Oral Counseling	04 (July September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										<p>Notes: Victim reported she willingly accompanied Subject to the temporary room at the Navy Lodge after meeting him at a bar. Subject took all of her clothes and requested the study. After she finished, he grabbed her breasts and vagina and attempted to sexually assault her. She was distressed and uncomfortable with during attempts to prosecute the Subject, on Subject was administrative of her administrative actions due to insufficient evidence due to lack of participation of the victim.</p>	
172	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									<p>Adverse Administration Action Type: Other</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her waist and kissed her on the neck without her consent. Subject was given an oral reprimand.</p>	
173	Rape (Art. 120)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted							<p>Court-Martial Discharge: ICCJ - Bad Conduct Discharge: Confinement. Yes. Confinement Type: Less Than Life. Confinement (Months): 36. Forfeiture of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption: Forfeited. 20. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim stated she had remembered having drinks with Subject and eating in a common kitchen. She identified as Subject's apartment, with Subject on top of her engaging in vaginal intercourse. Victim stated the next day she woke up and she was the next morning alone in Subject's apartment. Subject was convicted at a special court-martial.</p>	
174	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 120)						<p>Prohibition of Pay and Absorption: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that when she walked past Subject in front of the area, Subject grabbed her and put her hand on her buttocks in front of the other personnel. Victim reported that she told Subject to get her hand off her buttocks and she did not respond. Commanding officer imposed nonjudicial punishment on Subject.</p>	
175	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			General Article Offense (Art. 13)						<p>Prohibition of Pay and Absorption: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her by having groping, restraining, and having sex with her while she was on duty. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject on multiple occasions. Victim stated that although he had the most restrictions on duty, he was able to go to the hangar and had discharged them by reflected on the production. Command imposed nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense following the Region Legal Services Office recommendation that no charges be pursued at court-martial based on the victim's discretion and insufficient evidence.</p>	
176	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-4	Female	No	No		02 (January March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed						<p>Prohibition of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption: Forfeited. 20. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her genital area over her clothing while on duty. Subject received non-judicial punishment.</p>	
177	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Unknown		Male				01 (October December)	Subject in a Detention or Foreign National									<p>Notes: Victim reported that he was sexually assaulted at a police station at a military hospital. The investigation by ICCJ, Army CID and FBI found insufficient evidence of a crime. No further action was taken.</p>	
178	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January March)	A Civilian/Foreign Authority or Prosecuting Service Member									<p>Notes: Victim reported that she was at the residence when Subject touched her on her buttocks while she was sleeping and put his hand down her underwear attempting to digitally penetrate her vagina. She was sexually assaulted by Subject off base and left the apartment. Subject was sexually assaulted by Subject and placed gaily in lower officer of assault and battery on the 2nd degree. Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject and placed gaily with an Other Than Honorable characterization of discharge.</p>	
179	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Navy	Navy	E-2	Male	Unknown		Male					Offense is Unknown									<p>Notes: Victim reported that he was sexually assaulted at a police station while male base ship. Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject at a police station. ICCJ initiated an investigation to local law enforcement and identified Subject. Command action was pending and the case was closed.</p>	
180	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	O-1	Female	Navy	O-5	Male	No	No		02 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					<p>Prohibition of Pay and Absorption: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that while out to dinner with a friend, she was sexually assaulted by Subject. During the course of the evening, both Victim and Subject were consuming alcohol, and Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject in a room prior to the evening. Subject took Victim to his apartment, where Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject was convicted at a special court-martial. Subject was convicted at a special court-martial for a non-sexual assault offense.</p>	
181	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Favor official statements (Art. 107)						<p>Prohibition of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption: Forfeited. 20. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 90. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her by her waist and attempted to force her to touch his groin over his clothing with his one hand and her other hand. Subject was given an administrative reprimand and was administratively separated with a general characterization of discharge.</p>	
182	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	Yes	No		02 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted							<p>Court-Martial Discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge: Confinement. Yes. Confinement Type: Less Than Life. Confinement (Months): 20. Forfeiture of Pay and Absorption: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that while at a general conference facility (GFC), that she and Subject were alone in the dining room and Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject touched her breasts, leg and genital area while she was wearing the clothing from underneath the table. Victim reported the incident to the PFC staff and Subject was removed from the general population. Subject was in PFC on suspension of a separate sexual assault charge. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial for charges related to a separate incident.</p>	
183	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Pending	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted							<p>Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject while on duty. Victim reported that Subject touched her buttocks while she was on duty. Victim reported that Subject was given a general court-martial.</p>
184	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Navy	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Classified conduct (Art. 134-12)						<p>Prohibition of Pay and Absorption: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absorption: Forfeited. 20. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject made contact with her buttocks over her clothing while her command. Subject was given a jobless from R-30. The command imposed non-judicial punishment on Subject.</p>	













Unidentified Case Synopsis

No.	Miss Service Member Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	PTA Service Member Assault Synopsis Report: 0007		Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Relevant Charges Promoted at Art 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	MIL Rpt/Sign in Set Officer	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
									Subject's Prior Investigation for Same Offense	Subject's Moral/Integrity Account										
208	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No	C1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failed to obey order regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Victim's report that on her occasion, Subject approached her and had her hands on her neck and pulled her into a room. Victim's hands were made contact with Subject's groin over the clothes. The command imposed non-judicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense due to insufficient evidence for a sexual assault related offense. Subject was administratively separated from the Navy.	
209	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Chastity or Disobedience in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Both Victim and Subject	None. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in the bathroom. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
210	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	C2 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown							None. Victim reported this case to SMC but declined to be interviewed for the preliminary statement. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement. Due to the limited information provided by Victim, to include the identification of a Subject, no investigative action has been completed and case is closed.	
211	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)				Subject (in single subject)	Courts-Martial Discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confined: No; Confinement Type: None; Other: None; Percentage of Pay and Allowances: No; Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 100; Discretion: No; Discretion in Lieu of: None; Extra Duty: None; Hard Labor: None.
212	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)				None	Victim's report that he was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
213a	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			None	Victim's report that he was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
213b	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			None	Victim's report that he was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
214	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National							None	Victim's report that he was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
215a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			None	Victim's report that he was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
215b	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National							None	Victim's report that he was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
216	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			None	Victim's report that he was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
217	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	C1 (October-December)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Victim's report that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
218	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-3	Female	No	No	C1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			None	Victim's report that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
219	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	C1 (October-December)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			None	Victim's report that he was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
220	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	Chapter 57th of Support	Other Administrative Action							Both Victim and Subject	Victim's report that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
221	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Cuban	Female	Unknown	Female	No	No	No	C2 (April-June)	Subject is a Child or Foreign National							Both Victim and Subject	Victim's report that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
222	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No	C2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown							Victim (single victim)	Victim's report that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.
223	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		Offender is Unknown							None	Victim's report that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in the gym. Subject used force to pull her into a room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated in lieu of the full DIT (1) with other than honorable character discharge.













No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	FBI Service Member Sexual Assault Reporting Request - RA-VT				Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges Downgraded At Art 15 Hearing If Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Muster Report or See Officer	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis/Notes		
									Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault	Subject Moral Victim Accountancy	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Expenses Completed												
434	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)					Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confined (Shoreline); 14 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances; No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 50%; Restitution: No. Reduction to rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.		
435	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	O-3	Female	Navy	O-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Navy: Victim reported that while on Subject's ship, Subject touched her breasts and buttocks and he digitally penetrated her vagina. During investigation Subject admitted to touching Victim as described and digitally penetrating her vagina.		
436	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Navy: Victim reported Subject made unwanted attempts to hug/kiss Victim, placing her on Victim's thigh and moving it towards her chest, and groping Victim's buttocks. Victim reported the incident occurred in a public area. Command imposed nonjudicial punishment on Subject and a subsequent administrative separation based on Article 15.	
437	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Male	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Failure of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restitution: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: 10%; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No.	
438	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	Yes	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted								Navy: Victim reported that she returned to her room after being sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim reported that Subject forced her to have sexual intercourse with him. Victim reported that Subject forced her to have sexual intercourse with him. Victim reported that Subject forced her to have sexual intercourse with him. Victim reported that Subject forced her to have sexual intercourse with him.	
439	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	O-2	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	False official statements (Art. 107)		Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (SOTHC)					Navy: Victim reported meeting Subject by the swim pool and inviting him to her room. Victim reported that Subject invited her to his room and they had sexual intercourse. Victim reported that Subject invited her to his room and they had sexual intercourse. Victim reported that Subject invited her to his room and they had sexual intercourse. Victim reported that Subject invited her to his room and they had sexual intercourse.	
440	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Male	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Failure of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 50%; Restitution: No; Restitution Length (Days): 0; Restitution in lieu of Extra Duty (Days): 20; Hard Labor: No.	
441	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Acquittal							Navy: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her at Subject's apartment and she was a minor. Victim reported that Subject forced her to have sexual intercourse with him. Victim reported that Subject forced her to have sexual intercourse with him. Victim reported that Subject forced her to have sexual intercourse with him.	
442	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense											Navy: Ten Victims reported Subject showed them pornography photos, made sexual comments and gave unwanted neck massages, as well as a groin massage. Command members advised through writing with her head Subject received a Letter of Counseling as a result of the incident.	
443	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Navy	O-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted								Navy: Victim reported she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005.	
444	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown			01 (October-December)	Offender's Unknown											Navy: Victim reported she was drinking at a party at an off-base residence when she went to the dorm and the unknown Subject followed her into the room and raped her. Victim reported that she was drinking at a party at an off-base residence when she went to the dorm and the unknown Subject followed her into the room and raped her. Victim reported that she was drinking at a party at an off-base residence when she went to the dorm and the unknown Subject followed her into the room and raped her.	
445	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer	Evidence not support a recommendation for prosecution								Navy: Victim #1 reported that Subject had sexual intercourse with her in her room. Victim #1 reported that Subject had sexual intercourse with her in her room. Victim #1 reported that Subject had sexual intercourse with her in her room. Victim #1 reported that Subject had sexual intercourse with her in her room.
446	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal								Navy: Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005.	
447	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Failure of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 50%; Restitution: No; Restitution Length (Days): 0; Restitution in lieu of Extra Duty (Days): 0; Hard Labor: No.	
448	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted								Navy: Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005.	
449	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted								Navy: Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005.	
449	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown			04 (July-September)	Offender's Unknown											Navy: Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005.	
450	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	O-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown			04 (July-September)	Offender's Unknown											Navy: Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005.	
451	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted								Navy: Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005.	
452	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted								Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confined (Shoreline); 5 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances; No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 50%; Restitution: No; Hard Labor: No.	
453	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer	Other							Failure of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 50%; Restitution: No; Restitution Length (Days): 0; Restitution in lieu of Extra Duty (Days): 0; Hard Labor: No.	
454	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Bahrain	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Failure of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances: 50%; Restitution: No; Restitution Length (Days): 0; Restitution in lieu of Extra Duty (Days): 0; Hard Labor: No.	
455	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Navy: Victim's husband returned home and found Victim intoxicated and allegedly raped at that residence. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005. Victim reported that she was sexually abused and raped in her hotel room at a civilian hotel in 2005.	

Unsubstantiated Case Synopsis

FBI Crime Monitor Annual Synopses Report - 2017													Administrative Actions										
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Allegation	Victim Priority Code	Victim Gender	Subject Allegation	Subject Priority Code	Subject Gender	Subject Allegation for Sex Assault?	Subject Manner Waiver Assessment	Subject Relative Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Disposition	Reason Charge Dismissed or Not Prosecuted, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discipline Type	Final Disposition as Set Officer	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
476	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Outlaw	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Not judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 131)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Both Victim and Subject		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 10. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 10. Hard Labor: No.	
477	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DODTIC)	Yes	Both Victim and Subject		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 40. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 40. Hard Labor: No.	
478	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Multiple Victims-Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Not judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey orders or regulations (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	None	Victim (single victim)		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Absenteeism: 20. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
479	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Victim (single victim)		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
480	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Failure to Obey Orders (Art. 15)	None	Victim (single victim)		Courts-Martial discharge: 303 - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confined: No; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 22. Forfeiture of Pay and Absenteeism: No; Fine: No; Discretion: No; Hard Labor: No.	
481	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown							None	Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
482	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed upon recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence not presented for prosecution			Both Victim and Subject		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
483	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		02 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown							None	Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
484	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Victim (single victim)		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
485	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Female	No	No		01 (October-December)	Not Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	None	Both Victim and Subject		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.
486	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown			Offender is Unknown								Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
487	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 121)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 121)		Convicted	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 121)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
488	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Not Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquitted			None	Both Victim and Subject		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
489	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		01 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown							Both Victim and Subject		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
490	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 121)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Courts and confinement (Art. 15)	Convicted	Forfeiture of Pay (Art. 120-2)	None	None	Victim (single victim)		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
491	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-6	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		01 (October-December)	Subject is a Detainee or Foreign National							None	Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
492	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-6	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		01 (October-December)	Subject is a Detainee or Foreign National							None	Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
493	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		01 (October-December)	Subject is a Detainee or Foreign National							None	Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
494	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Bahrain	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		01 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown							None	Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
495	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		02 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown							None	Both Victim and Subject	Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
496	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject		Perforation of Pay and Absenteeism: No; No. Reasoning: No. Reasoning Limit: Installation: Reasoning Length (Days): 45. Reasoning in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: 1.4. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	

Unrecorded Case Synopses

FBI San Francisco District Attorney's Office - Unrecorded Case Synopses																										
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Nationality	Victim Race	Victim Gender	Subject Nationality	Subject Race	Subject Gender	Subject Age	Subject Height	Subject Weight	Subject Hair	Subject Eyes	Offense Description	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article ID	Research Charges Downloaded at Art 22 (Including, if applicable)	Most Serious Offense Contributed	Administrative Discipline Type	Miscellaneous or Other Offense	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis		
497	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Months): 2. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: Yes. Total 3 Amount of Fine: 200.00. Restriction: No. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Third party command member reported witnessing Subject in a room with the victim. Subject admitted to sexual abuse of the victim. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
498	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported after a night of drinking, she felt asleep and Subject's hands were on her chest. Subject admitted to sexual abuse of the victim. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
499	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Singapore	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTH)	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Months): 2. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: Yes. Total 3 Amount of Fine: 200.00. Restriction: No. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject put his hands on her face for an extended period of time. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
500	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	DND	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	No	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances (Length (Days)): 45. Restriction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Following a night of drinking, Victim stated Subject forced her to have sex with him. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.			
501	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal		None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that a third individual he to be a spouse. Victim stated that she was sexually abused by Subject. Subject was acquitted at a general court-martial.		
502	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	Yes	No	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTH)	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Months): 1. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported she had experienced unwanted sexual contact with Subject in a private vehicle when Subject entered her home. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
503	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	No	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Months): 2. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported Subject engaged in unwanted physical contact with her 3 times at work. The first time he pulled her into his arms and grabbed her breasts. The second time he pulled her into his arms and grabbed her breasts. The third time he pulled her into his arms and grabbed her breasts. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
504	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted		None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually abused her in her apartment by engaging in vaginal sexual intercourse with her. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
505	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	No	No	No	No		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Months): 2. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported being sexually abused by Subject after a night of drinking. Subject admitted to sexual abuse of the victim. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
506	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Months): 2. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Third party command member reported that they observed Subject touching Victim's buttocks. Victim reported that she was sexually abused by Subject. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
507	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that after an evening out with friends at a local establishment and consuming alcohol, Victim, group and Subject returned to a hotel. Subject sexually abused Victim. Victim reported that Subject sexually abused her in a room where she then passed out. Victim reported that Subject sexually abused her in a room where she then passed out. Victim reported that Subject sexually abused her in a room where she then passed out. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
508	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	No	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	Yes	Victim (single victim)	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Months): 2. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Subject developed a close personal relationship with the victim. Subject sexually abused the victim. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
509	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	02 (April-June)	Offender Is Unknown							None	None	Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that after attending a party Victim and Subject in the parking lot of the hotel as she was leaving. Victim stated Subject sexually abused her. Victim reported that she was sexually abused by Subject. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.	
510	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	02 (January-March)	Offender Is Unknown								None	None	Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually abused by Subject. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.
511	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Navy	O-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No	No	No	No	02 (April-June)	Subject Is a Diplomat or Foreign National							None	None	Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually abused by Subject. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.	
512	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	None	None	Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim #1 reported that Subject grabbed her breasts over the clothing approximately 10 times over a period of approximately one and a half hours. Victim #2 reported that he was sexually abused by Subject. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.	
513	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Portugal	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	None	None	Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported Subject touched her on her buttocks while standing outside a victim's quarters. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
514	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	CUBA	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	No	No	No		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	None	Yes	Victim (single victim)	Courts-Martial Discharge: None. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Months): 24. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported she was drinking alcohol with USS Subject at the beach and three other persons were present. Subject sexually abused the victim. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.		
515	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Navy	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her breasts outside of his quarters. Subject stated that although he touched the victim's breasts, he did not touch her breasts. Victim reported that she was sexually abused by Subject. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.	
516	Attempts to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted		None	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that after an evening of drinking in a private room, Victim and her friend went to the bathroom and returned to the room. Victim reported that she was sexually abused by Subject. Subject was convicted at a general court-martial.	

PTA Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: NAVY														Administrative Actions									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Allegation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Allegation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation or Sex Assault	Subject Moral Waiver Accountant	Subject Referred Type	Quarter/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Recent Charges Dismissed at Art 32 (hearing, if applicable)	Most Serious Offense Control	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive or Sex Offense	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
317	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown					04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)									Notes: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted while on duty. She did not file a report. No further investigation was conducted. Due to victim's refusal to identify the subject and lack of further investigative leads, this action was precluded and the case was closed.
318	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject allegedly sexually assaulted victim off base while victim was incapable of consenting due to level of alcohol intoxication. Subject was acquitted at a general court-martial.
319	Rape (Art. 120)	BREITEN BUCKEN TERRITORY	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim reported that Subject, at one point in the evening, sexually penetrated her from behind without her consent. Later in the evening, however, victim and Subject engaged in consensual sex. Victim reported that after an unknown period of time she withdrew her consent and told Subject to stop, but Subject continued to penetrate her. The Region Legal Service Office reviewed the case, following which the command took the following administrative action:
320	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC) Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched victim's thigh while on a movie theater. ESO recommended for punishment. However, command recommended alternative disposition. Subject received other adverse administrative action.
321	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Unknown						04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Victim (single victim) Notes: Victim reported that he was sexually assaulted by an unknown individual Subject when victim was through "cleanup" of an off base private residence. Victim filed a formal complaint with the local Police Department. Victim stated to report that he allegedly had and use with the unknown Subject. He alleged and then went to the local hospital, reported to command and was with another unknown Subject. Victim stated did not want to have sex with the second unknown Subject. Victim was unable to identify other Subject. Due to lack of further investigative leads, and no identified Subject, this action was precluded and the case was closed.
322	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Subject (a single subject) Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted in her barracks room by Subject. Victim reported that on the night of the incident, Subject entered at victim's room with a bottle of alcohol, which subject consumed before and during the assault. Victim reported that Subject touched and grabbed her breast and vaginal area. Subject was acquitted at a general court-martial.
323	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim reported that Subject approached victim and instructed her to perform a job-related task. When victim declined to perform the task, Subject victim's buttocks with his hand and then his hand. Victim reported that within one to two days later, Subject, wearing rolled up pants, struck both of victim's breasts over her clothing and again grabbed. An Article 15 hearing was conducted, but charges descended due to insufficient evidence.
324	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Involvement not reported Failure of Pay and Allowance: No; Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: No; Discretion: No; Discretion Limit: Other; Maximum Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduction: 0; E-3; E-4; E-5; E-6; E-7; E-8; E-9; E-10; E-11; E-12; E-13; E-14; E-15; E-16; E-17; E-18; E-19; E-20; E-21; E-22; E-23; E-24; E-25; E-26; E-27; E-28; E-29; E-30; E-31; E-32; E-33; E-34; E-35; E-36; E-37; E-38; E-39; E-40; E-41; E-42; E-43; E-44; E-45; E-46; E-47; E-48; E-49; E-50; E-51; E-52; E-53; E-54; E-55; E-56; E-57; E-58; E-59; E-60; E-61; E-62; E-63; E-64; E-65; E-66; E-67; E-68; E-69; E-70; E-71; E-72; E-73; E-74; E-75; E-76; E-77; E-78; E-79; E-80; E-81; E-82; E-83; E-84; E-85; E-86; E-87; E-88; E-89; E-90; E-91; E-92; E-93; E-94; E-95; E-96; E-97; E-98; E-99; E-100; E-101; E-102; E-103; E-104; E-105; E-106; E-107; E-108; E-109; E-110; E-111; E-112; E-113; E-114; E-115; E-116; E-117; E-118; E-119; E-120; E-121; E-122; E-123; E-124; E-125; E-126; E-127; E-128; E-129; E-130; E-131; E-132; E-133; E-134; E-135; E-136; E-137; E-138; E-139; E-140; E-141; E-142; E-143; E-144; E-145; E-146; E-147; E-148; E-149; E-150; E-151; E-152; E-153; E-154; E-155; E-156; E-157; E-158; E-159; E-160; E-161; E-162; E-163; E-164; E-165; E-166; E-167; E-168; E-169; E-170; E-171; E-172; E-173; E-174; E-175; E-176; E-177; E-178; E-179; E-180; E-181; E-182; E-183; E-184; E-185; E-186; E-187; E-188; E-189; E-190; E-191; E-192; E-193; E-194; E-195; E-196; E-197; E-198; E-199; E-200; E-201; E-202; E-203; E-204; E-205; E-206; E-207; E-208; E-209; E-210; E-211; E-212; E-213; E-214; E-215; E-216; E-217; E-218; E-219; E-220; E-221; E-222; E-223; E-224; E-225; E-226; E-227; E-228; E-229; E-230; E-231; E-232; E-233; E-234; E-235; E-236; E-237; E-238; E-239; E-240; E-241; E-242; E-243; E-244; E-245; E-246; E-247; E-248; E-249; E-250; E-251; E-252; E-253; E-254; E-255; E-256; E-257; E-258; E-259; E-260; E-261; E-262; E-263; E-264; E-265; E-266; E-267; E-268; E-269; E-270; E-271; E-272; E-273; E-274; E-275; E-276; E-277; E-278; E-279; E-280; E-281; E-282; E-283; E-284; E-285; E-286; E-287; E-288; E-289; E-290; E-291; E-292; E-293; E-294; E-295; E-296; E-297; E-298; E-299; E-300; E-301; E-302; E-303; E-304; E-305; E-306; E-307; E-308; E-309; E-310; E-311; E-312; E-313; E-314; E-315; E-316; E-317; E-318; E-319; E-320; E-321; E-322; E-323; E-324; E-325; E-326; E-327; E-328; E-329; E-330; E-331; E-332; E-333; E-334; E-335; E-336; E-337; E-338; E-339; E-340; E-341; E-342; E-343; E-344; E-345; E-346; E-347; E-348; E-349; E-350; E-351; E-352; E-353; E-354; E-355; E-356; E-357; E-358; E-359; E-360; E-361; E-362; E-363; E-364; E-365; E-366; E-367; E-368; E-369; E-370; E-371; E-372; E-373; E-374; E-375; E-376; E-377; E-378; E-379; E-380; E-381; E-382; 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E-526; E-527; E-528; E-529; E-530; E-531; E-532; E-533; E-534; E-535; E-536; E-537; E-538; E-539; E-540; E-541; E-542; E-543; E-544; E-545; E-546; E-547; E-548; E-549; E-550; E-551; E-552; E-553; E-554; E-555; E-556; E-557; E-558; E-559; E-560; E-561; E-562; E-563; E-564; E-565; E-566; E-567; E-568; E-569; E-570; E-571; E-572; E-573; E-574; E-575; E-576; E-577; E-578; E-579; E-580; E-581; E-582; E-583; E-584; E-585; E-586; E-587; E-588; E-589; E-590; E-591; E-592; E-593; E-594; E-595; E-596; E-597; E-598; E-599; E-600; E-601; E-602; E-603; E-604; E-605; E-606; E-607; E-608; E-609; E-610; E-611; E-612; E-613; E-614; E-615; E-616; E-617; E-618; E-619; E-620; E-621; E-622; E-623; E-624; E-625; E-626; E-627; E-628; E-629; E-630; E-631; E-632; E-633; E-634; E-635; E-636; E-637; E-638; E-639; E-640; E-641; E-642; E-643; E-644; E-645; E-646; E-647; E-648; E-649; E-650; E-651; E-652; E-653; E-654; E-655; E-656; E-657; E-658; E-659; E-660; E-661; E-662; E-663; E-664; E-665; E-666; E-667; E-668; E-669; E-670; E-671; E-672; E-673; E-674; E-675; E-676; E-677; E-678; E-679; E-680; E-681; E-682; E-683; E-684; E-685; E-686; E-687; E-688; E-689; E-690; E-691; E-692; E-693; E-694; E-695; E-696; E-697; E-698; E-699; E-700; E-701; E-702; E-703; E-704; E-705; E-706; E-707; E-708; E-709; E-710; E-711; E-712; E-713; E-714; E-715; E-716; E-717; E-718; E-719; E-720; E-721; E-722; E-723; E-724; E-725; E-726; E-727; E-728; E-729; E-730; E-731; E-732; E-733; E-734; E-735; E-736; E-737; E-738; E-739; E-740; E-741; E-742; E-743; E-744; E-745; E-746; E-747; E-748; E-749; E-750; E-751; E-752; E-753; E-754; E-755; E-756; E-757; E-758; E-759; E-760; E-761; E-762; E-763; E-764; E-765; E-766; E-767; E-768; E-769; E-770; E-771; E-772; E-773; E-774; E-775; E-776; E-777; E-778; E-779; E-780; E-781; E-782; E-783; E-784; E-785; E-786; E-787; E-788; E-789; E-790; E-791; E-792; E-793; E-794; E-795; E-796; E-797; E-798; E-799; E-800; E-801; E-802; E-803; E-804; E-805; E-806; E-807; E-808; E-809; E-810; E-811; E-812; E-813; E-814; E-815; E-816; E-817; E-818; E-819; E-820; E-821; E-822; E-823; E-824; E-825; E-826; E-827; E-828; E-829; E-830; E-831; E-832; E-833; E-834; E-835; E-836; E-837; E-838; E-839; E-840; E-841; E-842; E-843; E-844; E-845; E-846; E-847; E-848; E-849; E-850; E-851; E-852; E-853; E-854; E-855; E-856; E-857; E-858; E-859; E-860; E-861; E-862; E-863; E-864; E-865; E-866; E-867; E-868; E-869; E-870; E-871; E-872; E-873; E-874; E-875; E-876; E-877; E-878; E-879; E-880; E-881; E-882; E-883; E-884; E-885; E-886; E-887; E-888; E-889; E-890; E-891; E-892; E-893; E-894; E-895; E-896; E-897; E-898; E-899; E-900; E-901; E-902; E-903; E-904; E-905; E-906; E-907; E-908; E-909; E-910; E-911; E-912; E-913; E-914; E-915; E-916; E-917; E-918; E-919; E-920; E-921; E-922; E-923; E-924; E-925; E-926; E-927; E-928; E-929; E-930; E-931; E-932; E-933; E-934; E-935; E-936; E-937; E-938; E-939; E-940; E-941; E-942; E-943; E-944; E-945; E-946; E-947; E-948; E-949; E-950; E-951; E-952; E-953; E-954; E-955; E-956; E-957; E-958; E-959; E-960; E-961; E-962; E-963; E-964; E-965; E-966; E-967; E-968; E-969; E-970; E-971; E-972; E-973; E-974; E-975; E-976; E-977; E-978; E-979; E-980; E-981; E-982; E-983; E-984; E-985; E-986; E-987; E-988; E-989; E-990; E-991; E-992; E-993; E-994; E-995; E-996; E-997; E-998; E-999; E-1000; E-1001; E-1002; E-1003; E-1004; E-1005; E-1006; E-1007; E-1008; E-1009; E-1010; E-1011; E-1012; E-1013; E-1014; E-1015; E-1016; E-1017; E-1018; E-1019; E-1020; E-1021; E-1022; E-1023; E-1024; E-1025; E-1026; E-1027; E-1028; E-1029; E-1030; E-1031; E-1032; E-1033; E-1034; E-1035; E-1036; E-1037; E-1038; E-1039; E-1040; E-1041; E-1042; E-1043; E-1044; E-1045; E-1046; E-1047; E-1048; E-1049; E-1050; E-1051; E-1052; E-1053; E-1054; E-1055; E-1056; E-1057; E-1058; E-1059; E-1060; E-1061; E-1062; E-1063; E-1064; E-1065; E-1066; E-1067; E-1068; E-1069; E-1070; E-1071; E-1072; E-1073; E-1074; E-1075; E-1076; E-1077; E-1078; E-1079; E-1080; E-1081; E-1082; E-1083; E-1084; E-1085; E-1086; E-1087; E-1088; E-1089; E-1090; E-1091; E-1092; E-1093; E-1094; E-1095; E-1096; E-1097; E-1098; E-1099; E-1100; E-1101; E-1102; E-1103; E-1104; E-1105; E-1106; E-1107; E-1108; E-1109; E-1110; E-1111; E-1112; E-1113; E-1114; E-1115; E-1116; E-1117; E-1118; E-1119; E-1120; E-1121; E-1122; E-1123; E-1124; E-1125; E-1126; E-1127; E-1128; E-1129; E-1130; E-1131; E-1132; E-1133; E-1134; E-1135; E-1136; E-1137; E-1138; E-1139; E-1140; E-1141; E-1142; E-1143; E-1144; E-1145; E-1146; E-1147; E-1148; E-1149; E-1150; E-1151; E-1152; E-1153; E-1154; E-1155; E-1156; E-1157; E-1158; E-1159; E-1160; E-1161; E-1162; E-1163; E-1164; E-1165; E-1166; E-1167; E-1168; E-1169; E-1170; E-1171; E-1172; E-1173; E-1174; E-1175; E-1176; E-1177; E-1178; E-1179; E-1180; E-1181; E-1182; E-1183; E-1184; E-1185; E-1186; E-1187; E-1188; E-1189; E-1190; E-1191; E-1192; E-1193; E-1194; E-1195; E-1196; E-1197; E-1198; E-1199; E-1200; E-1201; E-1202; E-1203; E-1204; E-1205; E-1206; E-1207; E-1208; E-1209; E-1210; E-1211; E-1212; E-1213; E-1214; E-1215; E-1216; E-1217; E-1218; E-1219; E-1220; E-1221; E-1222; E-1223; E-1224; E-1225; E-1226; E-1227; E-1228; E-1229; E-1230; E-1231; E-1232; E-1233; E-1234; E-1235; E-1236; E-1237; E-1238; E-1239; E-1240; E-1241; E-1242; E-1243; E-1244; E-1245; E-1246; E-1247; E-1248; E-1249; E-1250; E-1251; E-1252; E-1253; E-1254; E-1255; E-1256; E-1257; E-1258; E-1259; E-1260; E-1261; E-1262; E-1263; E-1264; E-1265; E-1266; E-1267; E-1268; E-1269; E-1270; E-1271; E-1272; E-1273; E-1274; E-1275; E-1276; E-1277; E-1278; E-1279; E-1280; E-1281; E-1282; E-1283; E-1284; E-1285; E-1286; E-1287; E-1288; E-1289; E-1290; E-1291; E-1292; E-1293; E-1294; E-1295; E-1296; E-1297; E-1298; E-1299; E-1300; E-1301; E-1302; E-1303; E-1304; E-1305; E-1306; E-1307; E-1308; E-1309; E-1310; E-1311; E-1312; E-1313; E-1314; E-1315; E-1316; E-1317; E-1318; E-1319; E-1320; E-1321; E-1322; E-1323; E-1324; E-1325; E-1326; E-1327; E-1328; E-1329; E-1330; E-1331; E-1332; E-1333; E-1334; E-1335; E-1336; E-1337; E-1338; E-1339; E-1340; E-1341; E-1342; E-1343; E-1344; E-1345; E-1346; E-1347; E-1348; E-1349; E-1350; E-1351; E-1352; E-1353; E-1354; E-1355; E-1356; E-1357; E-1358; E-1359; E-1360; E-1361; E-1362; E-1363; E-1364; E-1365; E-1366; E-1367; E-1368; E-1369; E-1370; E-1371; E-1372; E-1373; E-1374; E-1375; E-1376; E-1377; E-1378; E-1379; E-1380; E-1381; E-1382; E-1383; E-1384; E-1385; E-1386; E-1387; E-1388; E-1389; E-1390; E-1391; E-1392; E-1393; E-1394; E-1395; E-1396; E-1397; E-1398; E-1399; E-1400; E-1401; E-1402; E-1403; E-1404; E-1405; E-1406; E-1407; E-1408; E-1409; E-1410; E-1411; E-1412; E-1413; E-1414; E-1415; E-1416; E-1417; E-1418; E-1419; E-1420; E-1421; E-1422; E-1423; E-1424; E-1425; E-1426; E-1427; E-1428; E-1429; E-1430; E-1431; E-1432; E-1433; E-1434; E-1435; E-1436; E-1437; E-1438; E-1439; E-1440; E-1441; E-1442; E-1443; E-1444; E-1445; E-1446; E-1447; E-1448; E-1449; E-1450; E-1451; E-1452; E-1453; E-1454; E-1455; E-1456; E-1457; E-1458; E-1459; E-1460; E-1461; E-1462; E-1463; E-1464; E-1465; E-1466; E-1467; E-1468; E-1469; E-1470; E-1471; E-1472; E-1473; E-1474; E-1475; E-1476; E-1477; E-1478; E-1479; E-1480; E-1481; E-1482; E-1483; E-1484; E-1485; E-1486; E-1487; E-1488; E-1489; E-1490; E-1491; E-1492; E-1493; E-1494; E-1495; E-1496; E-1497; E-1498; E-1499; E-1500; E-1501; E-1502; E-1503; E-1504; E-1505; E-1506; E-1507; E-1508; E-1509; E-1510; E-1511; E-1512; E-1513; E-1514; E-1515; E-1516; E-1517; E-1518; E-1519; E-1520; E-1521; E-1522; E-1523; E-1524; E-1525; E-1526; E-1527; E-1528; E-1529; E-1530; E-1531; E-1532; E-1533; E-1534; E-1535; E-1536; E-1537; E-1538; E-1539; E-1540; E-1541; E-1542; E-1543; E-1544; E-1545; E-1546; E-1547; E-1548; E-1549; E-1550; E-1551; E-1552; E-1553; E-1554; E-1555; E-1556; E-1557; E-1558; E-1559; E-1560; E-1561; E-1562; E-1563; E-1564; E-1565; E-1566; E-1567; E-1568; E-1569; E-1570; E-1571; E-1572; E-1573; E-1574; E-1575; E-1576; E-1577

Summary Worksheet

MARINE CORPS	
SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS CLOSED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY14 Totals
Total Service Member Victims in all investigations closed in FY14*	440
Service Member Victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	228
Total Service Member Subjects in all investigations closed in FY14**	414
Service Member Subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**	209
*Does not include Victims from Restricted Reports, per mandate in PL 111-383; Also, does not include Victims from investigations where command action had yet to be reported. **Does not include Subjects from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.	
SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	
	FY14 Totals
# Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports	411
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14*	54
# Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted	357

Unrestricted Reports

MARINE CORPS		
<p><b>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</b></p> <p>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>	FY14 Totals	
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>504</b>	
# Service Member Victims	406	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	96	
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>	<b>504</b>	
# Service Member on Service Member	237	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	96	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	35	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	82	
# Relevant Data Not Available	54	
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>	<b>504</b>	
# On military installation	283	
# Off military installation	185	
# Unidentified location	36	
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>	<b>504</b>	
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>	<b>466</b>	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014	92	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014	374	
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>	<b>7</b>	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	31	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	4	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	13	
# Victims - Other	14	
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>426</b>	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	62	
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>	<b>364</b>	
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY14</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	<b>FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>406</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	195	150
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	75	55
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	48	37
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	100	86
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	68	61
# Relevant Data Not Available	18	17
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>406</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	172	126
# 6 am to 6 pm	102	77
# 6 pm to midnight	157	133
# Unknown	48	47
# Relevant Data Not Available	25	23
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>406</b>
# Sunday	66	50
# Monday	48	39
# Tuesday	64	52
# Wednesday	36	26
# Thursday	52	45
# Friday	88	71
# Saturday	131	105
# Relevant Data Not Available	19	18

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
		269	85	4	8	20	45	1	72	504	
# Service Member on Service Member	146	69	1	7	1	4	0	9	237		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	90	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	96		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	14	10	2	0	1	2	0	6	35		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	19	5	1	0	18	36	0	3	82		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54		
<b>FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)</b>											
<b>UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14</b>	<b>Penetrating Offenses</b>				<b>Contact Offenses</b>						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
D1.	140	4	120	8	24	133	0	3	21	51	504
# Service Member on Service Member	52	0	67	0	16	92	0	0	6	4	237
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	35	1	28	0	5	21	0	0	4	2	96
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	10	1	4	5	0	1	0	1	2	11	35
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	29	2	15	2	1	16	0	2	7	8	82
# Relevant Data Not Available	14	0	6	1	2	3	0	0	2	26	54
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports	105	3	91	8	19	111	0	3	17	49	406
# Service Member Victims: Female	83	3	68	1	12	68	0	3	9	29	276
# Service Member Victims: Male	22	0	23	7	7	43	0	0	8	20	130
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY14</b>											
D3. Time of sexual assault	140	4	120	8	24	133	0	3	21	51	504
# Midnight to 6 am	58	3	43	4	9	42	0	0	5	8	172
# 6 am to 6 pm	24	0	19	0	5	43	0	0	5	6	102
# 6 pm to midnight	40	1	53	1	8	37	0	1	9	7	157
# Unknown	14	0	3	3	2	5	0	2	2	17	48
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	13	25
D4. Day of sexual assault	140	4	120	8	24	133	0	3	21	51	504
# Sunday	21	0	12	1	1	22	0	2	2	5	66
# Monday	18	1	11	0	2	13	0	0	1	2	48
# Tuesday	17	1	10	1	5	19	0	0	6	5	64
# Wednesday	11	0	6	0	4	8	0	0	1	6	36
# Thursday	16	1	18	2	1	9	0	0	2	3	52
# Friday	26	1	25	2	3	22	0	1	4	4	88
# Saturday	30	0	38	2	8	40	0	0	5	8	131
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	19

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	428
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	255
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	173
<b># Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (Group by MCIO #)</b>	
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	477
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID</b>	1
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	1
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	306
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	274
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	32
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	1
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	1
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	19
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	95
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	10
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	10
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	14
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	6
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	25
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	498
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	29
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	22
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 Involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	536
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID</b>	3
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	1
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	2
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	401
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	365
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	36
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	24
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	87
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	21
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	560
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	4
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	3
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	411
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	388
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	25
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	134
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	11
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	13
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	2
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	15
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	3
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	3
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	8
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	4
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	15
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	13
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	13
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	2
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	11
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	12
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs</b>	7
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	6
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	1
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	13
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	12
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	11
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	1
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	1

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY14	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>588</b>
# Male	29	0	35	6	4	36	1	0	5	13	129
# Female	123	21	102	6	31	113	0	2	10	39	447
# Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	12
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>588</b>
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	6
# 16-19	41	8	39	3	13	39	1	0	1	16	161
# 20-24	82	10	72	5	14	70	0	0	11	12	276
# 25-34	14	1	19	3	5	26	0	1	2	6	77
# 35-49	2	1	2	1	0	7	0	0	0	3	16
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	12	2	6	0	3	13	0	0	1	13	50
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>588</b>
# Service Member	119	16	104	7	25	117	1	2	14	35	440
# DoD Civilian	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	10
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
# US Civilian	31	4	30	5	7	22	0	0	0	14	113
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	1	10
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
# Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	12
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>440</b>
# E1-E4	106	14	92	5	25	107	1	1	14	33	398
# E5-E9	10	1	10	1	0	10	0	1	0	2	35
# WO1-WO5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# O4-O10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>440</b>
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	6	0	8	0	0	7	0	1	2	1	25
# Marines	113	16	96	6	25	109	1	1	12	34	413
# Air Force	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>440</b>
# Active Duty	114	16	103	7	25	116	1	2	14	35	433
# Reserve (Activated)	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>563</b>
# Male	132	23	115	4	29	114	1	1	13	37	469
# Female	2	0	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	1	12
# Unknown	17	1	15	4	1	11	0	1	2	6	58
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	0	4	1	1	4	0	0	1	9	24
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>563</b>
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	11	4	10	1	2	16	0	0	0	2	46
# 20-24	62	7	66	2	15	47	0	0	8	16	223
# 25-34	33	10	30	0	11	35	1	1	2	11	134
# 35-49	9	1	3	2	1	15	0	0	2	3	36
# 50-64	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	36	2	23	5	3	21	0	1	3	17	111
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>563</b>
# Service Member	107	21	107	1	29	110	1	0	10	28	414
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	9	1	6	4	0	1	0	0	1	6	28
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
# Foreign Military	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	35	2	19	5	2	20	0	2	3	11	99
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	8	17
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>414</b>
# E1-E4	72	10	75	1	22	68	1	0	6	16	271
# E5-E9	33	11	29	0	7	36	0	0	4	12	132
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# O4-O10	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>414</b>
# Army	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
# Navy	8	0	11	0	3	9	0	0	1	1	33
# Marines	96	20	95	1	26	101	1	0	8	27	375
# Air Force	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>414</b>
# Active Duty	104	18	106	1	29	109	1	0	9	27	404
# Reserve (Activated)	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	9
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	7		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	3		
# Subjects - Other	3		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY14</b>	<b>563</b>	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY14</b>	<b>588</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	<b>183</b>	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	<b>230</b>
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	<b>15</b>	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	<b>14</b>
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	5	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	12
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	4	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	2
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	5		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	<b>86</b>		
# Unknown Offenders	46	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	37
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	4
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	27	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	20
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	7
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	12	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	4
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	<b>110</b>		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	38	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	30
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	57	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	50
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	15	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	11
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	<b>143</b>	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	<b>244</b>
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014</b>	<b>209</b>		
<b># FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	<b>209</b>	<b># FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	<b>166</b>
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	123	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences against Subject	97
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	3
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	7
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	5
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	13	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences for non-sexual assault offenses	10
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	34	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	22
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	4
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	18	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	18
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>175</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14	5
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>170</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>57</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	28
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	10
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	8
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	8
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>1</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>112</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	31
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>81</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	2
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>79</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	48
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	74
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	45
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	41
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	13
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	5
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	10
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	7
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	25
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY14</b>	<b>3</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14	0
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>3</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>3</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>3</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	2
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	1
# Subjects receiving extra duty	1
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN</b> . This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14	2
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>9</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14	0
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>7</b>

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>18</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14		3
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>15</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>1</b>
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		1
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>11</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		1
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial</b>		<b>10</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>10</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement		5
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		9
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		8
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		3
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		3
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>42</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14		6
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>36</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>36</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		1
# Subjects with no punishment		1
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>34</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		23
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		27
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		21
# Subjects receiving extra duty		15
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		3
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense)</b> . This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14		0
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>7</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		4
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14		0
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>16</b>

Restricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>426</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	411
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>62</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	54
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>364</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	357
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>364</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	88
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	194
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	7
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	57
# Relevant Data Not Available	18
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>364</b>
# On military installation	54
# Off military installation	221
# Unidentified location	80
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>364</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	40
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	12
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	8
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	45
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	64
# Relevant Data Not Available	195
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>364</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	57
# 6 am to 6 pm	53
# 6 pm to midnight	137
# Unknown	115
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>364</b>
# Sunday	28
# Monday	21
# Tuesday	25
# Wednesday	19
# Thursday	15
# Friday	27
# Saturday	40
# Relevant Data Not Available	189
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>357</b>
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	12
# Marines Victims	343
# Air Force Victims	1
# Coast Guard Victims	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

MARINE CORPS FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>364</b>
# Male	61
# Female	303
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>364</b>
# 0-15	135
# 16-19	97
# 20-24	95
# 25-34	14
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	21
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>357</b>
# E1-E4	334
# E5-E9	21
# WO1-WO5	1
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>357</b>
# Active Duty	352
# Reserve (Activated)	5
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>364</b>
# Service Member	357
# DeD Civilian	0
# DeD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	7
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>227</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	164
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	50
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	55.07
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	75.5
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>	<b>12</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	12
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

MARINE CORPS FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1274</b>	
# Medical	140	
# Mental Health	278	
# Legal	210	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	194	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	306	
# DoD Safe Helpline	123	
# Other	23	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>115</b>	
# Medical	12	
# Mental Health	28	
# Legal	8	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	10	
# Rape Crisis Center	26	
# Victim Advocate	25	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	6	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>66</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>44</b>	
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>	<b>134</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>	<b>1</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made</i>	<i>Use the following categories or add a new category</i>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	8	<b>Total Number Denied</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	46	Moved Alleged Offender Instead
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	<i>Enter reason</i>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>815</b>	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Medical	68	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Mental Health	236	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Legal	77	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	151	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	201	
# DoD Safe Helpline	64	
# Other	18	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>37</b>	
# Medical	3	
# Mental Health	11	
# Legal	1	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1	
# Rape Crisis Center	12	
# Victim Advocate	8	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	1	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	

Support Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA		
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>		<b>43</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member		3
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member		14
# Relevant Data Not Available		26
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>		<b>43</b>
# Male		0
# Female		32
# Relevant Data Not Available		11
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>		<b>43</b>
# 0-15		0
# 16-19		2
# 20-24		3
# 25-34		3
# 35-49		1
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		34
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>		<b>43</b>
# DoD Civilian		4
# DoD Contractor		0
# Other US Government Civilian		0
# US Civilian		28
# Foreign National		0
# Foreign Military		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		11
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>75</b>
# Medical		10
# Mental Health		15
# Legal		13
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		12
# Rape Crisis Center		0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		14
# DoD Safe Helpline		8
# Other		3
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>22</b>
# Medical		2
# Mental Health		4
# Legal		5
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		1
# Rape Crisis Center		5
# Victim Advocate		5
# DoD Safe Helpline		0
# Other		0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		8
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		0
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>		<b>12</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14		1
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>		<b>11</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>		<b>11</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)		3
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member		7
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>		<b>11</b>
# Male		0
# Female		10
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>		<b>11</b>
# 0-15		0
# 16-19		0
# 20-24		6
# 25-34		2
# 35-49		2
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>		<b>11</b>
# DoD Civilian		0
# DoD Contractor		0
# Other US Government Civilian		0
# Non-Service Member		10
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>		<b>46</b>
# Medical		7
# Mental Health		9
# Legal		7
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		7
# Rape Crisis Center		0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		7
# DoD Safe Helpline		7
# Other		2
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>5</b>
# Medical		0
# Mental Health		1
# Legal		1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		0
# Rape Crisis Center		1
# Victim Advocate		1
# DoD Safe Helpline		0
# Other		1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		3
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY14 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<b>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</b> Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSABD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>4</b>	
# Service Member Victims	4	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>	<b>4</b>	
# Service Member on Service Member	0	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>	<b>4</b>	
# On military installation	3	
# Off military installation	1	
# Unidentified location	0	
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>	<b>4</b>	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014	1	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014	3	
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	0	
<b># All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>1</b>	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	0	
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY14</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	<b>FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	1
# 6 pm to midnight	3	3
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
# Sunday	0	0
# Monday	0	0
# Tuesday	1	1
# Wednesday	2	2
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	0	0
# Saturday	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST											
FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY											
Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY14 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
# Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		
FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
D1.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY14											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
# Thursday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12)  (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
	<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Afghanistan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	3
# Investigations Completed as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	2
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	1
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	3
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	1
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	0
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	2
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	2
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	2
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	2
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
<b># Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	1
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	1
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
<b>F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)</b>											
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# 20-24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# E5-F9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY14 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	3	# Victims in investigations completed in FY14	3
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14	3
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	2		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	2
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	0		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	1	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	1
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014	0		
# FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	0	# FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-Judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	1
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	1
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>1</b>
# On military installation	1
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>1</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	1
# 6 pm to midnight	0
# Unknown	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# Sunday	0
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	0
# Friday	0
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1</b>
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	1
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>1</b>
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1</b>
# E1-E4	1
# E5-E9	0
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1</b>
# Active Duty	1
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member	1
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>TOTAL # FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>1</b>
Afghanistan	0
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Iraq	1
Jordan	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
Uae	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

MARINE CORPS CAI FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		
<b>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of</b>		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>8</b>	
# Medical	0	
# Mental Health	2	
# Legal	1	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2	
# Rape Crisis Center	0	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	3	
# DoD Safe Helpline	0	
# Other	0	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>	
# Medical	0	
# Mental Health	0	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	0	
# Victim Advocate	0	
# DoD Safe Helpline	0	
# Other	0	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>	<b>0</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made	Use the following categories or add a new category	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	<b>0 Total Number Denied</b>	<b>0</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	<b>0 Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>	
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0 Moved Alleged Offender Instead	
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0 Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead	
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	<i>Enter reason</i>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>5</b>	
# Medical	1	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Mental Health	1	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Legal	1	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1	<i>Enter reason</i>
# Rape Crisis Center	0	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0	
# DoD Safe Helpline	1	
# Other	0	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>	
# Medical	0	
# Mental Health	0	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	0	
# Victim Advocate	0	
# DoD Safe Helpline	0	
# Other	0	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>1</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>1</b>
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>1</b>
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>





No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Sponsorship Report - RMHS/D COPES										Administrative Actions										
		Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Report/Account?	Subject Referral Type	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges Disposed at Art 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Severe as per Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
28	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted		Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: 12 Months; Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 100%; Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 100%; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Third party reported that the observed Subject raping victim of Subject's residence while victim was intoxicated. Due to adverse NCIJ conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, the Commanding Authority referred Subject to a CCM. Subject pleaded guilty to Art. 120 (sexual assault).	
29	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority in preceding Service Member								Notes: Victim reported that she fell asleep in Subject's residence and awoke to Subject penetrating her vagina. Victim was in the bathroom and called 911 for Subject. Subject was prosecuted by civilian authorities and pleaded guilty to sexual battery and seduction.	
40	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed and inappropriately touched the victim's buttocks on at least two occasions. NCIJ conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Commanding Authority issued Subject a 1500 formal counseling for inappropriate behavior.	
41	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 85)	Japan	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown		Male					Offense is Unknown								Notes: Victim reported that Subject had sexually assaulted her approximately one year prior while victim was intoxicated. The victim did not name Subject and signed a Victim Preference Statement stating that she did not want to participate in the investigative process. The investigation is closed.	
42	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Communal Sodomy (Art. 120)	Convicted		Non-Communal Sodomy (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject performed oral sex on her and inserted his finger and penis into her vagina without her consent. NCIJ conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Commanding Authority referred charges against Subject. He a CCM. Subject was found guilty of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 12 (Insubordination).	
43	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: 18 Months; Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 100%; Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 100%; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported being intoxicated after the Marine Corps and responding to her. Subject was arrested for her. Each victim reported she was taken out and placed in a hotel room that was not her own and she performed oral sex on her. Subject #1 while Subject #2 was having vaginal intercourse with her. Subject #1 was found guilty of a General Court-Martial for violation of Article 12, Article 120 and Article 134 (Subordination in preceding on Subject #2 and Subject #3).	
44	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 33; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that she believed she had been raped at a party. She could not recall the details of the incident. NCIJ conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation, and due to insufficient evidence, the Commanding Authority did not pursue sexual assault charges against the Subject. The Commanding Authority imposed NJP for Art. 134 (adultery).
45	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	04 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC). Notes: Victim reported that an unknown male returned her room to avoid paying her to be with the man. She stated, Victim believed that someone attempted to kiss her and touch her breast on the blanket but could not recall the incident with certainty. NCIJ conducted an investigation, and afterwards identified Subject as one of the two Marines who helped to get her room and briefly alone with her. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SJA, the Commanding Authority issued non-judicial punishment to the Subject for sexual assault offense and informally counseled the Subject on responsible drinking.	
46	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Notes: Victim reported Subject (foreign national) visited her in the barracks, while she was at off-base health facility. In an attempt to touch her, the Subject refused to wear his uniform and Subject was arrested in the country of South Korea. Criminal action was precluded due to Subject being a foreign national.	
47	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject placed his genital on Victim's shoulder without her consent. NCIJ conducted an investigation. NCIJ identified an incident in the article of the SJA, the Commanding Authority imposed NJP on Subject for Viol of Art. 120 (Adverse Sexual Contact). Subject was informally counseled for administrative violation and returned by the administrative separation board.	
48	Rape (Art. 120)	United States	Marine Corps	E-2	Female							01 (October-December)	Offense is Unknown								Notes: Victim reported that she was attending a party at an off-base club with approximately 20 people. She reported that Subject pushed her into a bathroom and attempted to rape her. Victim and others were with her during the party. All of the victims by other individuals who were attending the party. NCIJ conducted an investigation, however, due to the inability to identify the Subject and consultation with the SJA, the investigation was closed.	
49	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority in preceding Service Member								Notes: This case was related to provide limited investigative assistance to the local law enforcement and pertain to a specific victim report from the UK and Ireland. The victim Degree Subject contacted Victim in response to her bad report submitted to the local law enforcement. Letter of Counseling. Subject reported sexual intercourse with victim in exchange for money and the apartment. Later that evening, Subject arrived at victim's residence without Subject producing a handgun and asked her to have sex with her. Subsequently, Subject forced victim to open her safe in the bedroom under the threat of a 15000. Subject photographed victim's face and body, and he threatened to kill her if she reported him to the police. On 04/01/13, Subject was discharged under other than honorable conditions for commission of a serious offense (Rape and battery).	
50	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Adverse Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for other reason prior to Courts-Martial following Art. 15 punishment		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported Subject showed up uninvited at victim's barracks room while victim had her roommates were watching a movie and joined them. During the movie, Subject put his hand on victim's hip and when she moved away from him he grabbed her hand, drove her back to her room. Subject then pulled her back to her room and she was not able to get away from him. Victim reported she was with him in her room. Subject did not leave the room. Sexual assault charges were referred to SPCM after consultation with the SJA. The Commanding Authority withdrew and dismissed the charges, and the Subject pled guilty to Art 120 (sexual assault) at NCIJ.	
51	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge								Notes: Victim reported that Subject groped the victim's pants and touched her buttocks while the victim was sleeping. Local law enforcement conducted an investigation. Subject was charged with misdemeanor sexual battery by civilian authorities, where the charges were subsequently dismissed. After consultation with the SJA, the Commanding Authority decided to pursue administrative separation due to lack of jurisdiction to seek criminal prosecution. Subject was administratively separated for commission of a sexual assault offense.	
52	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Yes	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: 12 Months; Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 100%; Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 100%; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject pulled her towards him, touched her arm and chest, touched her leg with his penis, and lay on top of her while she was going to sleep. NCIJ conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred against Subject. Art. 120 was conducted, after which, charges were initially referred to a CCM. However, in a pre-trial agreement, the Commanding Authority withdrew the Art. 120 charges and the Subject pleaded guilty to violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) (sexual battery) and Art. 134 (providing alcohol to a minor and inebriated language) at a CCM.	
53	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in Subject's barracks room after a night of drinking. Victim reported she did not consent to having sexual intercourse with Subject until he told her they had consensual intercourse. On Art. 32 hearing, the investigating Officer recommended a dismissal of charges due to insufficient evidence. After consultation with SJA, the Commanding Authority dismissed the charges and took no further action against Subject.
54	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer following Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		None			Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Level: Moderate; Restriction Length (Days): 90; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 0; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her while she was intoxicated to consent. NCIJ conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with SJA, the Commanding Authority imposed non-judicial punishment on Subject for Art. 120 (Sexual Assault) and took no further action on the sexual assault due to victim's decision to participate in the NCIJ investigation.
55	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey orders regulations (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported to local law enforcement that Subject raped her at her off-base residence after he had consumed alcohol. Local law enforcement conducted an investigation. NCIJ conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with SJA, the Commanding Authority imposed non-judicial punishment on Subject for Art. 92 (Failure to obey an order) and took no further action on the sexual assault due to victim's decision to participate in the NCIJ investigation.

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault	Subject Moral Waiver/Accountability	Request Referral Type	Quarter/Department Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged		Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Breast Charge/Dismissed at Art 27 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender?	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
														Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)								
56	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Other					Notes: Subject allegedly sexually assaulted the victim by kissing her, removing her clothes, and penetrating her vagina with his finger. The victim did not want because the hearing officer reported the victim was not in the past and present sexual relations. The charges were dismissed when the victim decided not to participate further.	
57	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No			Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Discretionary conduct (Art. 15A-12)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim and Subject were at a conference. They had drinks at a location with other attendees. Subject held the victim back to her room and left her with her roommates. The roommates later reported to the hearing officer that they saw the victim and Subject in the bathroom. Victim claimed she was drunk and engaged in consensual sex with Subject. Victim advised she was not sexually assaulted. Subject advised he was not sexually assaulted.	
58	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No			Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)	Yes	Subject (single subject)		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 9; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.	
59	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No			Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Fails to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)				Notes: Victim reported Subject raped and fondled victim's breasts. Subject was charged with Rape (Art. 120) and Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120). Victim advised she was not sexually assaulted. Subject advised he was not sexually assaulted. The hearing officer recommended a finding of guilty to multiple non-sexual assault offenses at a CCM.	
60	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Discretionary conduct (Art. 15A-12)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged her in sexual relations and regularly tried to kiss her. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 15A (disciplinary conduct).	
61	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location. Investigation efforts coordinated between NCIS and local law enforcement. Both the Victim and Subject have been discharged from the armed forces and local authorities took primary jurisdiction over the case.	
62	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					All victims and subjects involved in this case. Other individuals named herein are not on an on-base residence while the case is prosecuted by NCIS. NCIS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, the Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for Art. 134 (adultery). Subject was reduced to E-3 and awarded forfeiture and restriction.
63	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her (abused) buttocks during a formation on base. NCIS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority imposed Subject a formal counseling.	
64	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a determination of prosecution						Notes: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject after a common party. Victim said she passed Subject on the way back to her room and invited him to stay in her barracks room. Subject attempted to sexually assault her. Victim reported she went to bed with Subject sleeping in her roommates' bed. Victim advised she was not sexually assaulted. Subject advised he was not sexually assaulted. The hearing officer recommended a finding of guilty to sexual assault. The Convening Authority dismissed the charge and took no further action.
65	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Japan	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Favor official statement (Art. 307)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating her vagina with his penis. Subject was charged with Sexual Assault (Art. 120). Victim advised she was not sexually assaulted. Subject advised he was not sexually assaulted. The hearing officer recommended a finding of guilty to sexual assault. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Article 120 (Sexual Assault). Subject was found guilty of violation of Article 120 (Sexual Assault) and Article 120 (Sexual Assault). Subject was found guilty of violation of Article 120 (Sexual Assault) and Article 120 (Sexual Assault).	
66	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-8	Male	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported to local law enforcement that Subject sexually assaulted her by orally and anally penetrating her without her consent. NCIS conducted law enforcement with the victim. The Assistant District Attorney (ADA) decided to prosecute Subject due to victim's decision to participate.	
67	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Oman	Navy	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fails to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					Notes: A USN victim reported being sexually assaulted by a USMC Subject while on base in Sadeh, Oman. Victim reported, vomiting and drinking with subject at a same party during the evening. The victim and subject were at work at the beach and engaged in sexual activity. Victim reported having sexual intercourse with subject on the beach. Victim did not consent to sexual activity with the subject. The hearing officer recommended a finding of guilty to sexual assault. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 92 (failure to obey order or regulation), specifically for having sex on a ship.
68	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her after a night of drinking. The Convening Authority referred the charge against Subject with Art. 120 (sexual assault) at a CCM. When the Subject was subsequently acquitted of the charge.	
69	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No			Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign activity by Processing Service Member									Notes: Victim reported she began to feel dizzy from alcohol consumption, she decided to go down to the vehicle garage location of the residence. Victim reported the victim was Subject penetrating her vagina with his penis. Subject was prosecuted in civilian court and was later administratively separated with an other than honorable characterization of service.	
70	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge									Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her by grabbing his buttocks on several occasions. NCIS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority administratively separated Subject via an Entry Level Separation.	
71	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Fails to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Other than Honorable Conditions (OTHIC)			Notes: Subject alleged sexual assault against 3 female victims. Subject allegedly subjected his victims to sexual acts, including oral and anal intercourse. Subject also accused of making sexual comments and showing pictures of his genital area. All 3 victims decided to participate in the prosecution. Subject was found guilty at military court martial of a specification of Art. 92 (sexual harassment).	
72	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her after a night of drinking. The Convening Authority referred the charge against Subject with Art. 120 (sexual assault) at a CCM. When the Subject was subsequently acquitted of the charge.
73	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	General			Notes: Subject allegedly grabbed the victim multiple times while on duty at a Marine Night. Victim was attempting to sleep when the Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim did not consent to sexual activity with the Subject. The hearing officer recommended a finding of guilty to sexual assault. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 134 (sexual harassment).	
74	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Coast Guard	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No			Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Subject allegedly sexually assaulted Victim at a party on her off base residence by groping and grabbing the Victim inappropriately, and a one person Subject told her she was sexually assaulted. The hearing officer recommended a finding of guilty to sexual assault. The Convening Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 134 (sexual harassment).	
75	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No			Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location and threatened her with a firearm if she did not have intercourse with him. Subject was tried at CCM for rape. Specifics of assault, communicating a threat, and adultery. No one acquired all charges.	
76	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a determination of prosecution						All victims and subjects involved in this case. Other individuals named herein are not on an on-base residence while the case is prosecuted by NCIS. NCIS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority dismissed the charge due to lack of sufficient evidence.



FY18 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report - Mandatory COARS														Administrative Actions										
No.	Main Service Member Sexual Assault Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Investigated For Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Deposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Relevant Charges Forwarded At Art 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
96	Alloative Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Subject is a Deaf or Foreign National										Notes: Victim reported she had been raped by Subject and another individual in a barracks while she was two months pregnant. NCS conducted an investigation. Subject is out of the Marine Corps and prosecution was declined by the Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA), due to weak or insufficient admissible evidence to prosecute.	
96	Alloative Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Alloative Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Alloative (Art. 120)	None			Subject (a single subject)	Courts-Martial discharge. None. Confinement: Yes. Confinement Type: Life. Life, Confinement (Months): 1. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Hard Labor: No.	
97	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim reported she was sexually, orally, and anal raped by Subject while they were in Subject's barracks room. Subject was charged of CSA with the specifications of "Force". Victim was a recipient of all charges.	
98	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DCHC)			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks room while she was on extended leave. NCS conducted an investigation, based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority found insufficient evidence for the sexual assault charge and administratively reported Subject based on prior misconduct with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.	
99	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim reported that she and Subject drank at local bars and returned to Subject's barracks room where Victim had been raped by Subject's cousin. Victim reported she later wrote to Subject describing her rape, alleging that she was sexually assaulted by Subject's cousin. Victim's cousin and Subject's cousin were discharged from the Marine Corps. Subject was found guilty of rape. Subject was found not guilty of CSA of violation of Article 120.	
100	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown		Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Subject is a Deaf or Foreign National										Notes: Victim reported that Subject (victim) sexually assaulted her by orally sodomizing her while she was in an off-base residence, while victim was intoxicated due to alcohol and pain medication. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA) declined to prosecute Subject based on lack of sufficient evidence.	
101	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 government.	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		None			Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 67. Reduction: Yes. Reduction Level: Other. Reduction Length (Days): 45. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.	
102	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			False official statement (Art. 133)	Article 15 Punishment imposed						None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her. NCS conducted an investigation. Victim declined to participate in the military justice process. Based on the results of the investigation and insufficient evidence to support the rape charge and after consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority reported NIP on Subject for Art. 134 (Domestic Violence) and Art. 137 (false official statement).
103	Alloative Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Disciplinary conduct (Art. 134-13)	Article 15 Punishment imposed						Subject (a single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50. Reduction: Yes. Reduction Level: Other. Reduction Length (Days): 45. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 45. Hard Labor: No.
104	Alloative Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her buttocks over the clothing while in their barracks room aboard the USS Zumwalt. NCS conducted an investigation. The SA recommended dismissal of charges due to insufficient evidence. After consultation with the SA, the convening authority declined the charges.
105	Alloative Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Alloative Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim reported that Subject, a senior Marine, unlawfully touched her neck, touched her breasts, and buttocks, exposed her penis, and pulled her pants down from her back to use her vagina. NCS conducted an investigation. After an Art. 32 was conducted and based on the recommendation of the investigating officer and the SA, the Convening Authority referred Subject to DCHC. The Subject declined to participate in Art. 32 (court-martial proceedings) and Art. 32 (court-martial proceedings) charges in a DCHC. The Subject was subsequently acquitted of all charges.	
106	Alloative Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense			Charge dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 government	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DCHC)					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately kissed her while she was performing her duties as the barracks NCS. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, the Convening Authority referred Subject to DCHC. The Subject declined to participate in Art. 32 after consultation with the SA, and the Subject was administratively reported with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
107	Rape (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		01 (October-December)	Subject is a Deaf or Foreign National										Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in 2011 while Victim was a civilian and Subject was in the USMC Deployed Entry Program. Victim reported the incident to multiple civilian investigative agencies. The case was not prosecuted by any civilian authority. The Subject was not subject to USCM at the time of the offense so military prosecution was precluded.	
108	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 government			None				None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject without consent had sex with her. Victim touched his penis, and inserted it into her vagina. Victim declined to participate in the Art. 32 hearing and in any further prosecution efforts. The Art. 32 hearing was conducted and the sexual assault charges. The Convening Authority agreed and dismissed the sexual assault charges, but reported NIP for violating a barracks order.
109	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating the victim's vagina with his penis while the victim was in a barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. An Art. 32 hearing was held and the results of the investigation. An Art. 32 hearing was held and the results of the investigation. The SA recommended dismissal of the charge and the convening authority dismissed the charge and the case was reported to DCHC at the time of the offense so military prosecution was precluded.
110	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Victim (single victim)	Courts-Martial discharge. 27. Confinement Type: Life. Life, Confinement (Months): 2. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 67. Reduction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.	
111	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-7	Male	No	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge. 33. Discretionary Discharge. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50. Reduction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.	
112	Alloative Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		03 (April-June)	A Civilian/Design authority is prosecuting Service Member										Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breast and vagina without her consent, while phonying a room at an off-base hotel. Subject was acquitted of all charges in civilian court. The Convening Authority took no action.	
113	Alloative Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Alloative Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge. 27. Confinement Type: Life. Life, Confinement (Months): 2. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50. Reduction: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.	
114	Alloative Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)			None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breast and vagina without her consent, while phonying a room at an off-base hotel. Subject was acquitted of all charges in civilian court. The Convening Authority took no action.	

Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report - MARINE CORPS																								
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject More Waker Accusations	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charge	Most Serious Offense Charged	Officer/Officer 15 Discharge	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Serious Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
110	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Child of Foreign National									Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her at an off-base residence with her consent. She was intoxicated. Consent was not established and should have been investigated. Consider her insufficient evidence. The Commanding Authority took no further action due to there being insufficient evidence.	
116	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Felony of Pay and Absorption	None	None			Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None. Failure of Pay and Absorption: No. Percentage of Pay and Absorption Forfeited: 25. Restitution: Yes. Restitution Length (Days): 30. Restitution in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Hard Labor: No.	
117	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		None				Both Victim and Subject	Felony of Pay and Absorption: No. Percentage of Pay and Absorption Forfeited: 50. Restitution: No. Restitution in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty: Yes. Extra Duty (Days): 50. Hard Labor: No.	
118	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Child Counseling	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Subject (A single Subject)	Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC).	
119a	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Unknown		Female				Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC).	
119b	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC).	
120	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None						Notes: Victim reported that Subject and another individual raped her at an off-base residence. She was intoxicated. Consent was not established and should have been investigated. Consider her insufficient evidence. The Commanding Authority imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 10 (Jury Verdict) and Art. 134 (adultery).
121	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject sexually assaulted her while she was sleeping. The investigation was closed because Victim did not want to identify the male as a perpetrator. She was advised to seek medical attention if she has any concerns.
122	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was sleeping. The investigation was closed because Victim did not want to identify the male as a perpetrator. She was advised to seek medical attention if she has any concerns.
123	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UCMTC)					Notes: Victim reported that Subject restrained her and then raped her. Due to the victim declining to participate in the proceedings and her support for the period assessment, after consultation with the SIA, the Commanding Authority charged the Subject with Art. 120 (sexual contact) and Art. 134 (adultery) of a SCM when he provided guilty. The Subject was subsequently administratively separated from the Marine Corps with an Other Than Honorable characterization of service.	
124	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC).	
125	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to kiss her, did her hand down the front of her pants, and penetrated her vagina with his finger. The Article 15 investigating officer recommended that the Subject be administratively separated from the Marine Corps with an Other Than Honorable characterization of service. After consultation with the SIA, the Commanding Authority chose to dismiss all charges.
126	Alcohol Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	A Child/Foreign authority in Proceeding Service Member										Notes: Victim reported that Subject entered her off-base residence and sexually assaulted her against her will. She was intoxicated. Consent was not established and should have been investigated. Consider her insufficient evidence. Based on civilian proceedings, the Commanding Authority took further action against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct in civilian court and was ordered to pay court costs.	
127	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	D-4	Male	Unknown		Female	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Child of Foreign National										All victims and subject (multiple victims)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by making Victim digitally penetrate Subject while Subject performed a sexual act on her. Victim is unable to identify the perpetrator to consent. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute. The Commanding Authority took no further action based on Subject being outside DCA's legal authority.
128	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer	Other						Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped Victim in the barracks by using force to penetrate her arms and vagina with his fingers and by using force to penetrate her vagina with his penis. Victim reported that Subject was not wearing a condom. After consultation with the SIA, the Commanding Authority took no further action against the Subject.
129	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes			Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None. Failure of Pay and Absorption: No. Percentage of Pay and Absorption Forfeited: 25. Restitution: Yes. Restitution Length (Days): 30. Restitution in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Hard Labor: No.	
130	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-D)	Convicted	Adultery (Art. 134-D)	None				Victim (single victim)	Courts-Martial discharge: None. Failure of Pay and Absorption: No. Percentage of Pay and Absorption Forfeited: 25. Restitution: Yes. Restitution Length (Days): 30. Restitution in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Hard Labor: No.	
131	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject sexually assaulted her and that she only recalled fragments of what occurred. Victim recalls being dry with victim when she was awakened from her sleep and brought to an unknown hotel room where an unknown man subsequently sexually assaulted her. NCS investigated, but could not identify a subject. The investigation is closed.	
132	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)						Notes: Four Victims reported that Subject sexually assaulted them in various ways, to include making Subject undress and touching one Victim's vagina. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SIA, the Commanding Authority referred charges against Subject. Pursuant to a PFA, Subject pleaded guilty to sexual assault and two specifications of violation of Art. 120 (sexual) and two specifications of violation of Art. 134 (adultery).	
133	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown							Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her approximately one year ago. The Victim did not name Subject and signed a Victim Preference Statement saying that she did not want to participate further in the investigation process. The investigation is closed.	
134	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Prohibition (Art. 134-D)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched and kissed her breast without her consent. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SIA, the Commanding Authority referred charges against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to sexual assault based on insufficient evidence. Subject received NJP for Art. 134 (Prohibition).
135	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown		Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her and that other individuals had been for approximately one year before the report. The Victim did not name Subject and did not want to participate in the investigation process. No Subject identified. The investigation is closed.	

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

F74 Member Sexual Assault Response Report - MISSING COOPS															Administrative Actions								
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For SA Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment	Subject Referral Type	Disaster/Disruption Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charged/Dismissed/If Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Severe or Sanction	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
136	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC). Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her on multiple occasions in public places, including her work and during her commute. She reported the incident to her supervisor and after consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action against Subject for the sexual assault related offense due to insufficient evidence. The Convening Authority took administrative action for harassment.	
137	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Court-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			None			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that offense occurred in a car, while returning to base from a bar. Victim states that Subject attempted to force her and when she turned away, Subject kissed and bit her neck and attempted to put his hand near her breasts. Victim reported the offense and SAFC was issued to Subject. NCS conducted an investigation and the SJA was consulted. The Subject received RUP.
138	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Rape and Sexual Assault (Art. 120A)			Yes		Court-Martial discharge; DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement; No Confinement Type; Less Than Life Confinement (Dishon); 24 Months of Pay and Allowances; No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited; 300. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim, a Japanese national, reported that Subject touched her breast and vagina over her clothes. Subject was issued a CCM for the incident and another incident involving the rape of a child (he provided guilty to violation of article 92 (child rape) under Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language), Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language), Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language) and Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language) for a battery).	
139	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (OOTH)			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at Subject's barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action against Subject for the sexual assault offense due to insufficient evidence. Subject was administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct.
140	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Both Victim and Subject	Court-Martial discharge; BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement; No Confinement Type; Less Than Life Confinement (Dishon); 7 Months of Pay and Allowances; No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited; 300. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her vagina and breasts in a public area. Subject was issued a CCM for the offense. Subject was administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued charges against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language) and Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language) for a SPCM.	
141	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC). Notes: Victim stated Subject placed his hand on her neck and pulled her hair. Victim reported the incident to her supervisor and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued charges against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language) for a SPCM.	
142	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Japan	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject orally sodomized Victim. Victim let a bar, vomited, subsequently passed out and woke up in a hotel room. 20 minutes away from her room to go and only after legal investigative work was completed, but no Subject was identified in the investigation. The investigation is closed.	
143	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject potentially sodomized and sodomized her. Victim indicated she did not seek medical attention after the assault and only came forward when to counseling. Victim stated that NCS and SJA decided to provide a statement saying he had no recollection of actual assault. The investigation is closed.	
144	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Yes	All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime). Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in his barracks room, while she was intoxicated due to alcohol. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued charges against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language) for a SPCM.	
146	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her while she was intoxicated. The Subject was charged with Art. 120 (rape and aggravated sexual contact) and Art. 92 (intentional injury) and was acquitted of both offenses. Victim reported that Subject raped her on two separate occasions. An Article 15 hearing was held and the Investigating Officer recommended the case be referred to CCM. The Subject was issued a CCM for two specifications of rape, and was acquitted of charges.	
145	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her on two separate occasions. An Article 15 hearing was held and the Investigating Officer recommended the case be referred to CCM. The Subject was issued a CCM for two specifications of rape, and was acquitted of charges.	
146	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Yes		Court-Martial discharge; DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement; No Confinement Type; Less Than Life Confinement (Dishon); 12 Months of Pay and Allowances; No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited; 300. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her after searching and finding her. Subject also violated over 100 terms of punishment. Subject was issued a CCM for the offense. Subject was administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued charges against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language) and Art. 121 (Sexual).	
147	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances (Art. 124B)				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was in first Subject's barracks room subsequent to drinking alcohol and playing games in a nearby room. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued charges against Subject. Subject was convicted of violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language) and Art. 124B (wrongful use of a controlled substance) of AR 124B (wrongful use).	
148	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Notes: Victim reported that at the end of the workday, Subject placed his hand on her neck and pulled her hair. Victim reported the incident to her supervisor and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued charges against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language) for a SPCM.	
149	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that at a previous duty station Subject raped her while she was intoxicated due to alcohol. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, charges were preferred against Subject. The Investigating Officer recommended the case be referred to CCM. Subject was administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued charges against Subject. Subject was acquitted of charges. Subject was administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct.	
150	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted						Notes: Victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in the barracks. Victim alleged that Subject who was her roommate, placed his hand on her chest while she was asleep. Charges were preferred to a Special Court-Martial. Subject accepted a Summary Court-Martial in accordance with the final agreement and was administratively separated from the Marine Corps.	
151	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Disciplinary control (Art. 15A-1E)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject placed his hand on her neck and pulled her hair. Victim reported the incident to her supervisor and after consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued charges against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to violation of Art. 120 (sexual assault) of AR 120 (current language) for a SPCM.
152	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in her barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. An Art. 32 hearing was held. The Investigating Officer recommended the case be referred against Subject. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued charges against Subject and took no further action based on insufficient evidence.
153	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Insubordinate conduct toward a superior officer, NCS or FO (Art. 91)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject kissed her neck and set up a sexual assault. Subject was issued a CCM for the offense. Subject was administratively separated for a pattern of misconduct. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued charges against Subject. Subject pleaded guilty to violation of Art. 91 (Insubordinate conduct) and Art. 124 (dishonorable conduct).
154	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense				Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Court-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment					All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime). Notes: Victim reported that the Subject wrongfully kissed and grabbed her breast and touched her breasts underneath the clothing. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred Subject to a SPCM. Prior to trial, Subject entered into a PFA and agreed to plead guilty to Art. 120 (sexual assault).	

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

PTA Member Sexual Assault Response Report - MARINE CORPS															Administrative Action										
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject's Most Serious Violation?	Subject's Release Type	Charge/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charged/Dismissed at Art 15	Most Serious Offense Confirmed	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Conviction	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note			
155	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was assaulted when she fell Subject's hands on her groin area. The Subject then proceeded to rub her breasts over her jacket and later, he pulled down her pants and NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the investigation and consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges against the Subject for Art. 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and Art. 137 (Sexual Offense) to a CCM. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.		
156	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	Unknown	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None				Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge. None. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Hard Labor: Yes. Hard Labor (Days): 45.		
157	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject touched her pants through his pants, groin, buttocks and sex and anal. Subject told her that he was not interested in her. The victim had been at the location of sexual assault. Due to lack of investigation leads and no identified Subject, local law enforcement and NCS closed the case. The investigation is closed.		
158	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her on two separate occasions and threatened her multiple times. Subject was treated at CCM. She was hospitalized and sexual assault, assault, and forcible sodomy of committing a sexual offense. She was acquitted of all charges.	
159	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No			Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in a hotel while she was intoxicated. The Convening Authority referred a charge against the Subject for Art. 120 (Rape) and a CCM, where the Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
160	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		02 (January-March)	Subject is a Child of Foreign National										Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject orally sodomized her in an off-base residence while he was intoxicated to consent. Civilian law enforcement initiated an investigation with NCS. Investigation report that declined to prosecute based on insufficient evidence. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action based on the results of the investigation.	
161	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Disbarred (Art. 134-135)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Subject (a single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No.	
162	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	Male	No	No			Offender is Unknown										Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject removed victim's pants and attempted to engage in non-consensual vaginal sex with victim. Subject pulled her back into the restroom of a hotel. The victim declined to participate further in the investigation process. The investigation is closed.	
163	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Male	Male	No	No			Offender is Unknown										Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that unknown Subject verbally assaulted her while she was intoxicated and attempted to sexually assault her. Victim was taken to unknown Subject's alleged residence and was not able to identify the Subject. Local law enforcement and NCS were not able to identify the Subject. The investigation is closed.	
164	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharged or Reassignment in lieu of Courts-Martial								Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately grabbed her buttocks without her consent at an off-base residence. NCS conducted an investigation. Local law enforcement arrested Subject for Art. 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and other non-sexual assault charges. Upon further review of the incident and consulting with the SJA, the convening authority dismissed the charges and the Subject was separated in lieu of their other than honorable discharge.	
165	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted	Acquitted (Art. 120)						Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confession: Yes; Confession Type: Liar; True Life: Confession (Disbarred); 3 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances; Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.	
166	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	Multiple Submits	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason other than Courts-Martial related to Art. 15 punishment								Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4. Extra Duty: Yes; Hard Labor: No.
167		UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Unknown	Male	Male					Subject Died or Deceased										Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a CCM. The victim did not name Subject and declined to participate in the investigation process. The investigation is closed.		
168	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	W-1	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Other	Notes: Victim stated Subject grabbed her buttocks on three (3) separate occasions and made sexual comments towards her during the alleged assault, which occurred while Subject's pants were pulled down. The SJA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be separated. Subject appeared in front of a Board of Inquiry and was recommended for retention in the USMC. Subject received other adverse administrative actions for evidence of misconduct.	
169	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LCO)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by digitally penetrating her oral cavity without consent at Subject's vehicle around base. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority took no further action against Subject based on the victim's decision to participate in the military justice process.	
170	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject physically performed sexual activities on her while she was asleep. The victim did not name Subject and declined to participate further in the investigation process. The investigation is closed.	
171	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 15 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her vagina area with his hand, which she pulled away for children. There is no report from victim when they were grappling at his on-base residence. Victim also alleged Subject used force at the base of her base residence while she was sleeping in a CCM. Local law enforcement relinquished jurisdiction to NCS. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority dismissed charges against Subject due to insufficient evidence. Subsequently, the convening authority based consented to hear allegations of possible unlawful misconduct on the part of Subject and the base found no basis for separation for Subject.
172	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial								Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexual him in the groin (over his clothing) with the back of his hand on numerous occasions. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred charges against Subject to a CCM. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. Subject was recommended for retention of Art. 92 (enquiry and treatment) and Art. 120 (sexual).	
173	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in an off-base hotel while she was intoxicated to consent. NCS conducted an investigation and on Art. 32 was held. After consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority referred Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 134 (adultery) charges to a CCM, where the Subject was acquitted of all charges.	
174	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated and unable to consent. Victim reported that Subject touched her breasts and attempted to rub her hands down her pants. Victim's reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated at a party. Subject admitted guilty to Art. 92 (Disobedience) and Art. 134 (adultery) at a CCM. At the same CCM, the Subject was acquitted of Art. 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact).	
175	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	W-2	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Conflict of Interest (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Notes: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately held her without her consent. Inside Subject's wife on base. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation and after consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority imposed Art. 15 on Subject for Art. 120 (Conflict of Interest in Office).	
176	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Male	Yes	No	No		04 (July-September)	Subject is a Child of Foreign National										Notes: Victim reported that in the summer of 2010, an off-base hotel her left breast was touched through a window and raped her. Subject is no longer in the Marine Corps. The Sexual Assault Board (SAB) returned for Camp Lejeune detailed prosecution due to insufficient evidence.		
177	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Other	Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her buttocks and made an inappropriate comment. NCS conducted an investigation. After reviewing the results of the investigation and after consulting with the SJA, the Convening Authority took administrative actions toward the Subject and expeditiously transferred the victim outside Camp Lejeune, Afghanistan.	
178	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Afghanistan	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		01 (October-December)	Subject is a Child of Foreign National											Notes: Victim reported that Subject (foreign national) groped her breast and vagina over her shirt. After consultation with the SJA, the Convening Authority issued a Letter of Counseling and SJA took administrative action from her employment at Camp Lejeune, Afghanistan.	



Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

PTA Member Sexual Assault Response Report - MARSOC CORPS														Administrative Actions										
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Attention	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Attention	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for SA Assault?	Subject's Most Serious Violation?	Subject's Highest Type	Disaster Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charged Dismissed at Art 15	Most Serious Offense Charged	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sanction	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
196	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		C1 (October December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Failed to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None	None	None	None	Court-Martial discharge: None. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 23. Restitution: Yes. Restitution Level: Indemnification. Restitution Length (Days): 30. Induction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4. Hard Labor: No.		
199	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Offender is Unknown	Offender is Unknown									None	Victim (single victim)	
200	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Offender is Unknown	Offender is Unknown									None	Both Victim and Subject	
201	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No		D4 (July September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted			Uncharacterized				None	
202	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Male	No	No		D4 (July September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		None	Uncharacterized				None	
203	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		C3 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Other						All subjects (outgoing subject)	
204	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		C3 (April June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is processing Service Member	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer							None	Both Victim and Subject
205	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		D4 (July September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted			None				None	
206	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		C3 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted							None	Victim (single victim)
207	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No		C3 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Court-Martial							None	Both Victim and Subject
208	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		C3 (October December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							None	Both Victim and Subject
209	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		D4 (July September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is processing Service Member	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Court-Martial							None	Both Victim and Subject
210	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Yes	No		C2 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Wrongful, unconsensual, etc. of consensual submission (Art. 112A)		None				None	
211	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	No		C2 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted							None	Both Victim and Subject
212	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		C2 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted							None	Both Victim and Subject
213	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		C1 (October December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Pending charges (Art. 117)	Article 15 punishment imposed						None	
214	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		C2 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Failure of other statements (Art. 107)		None				None	Both Victim and Subject
215	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		C1 (October December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					None	None	Both Victim and Subject
216	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		C2 (January March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted			None				None	Subject (a single subject)
217	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		C2 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Other					None	Both Victim and Subject	
218	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		C2 (April June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Court-Martial							None	Both Victim and Subject
219	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Female	Female	No	No		C2 (January March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Court-Martial							None	Both Victim and Subject









Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

F774 Member Service Annual Summary Report - Member Cases														Administrative Actions								
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Attention	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Attention	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For SA Assault?	Subject Prior Values Assessment	Subject Referral Type	Disaster/Disruption Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Constructed	Administrative Discharge Type	Mild Reprimand or Sanction	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
301	Rape (Art. 120)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Male	Marine Corps	E-7	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Acquitted	Adultery (Art. 134-D)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				<p>Victim: Victim reported that for three years between 2007-2009, she felt obligated to have sex with Subject because he was a member and she a spouse. During the investigation Victim also stated that during this time period she did engage in consensual intercourse with the Subject. After consultation with the SA, the Commanding Authority did not find sufficient evidence for sexual assault and imposed NJP on Subject for violation of Art. 134 (Adultery).</p>
302	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Acquitted								<p>Victim (single victim): Victim: Victim reported that Subject raped her in her barracks room while she was hospitalized due to alcohol. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, NCS recommended that the Commanding Authority submit Subject to a GCM when Subject was acquitted of all charges.</p>
303	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Acquitted	Adultery (Art. 134-D)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Honorable				<p>Both Victim and Subject: Victim: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject in a subsequent interview with NCS. Victim received her assignment and accompanied the sexual assault case. After receiving the results of the investigation and consultation with the SA, the Commanding Authority decided not to prefer charges to court-martial. Subject received NJP (adultery, unexcused absence) and was administratively separated from the Marine Corps.</p>
304	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substance (Art. 134C)	Convicted	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substance (Art. 134C)	Convicted			None				<p>Involved and reported: Courts-Martial discharge: None. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Month): 1. Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 47. Restriction Level: Restriction in rank. Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Victim: Victim reported that Subject raped her and restrained her. NCS conducted an investigation. At Article 15 hearing, Victim told the GCM that she did not consent to the rape charge, but found sufficient evidence for wrongful use of force and charges from the SA. Commanding Authority dismissed the rape charge and referred the drug use specifications to a GCM.</p>
305	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-9	Female	Marine Corps	E-9	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)			None				<p>Victim (single victim): Victim: Victim reported that Subject contacted her in his barracks room. Victim signed a Victim preference statement. He is in direct contact with her. Charge was preferred for non-sexual assault offense. After consultation with the SA and pursuant to AFSA, Subject received guilty plea to Art. 92 (Failure to obey an order) and Art. 131 (Drugs) at a GCM.</p>
306	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-7	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown			04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown	Convicted	Offender is Unknown								<p>Victim: A third party reported that Subject sexually assaulted Victim on 04 July days prior. The Victim did not name Subject and signed a Victim Preference Statement stating she did not want to participate in the investigation process. The investigation is closed.</p>
307	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)							<p>Both Victim and Subject: Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Month): 1. Failure of Pay and Allowance: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Restriction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Victim: Victim reported that she was raped off-base by Subject in the parking lot of a bar. NCS conducted an investigation. At Art. 15 hearing, she stated that she consented to the SA, the Commanding Authority referred charges against Subject. Subject was convicted at a GCM of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 134 (Adultery).</p>
308	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	No	No	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)								<p>All victims and subjects involved parties to the crime: Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Month): 12. Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 100. Restriction Level: Restriction in rank. Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Victim: Victim reported that after falling asleep at a party, she woke up to Subject rubbing her vaginal area and inserting a penis into her vagina. Victim woke from Subject and attempted to wake up her husband. Victim revealed her vaginal area was sore the next day and believed she was raped by Subject the night before. Subject was convicted at a court-martial.</p>
309	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)								<p>Victim (single victim): Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Month): 12. Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 100. Restriction Level: Restriction in rank. Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Victim: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by having intercourse with her while she was intoxicated at a party. NCS conducted an investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, the Commanding Authority referred charges to a GCM for sexual assault and non-sexual assault charges. The Subject was found guilty of the sexual assault charges but found guilty of violating Article 92 and Article 134 (Adultery).</p>
310	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			None				<p>Courts-Martial discharge: None. Failure of Pay and Allowance: No. Fine: No. Restriction: Yes. Restriction Level: Courts. Restriction Length (Days): 45. Restriction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Victim: Victim reported that subject touched the victim on her back, hip, and breast on multiple occasions. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SA, the case was referred to a GCM. The case was charged to GCM following plea that agreement that included a guilty plea to Art. 120 (sexual contact) by battery.</p>
311	Rape (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge	Administrative Discharge	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTHC)								<p>Both Victim and Subject: Victim: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by getting into her room and penetrating her with his penis. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SA and based on the results of the investigation, the Commanding Authority referred charges to court-martial. After consultation with the SA, the Commanding Authority imposed NJP on Subject for administrative separation for commission of a serious offense.</p>
312	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male				Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense	Uncharacterized								<p>Victim: Victim 1 and 2 reported that Subject is a former recruit graduated from on their barracks and Victim 2 reported that subject touched her penis on the toilet while she was using the toilet. NCS investigated. After consultation with the SA and commandant from the victim's unit, the Commanding Authority administratively separated the Subject for a non-sexual assault offense. Finding insufficient evidence for abusive sexual contact.</p>
313	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge for non-sexual assault offense	Administrative Discharge for non-sexual assault offense	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (DOTHC)									<p>All victims and subjects involved parties to the crime: Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 50. Restriction: Yes. Restriction Level: Installation. Restriction Length (Days): 60. Restriction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conviction Category: NJP Only.</p> <p>Victim: Victim reported that Subject and three other individuals sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated. Due to insufficient evidence and after consultation with the SA, the Commanding Officer consented an Administrative Separation Board. Subject was separated with an Other than Honorable Characterization of service.</p>
314	Rape (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male				01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution							<p>Victim: Victim reported that Subject raped her. NCS investigated and a rape charge was preferred. At Article 15 hearing was held and the investigating officer recommended that the charge due to insufficient evidence to prosecute. The SA concurred and the Commanding Authority dismissed the charge and took no further action.</p>
315	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								<p>Both Victim and Subject: Victim: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her vaginal area and kissed her while she was hospitalized due to alcohol in Subject's barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SA and finding insufficient evidence to support sexual assault offense, the Commanding Authority imposed NJP on Subject for the non-sexual assault offense.</p>
316	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								<p>Victim: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her breast, exposed her genital and kissed her neck on the same night. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SA and commandant from the victim's unit, the Commanding Authority referred charges to a GCM for sexual assault and non-sexual assault charges. The Subject was found guilty of violating Article 92 and Article 134 (Adultery).</p>
317	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted									<p>Victim: Victim reported that Subject inappropriately touched her breast, exposed her genital and kissed her neck on the same night. NCS conducted an investigation. After consultation with the SA and commandant from the victim's unit, the Commanding Authority referred charges to a GCM for sexual assault and non-sexual assault charges. The Subject was found guilty of violating Article 92 and Article 134 (Adultery).</p>
318	Rape (Art. 120)	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted									<p>Both Victim and Subject: Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Month): 6. Failure of Pay and Allowance: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Restriction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Victim: Victim reported that Subject penetrated her vagina orally and sexually abused her while she was in an off-base motel while she was in camp. Civilian authorities initially had jurisdiction over the case. They referred the case to the Commanding Authority. After consultation with the SA, the Commanding Authority referred the charge to a GCM and at the GCM the Subject was convicted of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and attempted sexual assault and Art. 134 (Adultery).</p>
319	Rape (Art. 120)	Navy	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted									<p>All victims and subjects involved parties to the crime: Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge. Confession: Yes. Confession Type: Less Than Life. Confession (Month): 5. Failure of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Percentage of Pay and Allowance Forfeited: 45. Restriction Level: Restriction in rank. Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No.</p> <p>Victim: Victim reported that Subject penetrated her mouth with his penis while she was hospitalized due to alcohol in an off-base hotel. NCS conducted an investigation. At Article 15 hearing, the Investigator Officer recommended GCM sexual assault charges were referred. At the GCM the Subject was convicted of Art. 120 (sexual assault) and Art. 134 (Adultery).</p>

FY18 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report - MARRINE CORPS														Administrative Actions								
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Investigation Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Recommended at Art 22 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
20	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January/March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted	Adultery (Art. 134-2)		No	Victim (single victim)		Courts-Martial discharge; None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 67; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: G-1; Hard Labor: No.
21	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October/December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer followed by Art. 15	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution	Under Other Than Restrictive Conditions (OORHC)		Victim (single victim)		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Length: Other; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: G-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement Type: N/A.
22	Rape (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October/December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted				All victims and subject (single parties to the crime)		None; Victim reported that subject raped her and forced her to perform oral sex while she was intoxicated due to alcohol. NCS conducted an investigation. The Article 15 Officer recommended dismissal of charges against Subject. After consultation with the SJA, due to insufficient evidence for sexual assault charges, the Convening Authority imposed restricted punishment on Subject for Art. 134 (Adultery).
23	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October/December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 22 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution			All victims and subject (single parties to the crime)		None; Victim reported that subject sexually assaulted her (sexual, digital and vaginal) without her consent on a barracks berth aboard her ship. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. At an Article 15 hearing, the Investigating Officer recommended dismissal of charges against Subject due to the evidence not supporting a recommendation for prosecution. After consultation with SJA, the Convening Authority dismissed the charges and administratively separated Subject for unrelated reasons.
24	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October/December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)	None	No	Both Victim and Subject		Courts-Martial discharge; None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 100; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: G-1; Hard Labor: No.
25			Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment			Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 50; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Length (Months): 30; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement Type: N/A.

**ENCLOSURE 3:**  
**Department of the Air Force**





SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE  
WASHINGTON

MAR 12 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL AND  
READINESS)

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2014 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Progress Report

In response to your 26 June 2014 data call and 2 January 2015 amendment memo, I am forwarding the enclosed input to the fiscal year 2014 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Report. We remain committed to eliminating sexual assault from the Air Force and continue to strengthen sexual assault prevention and response policies and programs.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Deborah Lee James", is positioned above the printed name.

Deborah Lee James

Attachments:

1. 2014 Air Force Annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Progress Report
2. Statistical Analysis of fiscal year 2014 Sexual Assault Data

## United States Air Force Fiscal Year 2014 Report on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Narrative

### Executive Summary

The Air Force has a long legacy of facing challenges head-on. The fight to eliminate sexual assault from our ranks is one such challenge that we will be engaged in until the Air Force is free from sexual assault. This challenge will take bold and persistent leadership, persistent focus, and persistent action to realize our vision of an Air Force free from sexual assault. We have no doubt that our Airmen will achieve this vision because there is not a challenge that Airmen have accepted and failed to achieve.

A key element in successfully addressing sexual assault is to ensure every Airman has the opportunity to live and work in a healthy environment where he or she is treated with dignity and respect. There is no place in that environment for the degradation of individuals through acts of sexual harassment or sexual assault. First and foremost, it is inconsistent with our Core Values: “*Integrity First*,” “*Service Before Self*,” and “*Excellence in All We Do*.” And secondly, it goes against everything our mission espouses when protecting and defending freedom at home or abroad.

To encourage victims to report sexual assault, the Air Force has diligently worked to educate commanders on removing barriers to reporting and has provided enhanced protection for victims and their peers from retaliation after making a report. The Air Force places great trust in commanders and their ability to lead the force as the center of gravity in solving this complex and sensitive issue.

In 2014, the Air Force continued educating officer, enlisted, and civilian Airmen on the continuum of harm so they can better identify and eliminate behaviors that may lead to sexual assault. Starting from their first contact with a recruiter and continuing throughout an Airman’s career, the Air Force builds upon established sexual assault prevention and response core competencies and learning objectives in all professional military education and training. Air Force recruiters initiate this process by briefing new recruits on the definitions of sexual assault, sexual harassment, unprofessional relationships, and the requirement to report misconduct in the recruitment phase. The sexual assault prevention and response education continues at Basic Military Training, where 11.5-hours of core training focus on gender diversity, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. The building block approach strengthens our Airmen’s understanding of our Core Values and how to live by them at Basic Military Training and is due in large part to the implementation of 43 recommendations from a 2012 review.

For future officers, the Air Force Academy now trains leaders using a sexual assault prevention and response philosophy where throughout the first year, the cadet is a follower; second year a role model; third year a worker/coach; and fourth year a leader. In addition, the Reserve Officer Training Corps and the Officer Training School curriculum includes three-hours of sexual assault prevention and response instruction covering the effects of sexual assault on a unit’s trust and cohesion, the importance of victim empathy, and how gender relations and sexism can impact trust.

The impact of the Air Force's sexual assault prevention and response campaign is reflected in the reporting and estimated prevalence data trends. Since fiscal year 2013, sexual assault reporting increased 17% with a shift to unrestricted reports, which went from 64% of the total reports to 70%. Similarly, the percentage of Airmen who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the preceding year dropped to its lowest level since 2006, when sexual assault prevalence was first measured. In fiscal year 2012, the prevalence rate among female Airmen was 3.1% and in fiscal year 2014 that rate dropped to 2.28%. A similar trend is shared among male Airmen. In fiscal year 2012, the unwanted sexual contact prevalence rate was 0.5%. In fiscal year 2014 the rate dropped to 0.43%. The decrease in prevalence and increase in reporting resulted in cutting the gap between incidence and reporting in half. In fiscal year 2012, approximately 1 in every 6 Airmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact reported it; in fiscal year 2014 approximately 1 in every 3 Airmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact reported it.

As we look to the future, the Air Force will continue its focus on providing a world-class response capability and will also take a deeper look at prevention and how to accelerate our progress towards an Air Force free from sexual assault. In January 2015, the Air Force will host a Sexual Assault Prevention Summit targeting the development of future prevention measures and programs. The 2015 Sexual Assault Prevention Summit will be the first event since 2007 dedicated directly to sexual assault prevention. In 2007, the Air Force's Sexual Assault Prevention and Risk Reduction Symposium developed bystander intervention, which is still an active prevention measure instilled in Airman today. Unlike the 2007 event, our Sexual Assault Prevention Summit will pair 150 Airmen with industries' leading prevention experts. The Air Force is hopeful this Summit will operationalize the latest research from the academic community on sexual violence prevention into enduring prevention measures.

Over the last year, we have solidified the foundation for executing the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and demonstrated an unwavering commitment to eliminating sexual assault among our ranks. Despite many competing challenges, Air Force leadership remains personally and wholeheartedly engaged in exploring new frontiers and breaking down barriers to solve this complex and sensitive issue. Our Airmen will embrace this challenge and their vision will shape the Air Force's sexual assault prevention and response future. Today's Airmen represent the best of America, and they will succeed in creating a future Air Force free of sexual assault.

## Introduction

This report documents the work the United States Air Force has accomplished during fiscal year 2014 to eliminate sexual assault from our force. Our strategy to create a force free from sexual assault centers around two primary themes, prevention and response. Prevention stands on its own and reflects policies and programs in place focused on the Airmen who commit this crime and how to preempt the crime before it occurs. Response programs can be further broken down into three categories: Investigating sexual assault report allegations, prosecuting these cases, and taking care of the victims who report this crime. Underpinning both our prevention and response efforts is critical assessment of our success towards eliminating this crime. This report contains 2 sections; the first section is narrative with eight sections detailing our prevention, investigation, accountability, advocacy, assessment efforts, communication tenets, Secretary of Defense Initiatives and a Secretary of the Air Force Oversight item in that order. The second section is a statistical analysis on quantitative data analysis collected over the last fiscal year.

**1. Line of Effort 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.”**

**1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault or sexual harassment is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.”**

**Overview:** Since its inception, the Air Force’s Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has committed to delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs. It is critical the entire Air Force community work together to preclude criminal behavior from occurring and respond appropriately to incidents when they occur to prevent future incidents. Sustained emphasis by commanders and first line supervisors is critical to this effort. Continuous engagement is essential to establishing a climate of dignity and respect, as well as instituting environmental indicators to reduce and ultimately eliminate this crime. The United States Air Force builds upon established sexual assault prevention and response core competencies and learning objectives for all training, starting with accessions and continuing through an Airman’s professional military education to ensure consistent learning and standardization throughout the force. The Air Force also collaborates with a variety of sexual assault prevention practitioners and researchers to discover the most effective prevention policies and programs. The Air Force desires an environment across the force that reinforces our imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment.

**Leadership Engagement:** The role of effective leadership cannot be overstated. An effective prevention strategy requires Air Force leaders to deliver a persistent and consistent message that sexual assault and related behaviors will not be tolerated. To this end, the Air Force directs commanders to foster climates emphasizing the Air Force Core Values of “Integrity First,” “Service Before Self,” and “Excellence in All We Do.” Airmen who embody Air Force Core Values cultivate an environment of dignity and respect. To achieve this goal, Secretary of the Air Force, Deborah Lee James, Air Force Chief of Staff, General Mark A. Welsh III, Vice Chief of Staff, General Larry O. Spencer, and the Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, James Cody, play an important and active leadership role in preventing sexual assault.

- **Secretary of the Air Force:** Since taking office in late 2013, Secretary James has focused on improvements to the Air Force’s prevention programs. In observation of Sexual Assault Awareness Month in April 2014, Secretary James released a video charging all Airmen to join senior leaders and take action against sexual assault. An excerpt follows: “General Welsh, Chief Cody, and I are committed to an Air Force where everyone is valued and treated with dignity and respect. We will continue to work hard on sexual assault prevention and our efforts to eliminate this problem, this terrible crime. Taking care of our people - uniformed and civilian Airmen - is my top priority, and I charge you in doing the same by taking care of each other. Be good wingmen!”

Secretary James travels frequently to bases throughout the world, always meeting with the local sexual assault response coordinator and Airmen to understand their

perceptions of sexual assault and their assessment of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. While speaking to a class at the Squadron Officer School at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama in May 2014, she emphasized individual responsibility to prevent sexual assault by explaining, "Being a good wingman is so important to our culture, but being a good wingman never means standing by and allowing people to (blame victims), so I say to you, please take it personally."

The Secretary takes advantage of opportunities to reach out to Airmen on their responsibilities to create an environment free from sexual assault. For example in her speech to a broad audience of Airmen and the public at the Air Force Association Conference in September 2014, the Secretary stated: "Bold leadership from our Airmen means that we must bind ourselves to the common threads of dignity and respect. So let us build toward that future of a more inclusive environment, an environment free from sexual assault, an environment enriched by diversity of thought. Let us stand firm in the face of injustice for today's lieutenants and Airmen are tomorrow's generals and chiefs, and if we get it right now, if we properly develop and cultivate a respectful, diverse, and inclusive work force, one that stands firmly on the shoulders of our bedrock values of integrity, service and excellence, then tomorrow's Air Force will be even better than it is today. Better than it ever has been before."

- Chief of Staff of the Air Force: In April 2014, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, General Mark A. Welsh III, hosted a Three Star Summit. Secretary James conducted a special session during the summit and devoted an entire day to sexual assault prevention and response. The Secretary spoke about her effort to speak to local sexual assault response coordinators, special victims' counsel and victim advocates during her travels. Experts from several fields, including law enforcement, legal, and behavioral science, gave their insight, and entertained questions. A male and a female survivor each provided moving accounts of their trauma and answered questions about their experiences. Open and candid discussion was the cornerstone of the day. Top Air Force leaders shared with each other the work they have done so far, and their continuing plans to make sexual assault prevention a top priority.

In May 2014, General Welsh thanked the broad spectrum of individuals involved in the special victim's investigation and prosecution capability. The Air Force worldwide special victim's investigation and prosecution capability is primarily comprised of 24 sexual assault investigators, 28 special victims' counsel, and nine special victims' unit senior trial counsel. In a video message to all Airmen: "You are working so hard to do the right things to help us eliminate this scourge (of sexual assault), the results are showing," he said, listing a number of efforts and programs implemented over the last year. General Welsh cautioned Airmen about celebrating success too early. "There is no victory dance until we have victory," he said. "So when we hit zero sexual assaults for a year, we'll celebrate. Until then, keep taking care of each other."

- Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force: In July 2013, Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, General Larry O. Spencer, launched an “Every Airman Counts” Campaign seeking innovative ideas on how best to tackle the issue of sexual assault through an Airman-focused blog. The blog initiative kicked off on July 16, 2013, receiving more than 76,891 visits and roughly 300 comments by the end of Fiscal Year 2014.

The Vice Chief of Staff initiated Senior Leader Web Chats making senior leaders and experts in the field of sexual assault prevention and response available to discuss sexual assault issues. The leaders and experts allowed Airmen of all ranks and their sexual assault response coordinators to ask questions and share concerns on sexual assault with one of the Air Force's top leaders. During fiscal year 2014, web chats were conducted with Little Rock Air Force Base, Sheppard Air Force Base and Barksdale Air Force Base.

- Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force: The Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force travels frequently to bases throughout the world, always meeting with the local sexual assault response coordinator and Airmen to understand their perceptions of sexual assault and their assessment of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. In August 2014, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, James Cody, spoke on the topic of sexual assault at Tinker Air Force Base. He said, “although the Air Force has taken steps to educate and bring awareness to the issue, no one should be satisfied until the crime is eliminated completely. We have made significant strides when you think about our special victims’ counsel, the fidelity that we are putting behind the training and how we continue to adapt it in meaningful and purposeful ways. We are not going to allow ourselves to lose sight of the importance of creating an environment built on dignity and respect. We want it to be impossible for this crime to be perpetrated amongst the men and women who serve.”

**Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Council:** During fall 2013, Headquarters Air Force established a monthly Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Council to address key sensitive topics highlighted by Presidential and Congressional Inquiries, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Air Force, and/or the Chief and Vice Chiefs of Staff of the Air Force. The council is chaired by the Under Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff and the Director, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Other stakeholders in attendance of this council include the major commands’ vice commanders, command chiefs and their sexual assault prevention and response program managers. The intent of the council is to discuss sexual assault prevention and response issues while engaging senior leaders in strategic problem solving and prevention efforts to combat sexual assault crimes.

The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Council is a critical venue for achieving the prevention end state where “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault or sexual harassment is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.” In 2014, the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff and the Undersecretary of the Air Force hosted 12 sessions in support of the prevention end state and requested major commands vice commanders

address various sexual assault prevention issues unique to their command structure and areas of expertise. Normally, the council is 30 to 60 minutes in length and issues discussed include (but are not limited to) the following: civilian volunteer victim advocates, states not recognizing restricted reporting for our Airmen and state licensure for medical professionals, assessment of military training instructors and screening processes, evaluation of potential “best practices” for Air Force implementation and understanding, and effective prevention initiatives Air Force-wide.

**Commanders’ Prevention Role:** On May 8, 2014, the Air Force published Air Force Instruction 1-2, *Commander’s Responsibilities*, establishing broad responsibilities and expectations for commanders. This instruction supports prevention efforts as it provides guidance to commanders to be morally and ethically above reproach and to exemplify Air Force Core Values and standards in their professional and personal lives. It directs commanders to establish and maintain a healthy command climate, which fosters good order and discipline, teamwork, cohesion and trust that ensures members are treated with dignity, respect and inclusion and does not tolerate harassment, assault or unlawful discrimination of any kind.

Air Force Guidance Memorandum Two to Air Force Instruction 36-2406, *Officer and Enlisted Evaluation Systems*, published January 1, 2014, defines commanders’ and non-commissioned officers’ explicit responsibilities for creating climates of dignity and respect in support of sexual assault prevention. The guidance memorandum also sets forth expectations of fair and equal treatment to include an environment free of sexual harassment, unlawful discrimination, and sexual assault. The guidance memorandum charges commanders with the responsibility to create a healthy climate and adhere to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program principles. Additionally, every commander is responsible for, and will be held accountable for, ensuring their unit has a healthy climate. These new requirements are critical to the prevention line of effort and assist Airmen in understanding their role in creating a healthy culture and environment.

**Airmen:** The Air Force expects every Airman to take on a key role in preventing sexual assault and provides education and training on bystander intervention and the role of all Airmen in affecting culture change. The Air Force recognizes that it takes all Airmen engaged in a continual collaborative effort to eliminate sexual assault from its ranks.

**Harmonizing Equal Opportunity and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Efforts:** All Airmen deserve to serve our Nation in an environment free from sexual harassment and sexual assault. While there are distinct legal differences between sexual harassment and sexual assault, the prevention efforts are complementary and reinforce a culture of dignity and respect. Research shows environments conducive to sexual harassment often correlate to higher sexual assault rates; this is referred to as the continuum of harm. A unit that permits inappropriate comments, crude jokes, and sexist behavior is at a higher risk for a sexual assault to occur. In an effort to foster better synergy and provide better service to our Airmen reporting sexual assault and sexual harassment, the Secretary of the Air Force directed new initiatives to harmonize our equal opportunity and sexual assault care for commanders and victims.

In August 2014, the Secretary of the Air Force directed the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and Equal Opportunity Offices to develop a timeline and policies to establish more effective collaborative efforts between these two programs. To foster better synergy and to provide better service to Airmen reporting sexual harassment or sexual assault, commanders were directed to ensure that the Equal Opportunity and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Offices are located in close proximity to one another, while maintaining the facilities required to provide private victim support.

Second, the equal opportunity and sexual assault prevention and response teams were directed to create and implement plans to begin building a cadre of professionals who have the core competencies required to provide responses in both critical areas. To that end, the equal opportunity and sexual assault prevention and response teams are currently developing a plan to send equal opportunity advisors to the eight-day Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course taught at Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. The teams are also developing a plan to send some of the sexual assault prevention and response professionals to equal opportunity training at the Department of Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida.

**Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Expert:** In August 2014, the Air Force wrote a performance work statement to hire a highly qualified prevention expert to provide direction for the entire Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The prevention expert will establish strategies, plans, and policies for continued improvement of the program and maintain oversight of field prevention activities aimed at establishing the prevention end state. The office anticipates the position will be filled in fiscal year 2015.

**Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award:** During June 2014, the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office announced the first Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award. This award recognizes a group or an individual (military or civilian) from each military service/component who contributed or developed an innovative idea, concept, methodology, or approach to positively impact the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program either at an installation, deployed environment, or in a Reserve Component.

In July 2014, the Air Force presented the inaugural Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award to Major Daniel Giannavola and First Lieutenant Poonsak Kajonpong from the 8th Fighter Wing, Kunsan Air Base, Republic of Korea. This duo's innovative yearlong prevention campaign involved the Kunsan Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office collaborating with the Wing's Public Affairs Office, American Armed Forces Network Pacific, and the Defense Media Activity. The collaboration created a massive media blitz aimed at preventing sexual assault, helping survivors, and promoting reporting within the Department of Defense. At the partnership's conclusion over a dozen commercials were produced and aired throughout the Pacific Rim reaching more than 1.8 million viewers. The fact that Kunsan's Airmen were inspired to undertake a proactive and innovative prevention campaign is positive proof that the Air Force's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program influences cultural change.

To achieve our prevention end state, it is paramount that Air Force leadership at every level to include senior leaders, commanders, first-line supervisors, and Airmen continue their persistent and consistent message that sexual assault and related behaviors will not be tolerated. The Air Force's message is clear to all Air Force members that the Air Force is no place for an environment that allows for the degradation of individuals through acts of sexual harassment or sexual assault. Our message about sexual assault and harassment is that they are inconsistent with our Core Values: "*Integrity First*," "*Service Before Self*," and "*Excellence in All We Do*."

**1.2 Describe your progress in enhancing and integrating Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Professional Military Education in accordance with National Defense Authorization Act fiscal year 2012 requirements.**

**Professional Military Education:** Professional military education courses reinforce the competencies taught in accessions training while building leadership traits. Three levels of professional military education for officers and enlisted Airmen build upon each other and prepare them for the next level of leadership in their career. Enlisted professional military education includes Airman Leadership School, Non-commissioned Officer Academy, and Senior Non-commissioned Officer Academy. Officer professional military education includes Squadron Officer School, Air Command and Staff College, and Air War College. Today's professional military education curriculum includes rank appropriate sexual assault prevention and response education for both commissioned officers and enlisted Airmen. Civilians also have the option to complete officer professional military education.

- Airman Leadership School: The Airman Leadership School is the first level of the enlisted professional military education continuum and prepares senior Airmen to be professional, war-fighting Airmen who can supervise and lead Air Force work teams to support the employment of air, space, and cyberspace power. Currently, there are 68 Airman Leadership School Programs worldwide. Airman Leadership School provides students with 60 minutes of sexual assault prevention and response content focusing on addressing definitions, roles, policies, gender issues, safety measures, and bystander intervention to new supervisors at the senior Airman level.
- Non-commissioned Officer Academy: The Non-commissioned Officer Academy is the second level of enlisted professional military education and prepares technical sergeants to be professional, warfighting Airmen who can manage and lead Air Force units in the employment of air, space, and cyberspace power. Currently, there are 11 Non-commissioned Officer Academies worldwide. The Non-commissioned Officer Academy provides 50 minutes of sexual assault prevention and response content focusing on professional relationships, a professional environment free of sexual assault, offender accountability, and victim empathy to junior enlisted leaders at the technical sergeant level.
- Senior Non-commissioned Officer Academy: The Senior Non-commissioned Officer Academy is the third level of enlisted professional military education. The

Senior Non-commissioned Officer Academy prepares senior non-commissioned officers to lead the enlisted force in the employment of air, space, and cyberspace power in support of the United States national security objectives. The Senior Non-commissioned Officer Academy is located at the Maxwell-Gunter Annex, Alabama. Senior Non-commissioned Officer Academy provides 60 minutes of sexual assault prevention and response content focusing on fostering an environment of dignity and respect, victim psychology, and the impact of sexual assault on readiness to senior enlisted leaders at the master sergeant level and above.

- Squadron Officer School: Squadron Officer School builds upon knowledge and skills imparted through pre-commissioning and professional experience to provide the Air Force with captains who comprehend and internalize the service's core values and the ethics and principles of officership that are so distinct to the profession of arms and service in the Air Force. The Squadron Officer School produces graduates who are able to: 1) lead at the tactical level employing the full range of leadership behaviors necessary to achieve success; 2) exercise leadership that reflects the Air Force Core Values and employ concepts of accountability, diversity, and coaching/mentoring to facilitate effective mission execution; 3) employ problem-solving, decision-making, and process improvement tools to meet mission challenges at the tactical level; 4) explain the broad capabilities and roles airpower plays in joint and coalition operations to achieve national objectives; and 5) forge professional relationships to facilitate teamwork at the tactical level.

The Squadron Officer School Program incorporates sexual assault prevention and response content into two "Profession of Arms" lessons that discuss the dimensions of wellness and commanding well. Both lessons are integrated within the broader leadership context that is central to the Squadron Officer School mission. The "Wellness" lesson covers the impact of sexual assault on the individual, the unit, and the Air Force and includes General Welsh's August 2012 video in which he discusses his priorities and focuses specifically on ending sexual assaults. Also discussed in the context of leadership, wellness, and helping victims are the restricted and unrestricted reporting options, and supporting victims of sexual assault as a leader charged with executing the Air Force mission. The "Commanding Well" lesson includes graduated wing/group commanders who provide students a snapshot of how they commanded successfully and then allows students an extended question and answer period. The topic of sexual assault arises in nearly every discussion and panel member responses reflect their command experience with combatting sexual assault. Four more "Profession of Arms" lessons (Officer and the Law, Core Values and Airmanship, Ethical Warrior, and Professional Relations) reinforce the accomplishment of the above objectives by emphasizing the officer's responsibility to protect Airmen and provide freedom from all forms of abuse.

- Air Command And Staff College: Air Command and Staff College is the Air Force's intermediate officer professional military education institution and prepares field-

grade officers of all services (primarily majors), international officers, and United States government civilians for positions of higher responsibility within the military and other government arenas. The Air Command and Staff College Program produces graduates who are able to: 1) lead and command in complex, dynamic, and ambiguous operational environments; 2) apply military theory in general and airpower theory in particular to the development of operational-level strategies; 3) plan for the integration and employment of joint forces at the operational level in whole-of-government operations across the spectrum of war and conflict; 4) articulate capabilities and limitations of service and joint organizations in the conduct of war at the operational level; 5) apply research methodologies and critical thinking skills to analyze issues of concern to the war fighter and/or broader defense community; and 6) forge professional relationships that facilitate efficient, effective, and collaborative accomplishment of assigned tasks.

The Air Command and Staff College Program explores the ethical, moral and legal implications of sexual assault prevention and response in its capstone leadership course, the practice of command. For example, mid-career professionals play the role of a squadron commander addressing their squadrons on a variety of real world scenarios including cases of possible sexual harassment in the workplace and alleged rape in the dormitory. In another lesson, seminars explore the effects of sexual assault prevention and response on good order and discipline and morale in discussions with serving first sergeants from Maxwell Air Force Base and Gunter Annex, Alabama.

- Air War College: Air War College, the Air Force's senior officer professional military education institution, prepares officers from each United States military service (lieutenant colonels and colonels), senior civilian employees of federal government agencies, and officers from the international community. The Air War College Program produces graduates who are able to: 1) lead successfully at the strategic level in a joint and coalition environment, exhibiting the traits essential to the profession of arms and promoting the proper strategic employment of airpower; 2) develop military strategies that, in concert with other instruments of national power, achieve the goals of national security strategy; 3) analyze complex political-military situations and clearly articulate strategic thought, orally and in writing, from a joint perspective; and 4) capitalize, as senior leaders, upon diverse personal and professional relationships forged from the broader education.

In Air War College, students learn about the latest data regarding sexual assault prevalence, reporting, and convictions. The Air Force has placed an emphasis on the critical need for leaders to understand and take the lead on this problem. In addition, these future senior leaders are guided through learning materials on the neurobiology of trauma to increase their understanding of victim response and behaviors that may seem to contradict normal expectations of victims (e.g. not fighting back, continuing to date offender, reporting months later, laughing, joking, etc.). The course addresses offender dynamics and cultural indicators of higher risks for sexual assault. The training includes interactive exercises, discussions, and thought provoking videos.

**1.3 Describe your progress in implementing core competencies and learning objectives for all sexual assault prevention and response training to ensure consistency throughout the military. If already implemented, describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.**

The Air Force educates officer, enlisted, and civilian Airmen on the continuum of harm so they can identify and eliminate behaviors that may lead to sexual assault. Starting from first contact with a recruiter and continuing through an Airman's professional military education, the Air Force builds upon established sexual assault prevention and response core competencies and learning objectives for all training.

**Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office Training Reviews:** The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office continually evaluates sexual assault prevention and response learning objectives and training materials. During 2014, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office completed a review of Air Force enlisted professional military education and found that all core competencies are addressed and learning objectives are met (reference question 1.2 for specific details on enlisted professional military education). Additionally, the office is in the process of conducting similar reviews on accessions training and officer professional military education (reference question 1.2 for specific details on officer professional military education).

During 2015, all training and education materials will be reviewed with plans to synchronize content to ensure the materials build upon each other and reduce content repetitiveness. Content will also be evaluated to ensure that it is appropriate for the Airman's rank. Finally, assessments are incorporated in every course to evaluate students' learning and skills development.

**Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Course Revision:** In March 2013, to ensure consistent learning and standardization throughout the force, the Air Force began an extensive review to monitor and assess outcomes for all sexual assault prevention and response training. This effort began with a major overhaul of the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course, taught at Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. The revised course incorporated Department of Defense core competencies and learning objectives and expanded from five to eight training days. The course is currently offered to both sexual assault response coordinators and full-time sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates.

The updated course employs adult learning theory with an emphasis on andragogy, independent, self-directed, experiential learning, which shifted the focus of instruction to process-based learning, through scenarios, role-plays, and group interaction. The entire course includes new learning objectives developed in partnership with the Air University Course Director. The new objectives increase the knowledge, skills, and abilities of sexual assault response coordinators to effectively advocate for victims, serve as a key advisor to leadership, and strengthen collaboration. This revised course uses a pedagogical approach in modules such as budgeting, self-care, offender dynamics, ethics, facilitating dynamic presentations, and effective communication with leaders. Breakout sessions are conducted to emphasize key learning objectives.

Assessments are used in the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course to evaluate both content knowledge and process skills. A pre-test and post-test are conducted via computer and allow students and faculty to assess content knowledge as a result of attending the course. All courses in 2014 resulted in a positive shift in the class average as well as an improvement in every student's score. Throughout the course, small group sessions allow faculty members to appraise students' skills by practicing scenarios and presentations. Additionally, peer and faculty feedback allow students to improve their victim response repertoire.

In April 2014, representatives from the Office of the Secretary of Defense evaluated the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course and determined it met all Department of Defense core competencies. More importantly, the representatives noted numerous elements of the course as best practices in training sexual assault response coordinators and recommended other Services use the Air Force's course as a model in developing their own Service specific courses.

**Pre-Command Course Revision:** In 2014, the Air Force also evaluated and revamped the Pre-Command Course taught at Air University. Prior to taking command, wing and group commanders attend this course and receive three hours of sexual assault prevention and response training. The training consists of presentations about sexual assault prevalence and reporting data, the neurobiology of trauma, sexual assault prevention, and offender dynamics. The course also provides commanders with recommendations of what they can implement at their base to lead sexual assault prevention efforts. Additionally, a pre-test is administered to prospective students to determine a commanders' baseline sexual assault prevention knowledge. The pre-test results are used to customize and individualize course content to meet the course's knowledge and training objectives. At the conclusion of the course, post-assessments are administered to determine how effectively commanders grasp the material. In 2014, the results showed an improvement in overall class score and correct answers given for each question, and an increase in leaders' self-assessment of their confidence to address sexual assault prevention and response in their units.

#### **1.4 Describe your progress in ensuring commanders receive training on sexual assault prevention and response during pre-command courses.**

Command positions come with great authority and responsibility. Therefore, Air Force wing and group commanders selected to command attend a dedicated course with specialized training focused on a wide variety of areas in which commanders bear responsibility, to include sexual assault prevention and response. Commanders are charged and held accountable for creating and fostering a culture of dignity and respect along with a climate free of sexual assault.

Commanders' specialized training focuses on sexual assault prevention, supporting victims, and setting the standard for dignity and respect for all. To achieve this goal, commanders traditionally receive three hours of sexual assault prevention and response training. In fiscal year 2014, Airmen assigned to the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention

and Response Office conducted the training to 375 participants.

During the course, future commanders are guided through learning materials on the neurobiology of trauma to increase their understanding of victim response and behaviors that may seem to contradict normal expectations of victims (e.g. not fighting back, continuing to date offender, reporting months later, laughing, joking, etc.). The course addresses offender dynamics and cultural indicators of higher risks to sexual assault. The training includes interactive exercises, discussions, and thought provoking videos.

Beginning in April 2014, the course incorporated a pre- and post-assessment of learning objectives. The pre-test was scored prior to the class and allowed facilitators to emphasize areas where students scored poorly. Additionally, the pre-assessment results enabled facilitators to customize and personalize the content for each class. Since their inception, the assessment of post-test scores has shown an improvement in knowledge for each class and students have indicated an increase in confidence in their ability to lead on sexual assault prevention and response issues.

In fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office will incorporate the following updates into the curriculum for the commanders' course: primary prevention measures, specific roles of squadron commanders in case management groups, and professional and social retaliation.

**1.5 Describe your progress in incorporating specific sexual assault prevention and response monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings).**

Every sexual assault prevention and response training course addresses prevention and response as essential to mission readiness. Unit training managers use the Advanced Distributed Learning System to track completion of annual and pre-deployment training for Airmen. In addition to annual training, many Airmen attend sexual assault prevention and response seminars during the first term Airmen training, Right Start for Newcomer's Orientation Program, key spouses events, post deployment training, and commander's calls as part of readiness and safety measures.

**Deployed Training:** During 2014, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Stand Down Days were introduced in the combat area of interest. All six deployed Air Expeditionary Wings completed a temporary stoppage of combat operations to ensure deployed Airmen continued to receive sexual assault training. Deployed Airmen outside the standard Air Force structure received the training through a video, produced by and featuring the Commander, United States Air Forces Central Command. The video is fifteen minutes in length and spoke solely about the responsibility of Airman to uphold the climate of fairness, dignity, and respect while deployed in a combat environment.

**Monitoring Measures:** The sexual assault prevention and response submission was introduced into the Senior Leader Dashboard metrics in fiscal year 2014. The purpose of the sexual assault prevention and response submission was to inform Air Force senior leaders on major sexual assault issues and concerns during the reporting and legal

process along with program process improvements. Major initiatives of the Senior Leader Dashboard include creating Air Force sexual assault prevention and response strategy; producing the President of the United States Report; creating accession screening tools; reviewing and synchronizing sexual assault prevention and response training; and creating better synergy and collaboration with equal opportunity.

**1.6 Describe your progress in exploring expansion of sexual assault prevention and response training to include Recruit Sustainment Programs, Student Flight Programs, and for National Guard prior to arrival at Basic Training.**

**Recruit Sustainment Programs:** In April 2013, the Air Force instituted improved protections that begin as soon as an Air Force applicant meets with a recruiter. Recruiters brief new recruits on the definitions of sexual assault, sexual harassment, unprofessional relationships, maltreatment, poor training, and the requirement to report misconduct in the recruitment phase. The recruiter's goal is to ensure applicants understand that the Air Force does not and will not tolerate these negative behaviors. The recruiters also ensure new recruits understand the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program reporting procedures should they happen to be subjected to or witness anyone carrying out these offenses. To guarantee the message is received, the Air Force gives the same briefing again after the recruits arrive at Basic Military Training.

As a means to enhance recruiter quality, the Air Force screens applicants for duty. As approved by Secretary of Defense in June 2014, with actions on track for implementation no later than January 5, 2015, mandated evaluations for recruiters will also include three screening measures for criminal history information, military records checks, and whole-person assessments by someone in the members' chain of command. Initial screening will be run on all recruiters at time of application/selection for recruiting duty. Additional screens will be accomplished when a recruiter changes duty station or every three years, whichever is less. Maintaining only professional relationships is "The Cardinal Rule" of recruiting and remains the most briefed and trained topic to Air Force recruiters; briefed 5 times in initial recruiting schoolhouse training and approximately 14 times prior to certification.

**Student Flight Programs:** At Air Education and Training Command installations, nineteen sexual assault response coordinators provide an array of expanded sexual assault prevention and response training, in addition to the basics provided in Newcomer's Orientation Programs, annual training, and stand down days. The trainings include monthly student briefings and discussions beginning on the first day of official training, monthly sexual assault case mock trials, quarterly transition student briefings for students awaiting training for an extended period of time, and a panel discussion with senior officers on response to sexual assault victims.

**National Guard:** The National Guard plans to discuss their progress in expanding their sexual assault prevention and response training in their annual report submission to include the following:

- Recruiters are included in all education and awareness programs and allowed to participate in victim advocate or recruiting specific trainings.
- Every month sexual assault response coordinators hold training at their Newcomer's Orientation and Student Flight focusing on available reporting options, the role of sexual assault coordinators, and the zero tolerance policy for sexual assault within the military.
- New recruits meet with a sexual assault response coordinator or alternate sexual assault response coordinator as part of their Basic Military Training Course's out-processing requirement reiterating sexual assault prevention and response training.

**1.7 Describe your efforts to establish and implement policies that prevent individuals convicted of a Federal or State offense of rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, incest, or other sexual offenses, from being provided a waiver for commissioning or enlistment in the Armed Forces.**

In 2014, Air Force Instruction 36-2002, *Regular Air Force and Special Category Accessions*, was updated along with Air Force Recruiting Service Instruction Guidance stating that members convicted of an offense or an attempt to commit an offense as described above are not authorized a waiver for commissioning or enlistment in any branch of the Armed Forces. Measures have been in place to screen for these offenses for over 18 years.

**1.8 Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.**

The Airman and Family Readiness Center Relocation Assistance Program's goal is to ease the personal and family stressors associated with a permanent change of station by providing assistance, counseling, sponsorship training and education. Services provided are in accordance with Public Laws, Department of Defense Instructions, and Air Force Instructions.

Air Force Instruction 36-3009, *Airman and Family Readiness Centers*, requires pre-departure and post-arrival services to members' families on a variety of topics. Special emphasis will be provided for personnel with less than four years of service or overseas assignments.

The Air Force is the only service that mandates the use of a virtual sponsorship program called eSponsorship Training. Unit leaders are appointed by unit commanders and trained by the Airman and Family Readiness Center relocation expert. Unit leaders assign and train sponsors to assist inbound personnel.

Air Force Instructions 36-2102, *Base Level Relocation Procedures*, and 36-2103,

*Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program*, address the eSponsorship Program as a tool used to ensure service members obtain personal assistance through sponsorship. The purpose of sponsorship includes welcoming and assisting newly arrived Airmen and their families and helps to reduce stress and anxiety as they integrate into the organization. Our initial military training curriculums have incorporated an understanding of sexual assault and resources available to our Airmen during the vulnerable transition from a training environment to a permanent location.

The base Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program partners with the Airman and Family Readiness Center to design and run a base newcomer orientation program for civilians, military, and their family members. The program covers an introduction to the wing, unit missions, base resources, safety, health, substance abuse, equal opportunity and sexual harassment policy, security, and safeguarding of military information.

**1.9 Describe your progress in ensuring commanders conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter. Include policy for providing results to the next level in the chain of command.**

In December 2013, the Headquarters Air Force Manpower, Personnel and Services published a memorandum directing Equal Opportunity Offices to ensure each commander or director at the major commands, numbered Air Forces, wings, groups, and units receive or initiate an organizational climate assessment within 120 days after assumption of command and every 12 months thereafter. Once the survey is complete, the Department of Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute generates a report and forwards the results to the local Equal Opportunity Office and the requesting commander or director, or the next higher superior in the chain of command. In the memorandum dated December 2013, the requesting commander or director is responsible for briefing the survey results to the higher superior in her or his chain of command within 30 days and to unit members within 60 days. In fiscal year 2014, the Air Force administered 78,817 surveys to Airmen across the force.

**1.10 Describe your progress in establishing a clear policy to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and etc.**

In May 2014, the Secretary of Defense published a memorandum directing the Secretaries of the Military Departments, in conjunction with the Chiefs of the Military Services and the National Guard Bureau, to update, integrate and expand gender-responsive and culturally competent programs for leaders and service members. The memorandum's aim was to address healthy relationships, active bystander intervention, and social courage, with the emphasis that the Core Values should anchor all actions in order to support the establishment of a culture of mutual respect. This produced a number of summary products relating to the current request associated with sexual

assault and other related behaviors.

An extensive review was conducted on Air Force policies relating to cultural factors contributing to sexual assault prevention and response. A comprehensive look at other critical areas were also reviewed: training, education and development, Basic Military Training, surveys and assessments, and many support programs to gain insight on the complex nature of this issue of cultural elements and how to reduce impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. Efforts across the Air Force are designed to enhance and sustain a healthy culture of respect and dignity for all Airmen.

Simultaneously, Headquarters Air Force Manpower, Personnel and Services led a working group consisting of members from the following agencies: Army and Air Force Exchange Service, security forces, public affairs, sexual assault prevention and response, judge advocate, community action integration board and the surgeon general. The working group reviewed the existing Air Force Alcohol Beverage Policy and developed a communications plan with key messages for commanders to interact with squadron commanders, base populace, and local community leaders.

Air Force Instruction 34-219, *Alcoholic Beverage Policy*, was revised to deglamorize behavior associated with excessive drinking, foster a culture of professionalism and avoid inappropriate conduct to ensure Airmen are not vulnerable to an unprofessional work environment. Additionally, it also included bystander intervention training for alcohol servers and highlighted responsible sales practices to include the following:

1. Bystander intervention training for all alcohol servers
2. Establishing standard hours for alcohol sales on every Air Force installation
3. Requiring the installation commander to work with community partners on responsible alcohol sales practices and bystander invention training for alcohol servers

Additionally, the cross-functional Total Force Professionalism Working Group is working to infuse content across the Air Force in a number of key formal and informal developmental "touchpoints" to enhance professionalism, ethical decision-making and the development of trust-based leadership competencies. This content is designed to promote respect, professional behaviors, and promote healthy environments of trust and commitment for all service members with the intent to reducing undesirable behaviors.

#### **1.11 Describe your progress in implementing the 2014 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy.**

During fiscal year 2014, the Air Force began to synchronize its prevention strategy and tasks in accordance with the Department of Defense 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy released in May 2014. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Summit is planned for January 2015 to generate updates to the Air Force's 2010 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Roadmap and to provide prevention tools for commanders and supervisors.

The letter distributed to the Department of Defense, titled 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, contained three immediate tasks for the Air Force. During August and September 2014, cross-functional teams accomplished two of the three immediate tasks that were delivered with the strategy. Those teams identified measures to further strengthen our approach to advancing and sustaining appropriate culture and conducted a review of Air Force alcohol policies. The teams identified opportunities in the areas of education, training, force development, assessment and support programs where enhancements are being made to advance and sustain the Air Force culture. The review of alcohol related policies identified the need for five new policy updates that are in staffing. In response to the third immediate task, which is due in January 2015, another team is currently investigating options for improving reporting for male victims.

The Department of Defense 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy contained 14 tasks of varying length that applied to the Air Force. Of the applicable tasks, five of the tasks are continual tasks, five are expected to be complete within one year, two are expected to be complete within two years and two are expected to be complete within three years. The Air Force has programs consistent with each of the continual tasks already in place and is on track to complete all of the remaining tasks.

At the end of fiscal year 2014 the Air Force status for the five applicable continuous tasks was as follows:

- **Assess, implement core competencies, and continue to update all sexual assault prevention-related training and programs based on latest evidenced based research, practices, and lessons learned.** Air Force sexual assault prevention and response training programs are under constant review. During fiscal year 2014 updates were completed for the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, Wing and Group Commander Courses. In addition, the material used for force-wide annual training took advantage of the latest learning methods and sexual assault prevention information available. Updates are underway on training for squadron commanders and volunteer victim advocates.
- **Establish collaboration forums with external experts, federal partners, Military Services, advocacy organizations, and educational institutions to capture and share prevention best practices and lessons learned in accordance with Federal law and Department regulations:** During August 2014, the Air Force conducted its annual sexual assault response coordinator training in conjunction with the National Sexual Assault Conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This venue allowed Air Force sexual assault response coordinators to interact with leaders in the sexual assault prevention and response field. In addition, Air Force sexual assault prevention and response leadership, at the invitation of the Office of the Secretary of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, met with leaders from the Centers for Disease Control Prevention Office to discuss how the Air Force can adapt their prevention model. A leading expert from that office has been hired to assist with the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Summit planned for January 2015.

- **Develop sexual assault prevention strategies and programs which employ peers, near-peers (i.e., Service member one rank higher or somewhat senior in position of authority), and social influencers:** The Air Force-wide Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Stand Down Day that was conducted during the summer of fiscal year 2014 included a 2-hour small group session led by peer leaders. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed training materials used by installation sexual assault response coordinators to train the peer leaders prior to the stand down. In addition, the peer leaders were provided with training materials to standardize the information delivered. The success of this effort has led the Air Force to include peer-led discussion modules as part of its training to be delivered in fiscal year 2015.
- **Incorporate specific sexual assault monitoring, measures, and education into normal command training, readiness assessments, and safety forums (e.g., sexual assault prevention and response stand downs):** During fiscal years 2013 and 2014 the Air Force conducted sexual assault prevention and response stand downs. In addition, sexual assault prevention and response has been incorporated into every level of command training. The Wing and Group Commander Course was updated in fiscal year 2014. The Air Force Squadron Commander Course was under update as the year closed.
- **Assess transition policies that ensure Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command:** Air Force Instruction 36-2102, *Base Level Relocation Procedures* and Air Force Instruction 36-2103, *Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program* address the eSponsorship Program as a tool used to ensure service members obtain personal assistance through sponsorship. The purpose of sponsorship includes welcoming and assisting newly arrived Airmen and their families and helps to reduce stress and anxiety as they integrate into the organization. Our initial military training curriculums have incorporated an understanding of sexual assault and resources available (24/7 Safe Helpline) to our Airmen during this vulnerable transition time from a training environment to permanent installation.

At the end of fiscal year 2014 the Air Force status for the five applicable tasks due for completion by May 2015 are as follows:

- **Implement the 2014-2016 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy:** This work is ongoing as described above and below and is expected to be complete in the timelines specified.
- **Conduct specialized leader sexual assault prevention training:** All Air Force leadership courses have sexual assault prevention and response specific training. During fiscal year 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office began a review of all sexual assault prevention and response training curriculum. By the end of the year both the Wing and Group Commander Courses were updated and work had begun on the Squadron Commander Course. During fiscal year 2015, the Squadron Commander Course will be updated along with first

line supervisor training.

- **Develop and expand gender-responsive and culturally competent programs (e.g., mentorship, initial entry) to address healthy relationships and active bystander intervention —with the emphasis that the Core Values should anchor all actions— in order to support the establishment of a culture of mutual respect:** In August and September 2014, an informal working group developed a plan for creating and implementing these programs. The working group reviewed Air Force policies and made adjustments as appropriate in areas that can advance the development of healthy cultures. In addition, the team identified a number of methods and approaches for training, education and development, assessment, and support programs specifically designed to strengthen processes and competencies consistent with social courage, adherence to standards, ethical decision-making, empathy, and healthy relationships, all grounded in our Core Values.
- **Review and if necessary expand Department of Defense and Service alcohol policies to address factors beyond individual use (e.g., pricing, outlet density, *Arizona Safer Bars Alliance*):** During late summer 2014, a cross-functional working group reviewed existing Air Force alcoholic beverage related policies to determine if there were updates required. The group found that although the Air Force has had a long-standing alcohol de-glamorization program in place, there were areas for improvement. The working group identified and began work on five areas where the existing program policies required revision. First, the latest research-based findings on reducing alcohol-related violence will be provided to commanders to better inform local policy development. Bystander intervention training will be required for alcohol servers on every Air Force installation. Standard hours will be established for the sale of alcohol on every Air Force installation. Installation commanders will be required to work with community partners on responsible alcohol sales practices and bystander intervention training for alcohol servers off installation. Finally, the authority for lowering drinking age on installations where the host nation has a lower drinking age than the United States will be elevated to the Major Command Commander (4-star General Officer).
- **Develop a process for command review of information on sex-related offenses in personnel service records of members of the Armed Forces (for purpose of reducing likelihood that repeat offenses will escape notice) in accordance with section 1745 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014:** On September 17, 2014, an update to Air Force Instruction 36-2406, *Officer and Enlisted Evaluation Systems*, was published. This update mandated that commanders will ensure complaints of sex-related offenses against the Airman assigned to their command, regardless of grade, resulting in conviction by court-martial, non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action (for purposes of this guidance memorandum a punitive administrative action is defined as a letter of reprimand) are annotated in the Airman's evaluation, specifically, on the enlisted performance report, officer performance report or permanent training

report which will be filed in the Airman's personnel service record. It also mandated that the commander of a unit will review the personnel record of every Airman, regardless of grade, assigned and/or transferred into his or her command to ensure knowledge of and familiarization with the Airman's history of sex-related offenses in order to reduce the likelihood that repeat offenses will escape the notice of subsequent and higher level commanders. This responsibility will be conducted by the immediate commander of the Airman at the lowest unit level. These responsibilities may not be delegated.

At the end of fiscal year 2014 the Air Force status for the two applicable tasks due for completion by May 2016 was as follows:

- **Explore the development of (enhancement of existing) sexual assault deterrence measures and messaging (e.g., publishing court-martial results):** Air Force significant sexual assault trial results from 2010 through November 2014 have been posted on the Air Force Judge Advocate General's website. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office also provides the link to the sexual assault prosecutions on their website. For fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office intends to deliver this information to Airmen through other venues such as training.
- **Institute recurring senior leadership meetings (e.g., quarterly field officer/general officer drumbeat, leader summits) to review sexual assault prevention programs (not case management group meeting):** The Under Secretary of the Air Force and the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force host a monthly Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Council attended by representatives from every Air Force major command that addresses current topics, shares best practices, and addresses issues from the field.

At the end of fiscal year 2014 the Air Force status for the two applicable tasks due for completion in May 2017 was as follows:

- **Implement policies that appropriately address high-risk situations targeted by potential offenders:** Late in fiscal year 2014, planning began for an Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Summit to be held during fiscal year 2015. Airmen from across the Air Force will come together with experts in sexual assault prevention to develop tools to address prevention and offender dynamics. As appropriate, policies will be updated based upon that dialogue to address high-risk situations targeted by potential offenders.
- **Identify and implement incentives for the prevention of sexual assault and other related behaviors (e.g., alcohol abuse, sexual harassment, hazing):** Upon completion of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Summit in January 2015 the Air Force will update and then execute an improved sexual assault prevention strategy. As noted, alcohol policies will be updated to limit availability and make sure that servers have been trained on bystander intervention. To improve the way leaders approach the spectrum of harm the Air Force will begin

cross-training equal opportunity and sexual assault prevention and response professionals to improve the commander's ability to identify emerging climate issues earlier. Finally, during fiscal year 2015, the Air Force annual training will include blocks on victim empathy and interaction to improve the way Airmen treat each other.

The Air Force is on track to complete the tasks laid out in the Department of Defense 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy within the timelines provided.

**1.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

In August 2014, the Director, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and members of her staff attended an Office of the Secretary Defense hosted visit to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia. The purpose of the visit was to meet with members of the Centers for Disease Control Prevention Division to discuss sexual assault prevention measures.

During this visit, the Centers for Disease Control provided the sexual assault prevention and response leaders an overview of sexual violence prevention. The overview included a discussion of alcohol policies and an overview of the military portion of the *Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Wives of Active Duty Men* study. The Centers for Disease Control educated the team on prevention and delivered presentations on bystander intervention strategies and an overview of the Center for Disease Control's Rape Prevention and Education Program. These briefings included a discussion on shifting efforts to a more robust focus on prevention, recommending qualities of a prevention expert, and how to apply a prevention strategy. The trip concluded with an informative discussion on a way ahead and future collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control. The trip afforded valuable insight on required qualities for a highly qualified expert and advice on developing our own prevention roadmap.

The information and lessons learned from this visit are instrumental in furthering the Air Force's development of its own prevention strategy and in conducting our first Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Summit in January 2015.

In August 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course was held in conjunction with the National Sexual Assault Conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During the first two days of the combined course and conference Air Force personnel instructed candidates on ethics and Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database training. The final three days were spent at the National Sexual Assault Conference. This conference is one of the finest learning opportunities for our sexual assault response coordinators to gain the continuing education credits that are necessary to maintain credentials and learn from some of the leading presenters regarding sexual assault in the country.

**1.13 Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.**

In January 2015, the Director, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office will host a Sexual Assault Prevention Summit targeting the development of future prevention measures and programs. The 2015 Sexual Assault Prevention Summit will be the first event since 2007 dedicated directly to sexual assault prevention. In 2007, the Air Force's Sexual Assault Prevention and Risk Reduction Symposium developed bystander intervention training, which is still an active prevention measure instilled in Airman today. Unlike the 2007 event, our Sexual Assault Prevention Summit will pair 150 Airmen with industries' leading prevention experts. The Air Force is hopeful that this Summit will operationalize the latest research from the academic community on sexual violence prevention into enduring prevention measures.

Upon completion of the summit, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office will translate the information and education into an updated 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. The 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy will become the foundational guidance in developing consistent and effective prevention training for implementation throughout the Air Force.

**2. Line of Effort 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”**

**2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.”**

**Overview:** The Air Force is committed to achieving high competence in every investigation of sexual assault, which begins with an unrestricted report and an independent and professional investigation by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. The Air Force’s investigative resources are structured to yield timely and accurate results based on scientifically informed techniques to maximize the recovery of physical and testimonial evidence while minimizing the potential for victim re-traumatization. The Air Force has developed and implemented specialized investigative capabilities that enable professional, responsive, and accurate investigations that are independent from the chain of command. Reference questions 2.2 and 2.4 for an outline of this new capability. Understanding the complexity of sex crime cases, the Air Force established a worldwide special victim’s investigation and prosecution capability, primarily comprised of 24 sexual assault investigators. The special victim’s investigation and prosecution capability is comprised of a distinct, recognizable group of professionals who collaborate to ensure effective, timely, responsive worldwide victim support, and a capability to investigate and address sexual assault offenses in order to hold perpetrators appropriately accountable.

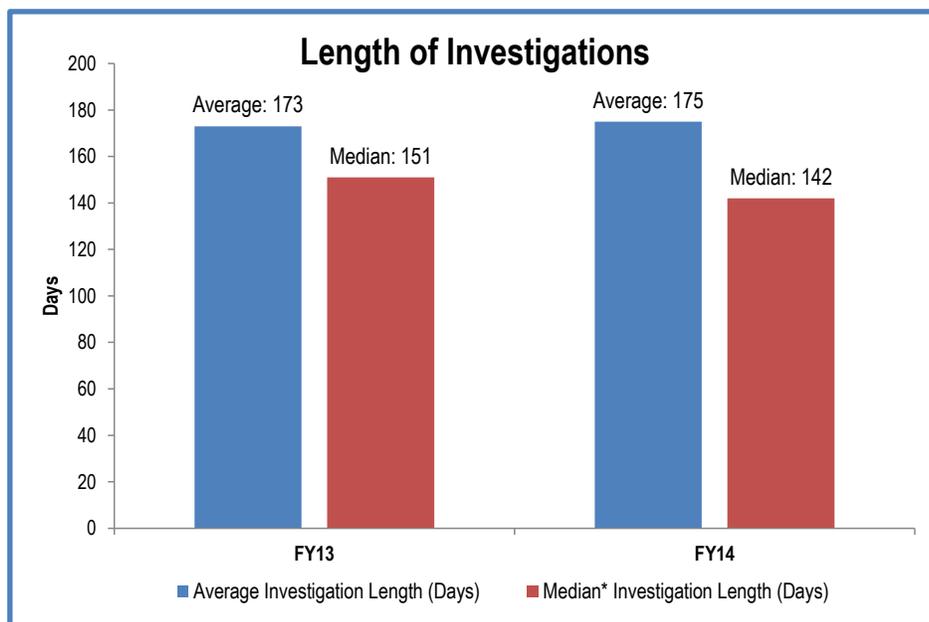
The Air Force Office of Special Investigations bears sole responsibility for investigating all allegations of rape, sexual assault, non-consensual sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, and abusive sexual contact allegations over which the Air Force has investigative jurisdiction. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations is committed to achieving high competence in every investigation of sexual assault and conducts these investigations free of command influence. In accordance with federal law, the Commander Air Force Office of Special Investigations is given the authority to independently open and conduct criminal investigations. Only the Secretary of the Air Force may direct the Air Force Office of Special Investigations to terminate an investigation not being conducted at the request of the Department of Defense Inspector General, and only the Department of Defense Inspector General may direct the Air Force Office of Special Investigations to terminate an investigation conducted at the direction of the Department of Defense Inspector General.

Air Force Office of Special Investigations’ agents use a Sexual Assault Investigative Plan Worksheet and Sufficiency Assessment Tool to draft written investigative plans. The tool was designed to focus collaboration between agents and military justice judge advocates. It allows them to integrate legal sufficiency (Manual for Courts-Martial Articles 120 and 80 elements of proof) with investigative sufficiency (i.e., investigative activities apt to reveal information probative to the elements of the crimes). Forensic science consultants, agents with a master’s degree in forensic science, assist on all rape and sexual assault investigations. Agents leveraged the Department of Defense Inspector General’s ability to provide administrative subpoenas to obtain evidence in support of multiple sexual assault investigations in fiscal year 2014.

Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations has armed its field units with

cutting-edge investigative tools. These new resources include state-of-the-art alternate lighting source equipment to greatly enhance field agents' capabilities to detect the presence of forensic evidence at sexual assault crime scenes, new video cameras and digital single-lens reflex cameras, and crime scene sketching software in support of crime scene processing at 236 units worldwide. Agents assigned to Air Force Office of Special Investigations' field units also now employ cyber tools to conduct limited field processing of digital and multimedia evidence. This capability enables agents to image both hard drives and cell phones in order to quickly collect probative information and identify additional investigative leads. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations purchased evidence drying chambers in 2014 for 60 field units to facilitate the timely and thorough processing of forensic evidence to support sexual assault investigations. Drying chambers are used to dry and preserve bloodstained or wet biological evidence.

The Department of Defense Inspector General reviewed a random sample of sexual assault cases closed in 2010 and published a report titled, *Evaluation of the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations Sexual Assault Investigations*. The published report concluded 89% of the investigations reviewed had met or exceeded its investigative standards. During 2014, the Department of Defense Inspector General reported on a new random review of sexual assault cases closed by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations conducted in 2013, which found 100% of the investigations met or exceeded its investigative standards; no cases were returned for additional investigation activity. A direct comparison of the two Department of Defense Inspector General assessments clearly demonstrates an improvement in the quality of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' sexual assault investigations.



**Chart 2.1- Investigation Length**

In July 2014, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations Commander established new expectations and timeliness targets for completing all but the most complex sexual

assault cases. It is imperative to note sexual assault investigations are independent and unique from one another, and ensuring agents conduct high quality investigations remains paramount. The chart above portrays the average and median length of adult sexual offense investigations closed by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations in fiscal years 2013 and 2014. The commander's new expectations and targets had driven the median length of adult sex offense investigations down to 88 days and the average length down to 128 days for cases closed during the last two months of fiscal year 2014. This bodes well for fiscal year 2015 and is a positive indication that future investigations will be both high quality and more timely than in past years.

**2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim's Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigation Offices.**

Understanding the complexity of sexual crime cases, the Air Force established a worldwide special victim's investigation and prosecution capability, comprised of a distinct, recognizable group of professionals who collaborate to ensure effective, timely, responsive worldwide victim support, and a capability to investigate and address sexual assault offenses in order to hold perpetrators appropriately accountable. This Air Force worldwide special victim's investigation and prosecution capability is primarily comprised of 24 sexual assault investigators and nine special victims' unit senior trial counsel. The 24 sexual assault investigators have been stationed at locations with the highest sexual offense caseloads, where they serve as the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' primary special victim's investigation and prosecution capability investigators and sexual assault investigation subject-matter experts. To the greatest extent possible, these investigators are the lead agents on sexual assault investigations within their units. All specially designated sexual assault investigators are required to complete the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program within 180 days of assuming their duties.

One of the 24 sexual assault investigator billets has been designated as the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' Sexual Assault Investigations and Operations Consultant and is located at Joint Base Andrews, Maryland. The individual assigned to this billet is available to provide all Air Force Office of Special Investigations' units with guidance on sexual assault investigation tools, techniques, and best practices. This agent also serves as the command's focal point for special victim's investigation and prosecution capabilities and works closely with the Air Force Judge Advocate's Special Victims' Unit Chief of Policy and Coordination. This agent may review recently opened, high-interest sexual assault cases to determine whether the owning unit's investigative plan is sufficiently scoped to address all pertinent aspects of the allegation. The agent may also provide detailed advice and on-scene assistance for particularly complicated cases (e.g., those with serial offenders, complex evidentiary issues, etc.). The Air Force Office of Special Investigations has other investigations and operations consultants who assist field agents in conducting violent crime investigations, to include sexual assault cases. However, the sexual assault investigations and operations consultant serves as the primary Air Force Office of Special Investigations' subject-matter expert for sexual offenses and focuses his or her field assistance on those investigative activities most likely to result in probative information or evidence for sexual assault cases.

Another sexual assault investigator was assigned to the United States Air Force Special Investigations Academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and provides both basic and advanced sexual assault investigations training to Air Force Office of Special Investigations and Air Force judge advocate personnel. The remaining 22 sexual assault investigators are assigned to units based on the rate of annual sexual assault case openings over the preceding five years, agent manning levels at the supported installations, and investigative timeliness trends at the respective Air Force Office of Special Investigations' unit. The installations with assigned sexual assault investigators currently include Joint Base San Antonio, Texas (3 agents); Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma (2 agents); Ramstein Air Base, Germany (2 agents); Peterson Air Force Base/United States Air Force Academy, Colorado (2 agents); Eglin Air Force Base/Hurlburt Field, Florida (2 agents); Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas (1 agent); Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi (1 agent); Lakenheath Air Base, United Kingdom (1 agent); Kadena Air Base, Japan (1 agent); Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming (1 agent); Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada (1 agent); Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (1 agent); Joint Base Andrews, MD (1 agent); Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona (1 agent); Travis Air Force Base, California (1 agent) and Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota (1 agent). The locations are adjusted as needed, based upon recent sexual assault case trends. Sexual assault investigators are supported by specialists (psychologists, forensic science consultants, polygraph examiners, criminal analysts, technical services, etc.) assigned to various Air Force Office of Special Investigations' specialty centers around the world.

**2.3 Describe your progress in implementing special victim's investigation and prosecution capability case assessment protocol for open and closed sexual assault, child abuse, and serious domestic violence cases.**

All open investigations are regularly reviewed by experienced Air Force Office of Special Investigations' agents both within the owning unit and at the intermediate headquarters level. Lead investigators are provided feedback throughout the investigation based on these reviews. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations' Sexual Assault Investigations and Operations Consultant randomly reviews open sexual assault investigations and provides suggestions to investigators as appropriate. Finally, experienced agents assigned to the Investigations, Operations and Collections Nexus, a direct reporting unit to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations and a Center of Excellence providing operational support to units, selectively review cases based on their complexity, potential for generating interest outside Air Force Office of Special Investigations' channels or upon request. The Investigations, Operations and Collections Nexus has the authority to direct field units to take actions based on their review.

In addition, in 2012, Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations began randomly selecting and reviewing between 10 and 15 percent of all criminal investigations closed each month. In 2014, the rate of randomly selected cases was increased to 25 percent. These comprehensive reviews, which include sexual offenses, child abuse and serious domestic violence investigations, focus on ensuring cases are of high quality. Cases with deficiencies are returned to the appropriate field unit for additional

investigative work. Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations' random case review results are briefed monthly to senior Air Force Office of Special Investigations' leaders, including the region commanders responsible for field investigations. Agency senior leaders also receive regular data pertaining to the timeliness of investigations. Case assessment information, together with timeliness data, helps Air Force Office of Special Investigations' commanders maintain the oversight needed to ensure investigations are both high quality and timely.

The Department of Defense Inspector General reviewed a random sample of sexual assault cases closed in 2010 and published a report titled, *Evaluation of the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations Sexual Assault Investigations*. The published report concluded 89% of the investigations reviewed had met or exceeded in efforts to achieve the investigation endstate: "investigative resources yield timely and accurate results." The Department of Defense Inspector General recently completed a random review of sexual assault cases closed by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations in 2013 and 100% met or exceeded its investigative standards; no cases were returned for additional investigation activity. A direct comparison of the two Department of Defense Inspector General assessments clearly demonstrates an improvement in the quality of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' sexual assault investigations.

**2.4 Describe your progress in enhancing training for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.**

**Criminal Investigator Training Program/Basic Special Investigations Course:** Air Force Office of Special Investigations' recruits receive their entry-level investigative training at the United States Air Force Special Investigations Academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. The United States Air Force Special Investigations Academy is charged with converting Air Force Office of Special Investigations' training requirements into fielded capabilities. The Academy's reach encompasses basic agent training and credentialing, as well as advanced investigation and wartime mission training. New Air Force Office of Special Investigations' special agent recruits begin training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center with an 11.5-week course called the Criminal Investigator Training Program. Trainees from almost all federal investigative agencies attend this course. The Criminal Investigator Training Program provides basic investigative training in law, interviewing, handling informants, evidence processing, search and seizure, arrest techniques, report writing, testifying, and surveillance. These skills are all applicable to conducting sexual assault investigations.

Following the completion of the Criminal Investigator Training Program, Air Force Office of Special Investigations' special agent recruits enter seven and half weeks of training in the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' specific Basic Special Investigations Course. Topics of instruction taught in the Basic Special Investigations Course include: Air Force Office of Special Investigations' organization and mission; ethics; investigative responsibility and jurisdiction; cognitive interviewing technique; interrogations; military law; crimes against persons (physical and sexual); liaison with other law enforcement

agencies; the role of investigative experts; computer crimes; forensic sciences and cognitive biases. Like the Criminal Investigator Training Program, the curriculum taught in the Basic Special Investigations Course is the foundation for running all sexual assault investigations. The Basic Special Investigations Course has received accreditation from both the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the Community College of the Air Force. During fiscal year 2014, there were 158 graduates of the Criminal Investigator Training Program and Basic Special Investigations Course.

Most Air Force Office of Special Investigations sex offense investigations training techniques are taught in five blocks of instruction in the Air Force Office of Special Investigations Basic Special Investigations Course. More than 30 hours of classroom training are provided in these five blocks of instruction that specifically relate to conducting sex offense investigations. Below is a summary of each of the five blocks of instruction as well as the course's mock sexual assault case (practical exercise).

- Characteristics of Evidence (Eight hours: Four-hour lecture and four-hour lab): This block of instruction provides an overview of the types of evidence and familiarization with class and individual characteristics identifiable in various types of physical and biological evidences. This information is the basis for developing deductive reasoning skills, as well as a greater appreciation of the probative and perishable nature of physical and biological evidence. It introduces requisite concepts (e.g., Locard's Theory of Evidence Transfer) that are later built upon in the crime scene processing block of instruction.
- Crime Scene Processing (Six hours: Two-hour lecture and four-hour lab): This course builds upon the basic crime scene skills the students learned during the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Criminal Investigator Training Program and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations Basic Special Investigations Course, Characteristics of Evidence block of instruction (above). The instruction familiarizes students with the contents and use of Air Force Office of Special Investigations' crime scene handbook. It also introduces students to the basics of crime scene management and organization.
- Sexual Assault Investigations (Four and a half hours: Four-hour lecture and 30-minute lab): This block of instruction identifies various issues encountered when investigating sexual assault in the Air Force. Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which includes the offenses of rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, and abusive sexual contact, is explained. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations' policies pertaining to other offenses of a sexual nature are covered in detail. Department of Defense definitions and policy for sexual assaults are explained as is the Department of Defense restricted reporting policy and its impact on investigative activity. Students are exposed to the components of a sexual assault forensic examination and are taught the procedures used when collecting evidence from this examination.
- Difficult Sexual Assault Cases (One-hour lecture): This training topic addresses the various issues encountered during difficult sexual assault investigations, such

as alcohol impairment, drug-facilitated sex offenses, and the special challenges posed by cases involving multiple suspects.

- Interviews and Interrogations (12 hours: Four-hour lecture and eight-hour lab): This block of instruction introduces students to the proper methods for preparing for interviews and interrogations. The training teaches students the proper way to provide rights advisements to suspects under Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and how to develop “themes” in suspect interrogations. It also emphasizes the need to carefully listen to information provided by victims, witnesses and suspects, and presents the procedures for documenting the results of interviews in written statements and investigative reports.
- Practical Exercise (30 hours): This is a mock sexual assault investigation that is conducted for the duration of the course. All aspects of an investigation are incorporated to include: victim interview(s), crime scene processing, medical staff interviews, consultations with forensic science consultants, consultations with staff judge advocates, consultation with other members of the special victim’s investigation and prosecution capability, working with sexual assault response coordinators, records checks, request for assistance from other agencies, witness interview(s), subject interview(s), briefing military leadership (commanders and first sergeants).

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations established a Basic Extension Program in March 2012 to provide newly credentialed agents with enhanced knowledge and capabilities in core mission areas at the start of their careers by systematically building upon basic skills provided at the Criminal Investigator Training Program and Basic Special Investigations Course using fully interactive distance learning courses. The Basic Extension Program is formal on-the-job training that provides recently-credentialed agents with supervised training during their first fifteen months as a new special agent. The curriculum includes 70 hours of training directly related to sexual assault investigations. The Basic Extension Program covers areas related to sexual assault investigations including: interviews, interrogations, evidence, liaison, investigative writing, testifying, and operational planning. The Basic Extension Program has received Federal Law Enforcement Training Center accreditation.

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations provides sexual assault response refresher training to all agents annually through its computer-based training system. This is an on-line web-based refresher-training course developed by Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations specifically for its agents. The course is designed to fulfill the Department of Defense 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 false information, and working with victim advocates and sexual assault response coordinators. All Air Force Office of Special Investigations’ agents are required to complete this course annually.

All Air Force Office of Special Investigations' agents receive more than 225 hours of training directly related to conducting sexual assault investigations through the courses outlined above and are in compliance with the training requirements outlined in Section 585 of Public Law 112-81, Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*, and Department of Defense Instruction 5505.18, *Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense*.

Experienced agents routinely attend advanced courses. The courses pertain to, or contain information specifically related to sex offense investigations and include the following:

**Air Force Office of Special Investigations Forensic Science Consultants Training**

**Program:** The Forensic Science Consultants Program is a one-year Air Force Institute of Technology Training Program for competitively selected special agents. FG graduates receive a Master of Forensic Sciences Degree from The George Mason University or the University of Florida. Students also complete a concurrent one-year fellowship in forensic medicine at the US Army Criminal Investigations Laboratory. Course work includes extensive training in the recognition and assessment of physical, biological, and medical evidence to resolve complex violent crimes, including sex offenses. Graduates from this program frequently assist field investigators with the forensic science aspects of major crimes of violence, including all rape and serious sexual assault cases. Additionally, they frequently provide training to field investigators on varied topics related to investigating violent crime, including sexual assaults. During fiscal year 2014, 16 agents graduated from the training program.

**Air Force Office of Special Investigations Advanced General Criminal Investigations**

**Course:** The Advanced General Criminal Investigations Course is an in-residence two-week course held at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center that is conducted by Air Force Office of Special Investigation's Academy faculty. It encompasses a wide variety of topics relating to criminal investigations, including interviewing, photographing, processing crime scenes and sexual assault investigations (victim sensitivity, handling reports with inconsistencies, etc.). The target audience for this course is agents in supervisory positions. Students are provided 49 hours of instruction specifically related to sexual assault investigations. The course had 36 graduates in fiscal year 2014.

**Special Agent Laboratory Training Course:** This is a one-week in-residence course taught at the United States Army Criminal Investigations Laboratory located within the Defense Forensic Science Center at the Gillem Enclave in Forest Park, Georgia. The course is taught by laboratory experts assigned to United States Army Criminal Investigations Laboratory. The course consists of both lecture and hands-on training to acquaint experienced investigators with more advanced topics related to evidence recognition, evidence handling and preservation, as well as state-of-the-art forensic science protocols used to analyze physical and biological evidence. Several blocks of instruction pertain specifically to biological and physical evidence encountered in sexual offense investigations, including hair and fibers, blood, semen, sexual assault

examinations, etc. The course is normally held two times each year and is open to all experienced criminal investigators in the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. However, Air Force Office of Special Investigations' agents who supervise major criminal investigations are most frequently selected to attend. The course size is limited to 18 agents. Two Air Force agents graduated from the course during fiscal year 2014.

**Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program:** In August 2012, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations established a new Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program to train both the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' special agents and Air Force prosecutors in advanced sexual assault investigation topics and techniques. The Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program serves as a robust platform to develop the cross-disciplinary skills necessary to establish the Air Force special victim's investigation and prosecution capability required by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013, Section 573. The program is an eight-day, 64-hour course designed to provide advanced specialized training for criminal investigators and prosecutors. The advanced topics taught at the program include cognitive bias, cognitive interviewing, topics on better understanding and treatment of victims of sexual assault, advanced topics on predatory behaviors of sexual assault perpetrators, advanced crime scene processing, special investigative techniques, domestic violence, and other topics. Investigators who have successfully completed the Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program will be identified through the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' Learning Management System. This will enable Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations to identify investigators who may serve within the special victim's investigation and prosecution capability.

Each Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program class is comprised of 30 students (18 special agents, six Security Forces Joint Sexual Assault Team members and six judge advocates). The intermixing of agents, security forces and judge advocates fosters collaboration, enables students to discuss Air Force-specific policies, procedures and challenges throughout the course, and has proven critical to building the special victim's investigation and prosecution capability across the Air Force. In fiscal year 2014, 83 people graduated from the Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations plans to conduct five iterations of Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program in fiscal year 2015 to provide advanced sexual assault training to an additional 30 Air Force judge advocates and 120 Air Force investigators. The Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program regularly receives some of the best student critiques of any of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' training courses. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board granted initial accreditation status to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program at a November 18-21, 2014 meeting in Glynco, Georgia. The board is the accrediting body for all federal law enforcement training and support programs. To achieve accreditation, agencies submit to an independent review of their academy and program to ensure compliance with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation standards and procedures in the areas of: program administration, training staff, training development, and training delivery, with an additional 20 standards for academies. Accreditation is a cyclical process occurring every five years. Each year, agencies must submit annual reports in preparation for reaccreditation, which is a new and independent

review of the academy and its program.

An Air Force Office of Special Investigations' Operational Psychologist and experienced Sexual Crimes Investigator provide both classroom instruction and practical training to each Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program class on the cognitive interview technique. This technique is a more open, less direct style of eliciting information, designed to empower victims and improve their ability to provide detailed information. This technique was developed by Dr. Ronald Fisher, a Professor of Psychology at Florida International University, and has proven through years of peer-reviewed scientific research to significantly increase both the quantity and quality of information received from victims and witnesses. Beginning in July 2014, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations has also incorporated cognitive interviewing into the Basic Special Investigations Course entry-level instruction provided to Air Force Office of Special Investigations' agent trainees at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia.

**Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course:** The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School established the Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course in 2013, incorporating course material focused on sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse. In order to foster a collaborative approach to special victim's investigation and prosecution capability investigations and prosecutions, agents and judge advocates jointly attend the Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course at The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School. Since the course's inception in 2013, 12 Air Force Office of Special Investigations' agents have attended the Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course.

**2.5 Describe your progress in developing joint doctrine for investigations to incorporate Service interoperability and command independence consistent with authorities of Military Criminal Investigation Officers in the operational/institutional environment.**

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Naval Criminal Investigative Service and Army Criminal Investigation Command meet regularly in the Russell Knox Building in Quantico, Virginia to discuss ways for our organizations to share expertise and collaborate on issues of mutual concern, including sexual assault.

**2.6 Describe your progress in sustaining the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies.**

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations' Forensics Program Manager is the chair of the requirements working group for several technology initiatives under development at the Department of Defense level, as well as an active member of the Defense Forensic Enterprise Research, Development, Test and Evaluation working groups. In fiscal year 2014, the Military Criminal Investigation Organizations collaborated on the development of a Department of Defense Evidence Management System, Major Case Response Teams

and a Joint School House training program. Air Force Office of Special Investigations has also partnered with the Federal Bureau of Investigations to look at possible solutions to technology requirements within the Department of Defense.

**2.7 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing.**

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations established a Forensic Science Consultant position at the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory in 2013 to help facilitate the processing of forensic evidence collected in support of Air Force investigations. The Air Force also continues to fund nine DNA/trace-evidence analysts to focus solely on Air Force cases. This investment has driven the time required for DNA analysis down from 180 days in 2004 to 46 days in 2014.

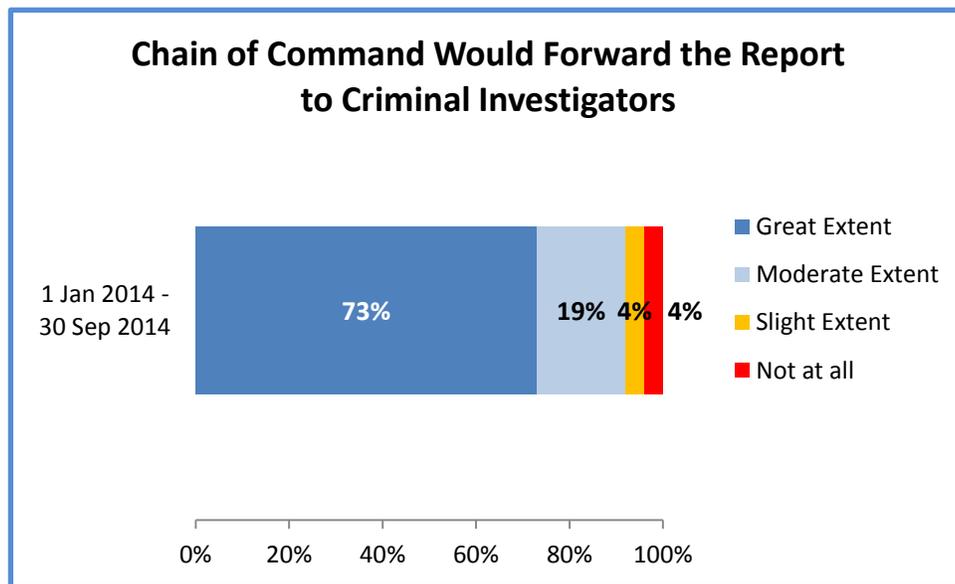
**2.8 Describe your progress in ensuring that all sexual assault crimes are immediately reported to Military Criminal Investigation Offices to establish investigative oversight and coordination.**

Air Force commanders are required by Air Force Instruction 36-6001, *Sexual Assault, Prevention and Response Program*, paragraph 6.1.1, to take immediate steps to notify Air Force Office of Special Investigations or the appropriate criminal investigative agency when they are notified of an alleged rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, or attempts to commit any of these offenses. Paragraph 2.12 of the Air Force Instruction states that “any Air Force military member or civilian employee (other than those authorized to receive confidential communications) who receives a report of a sexual assault incident about a subordinate in the individual’s supervisory chain, shall, as soon as possible, report the matter to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations.” A violation of this provision may be punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (Article 92, failure to obey a lawful order) for military members or by administrative disciplinary action for civilian members.

Per Air Force Instruction 71-101, *Special Investigations*, Volume 1, paragraph 1.5, “Commanders/Directors at all levels shall ensure that criminal allegations or suspected criminal allegations involving persons affiliated with the Department of Defense or any property or programs under their control or authority are referred to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization or law enforcement organization. Action authorities, or designees, will not order or permit any type of commander directed investigation or inquiry when there is an ongoing investigation without coordinating with Air Force Office of Special Investigations and the servicing Staff Judge Advocate.”

The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Organizational Climate Survey is designed to measure command climate and the confidence of Airmen in the appropriate execution of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Beginning in January 2014, the Air Force mandated the use of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey. Prior to the use of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Organizational Climate Survey, the Air Force used a Unit Climate

Assessment tool to survey and focus on potential equal opportunity and harassment issues within Air Force organizations. In 2012, the Air Force updated policy to combat sexual assault and began fielding the survey to unit members within 120 days of a commander assuming command of a new unit and annually thereafter. The results from these surveys are not only provided to the commander, but also to members under the commander's command and to the commander's leadership. Since the surveys are completed annually, commanders are able to identify areas for improvement and issues that need to be addressed during their tenure. Airmen are asked through the survey whether they believe their chain of command would report a sexual assault allegation to criminal investigators.



**Chart 2.2 – Responses to Chain of Command Would Forward a Sexual Assault Report to Criminal Investigators**

The responses to this question on the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey suggest that approximately 92% of Airmen trust that their chain of command would forward sexual assault reports to criminal investigators. 8% of Airmen believed their chain of command would make either a “slight” or “no effort at all” in forwarding reports to criminal investigators. Maintaining a high level of confidence is important to ensuring Airmen who wish to make an unrestricted report have confidence in the investigation and accountability process.

**2.9 Describe your progress in ensuring prompt military criminal investigation office investigative notification to commanders and sexual assault response coordinators concurrent with initiating an investigation of a sexual assault crime.**

Air Force Office of Special Investigations’ agents are required by policy to notify the commander when a member of his or her unit is identified as the subject of an

investigation. Agents are also required by policy to notify the sexual assault response coordinator as soon as possible once they have initiated a sexual assault investigation.

**Tri-letter Agreement:** One of the historical assessment challenges was the lack of consistent communication between the various organizations involved in sexual assault prevention and response. The available information was inconsistent and disjointed, making assessment difficult. In July 2014, The Judge Advocate General of the Air Force, the Commander of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and the Director of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office co-signed a memorandum to the field encouraging collaboration and information sharing between their respective offices at the installation level. This initiative will help to ensure accurate accounting of sexual assault cases, which will increase the fidelity and amount of information on sexual assaults occurring in the Air Force. Based on this memorandum, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office now provides a listing of unrestricted reports that are missing relevant information relative to subject, investigation, and disposition to the installation sexual assault response coordinators. The sexual assault response coordinators are then asked to coordinate with the installation Air Force Office of Special Investigations and Judge Advocate Offices to obtain the missing information.

**2.10 Describe your continuing efforts to foster early coordination between investigators and judge advocates when initiating a sexual assault investigation.**

The Inspector General, The Judge Advocate General, and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations Commander signed a memorandum of agreement in 2009 mandating investigators and trial counsel at every installation work closely on violent crime cases from inception to investigative completion. The requirement to collaborate early and often on all major criminal cases, including sexual assault, domestic violence and child abuse, has since been codified in both Air Force Office of Special Investigations and Judge Advocate policy instructions.

At the installation level, Air Force Office of Special Investigations investigators and trial counsel work together from the start of a case through completion. Although general requirements for judge advocate and investigator coordination are found in Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, staff judge advocates at the installation level develop local procedures with their servicing Air Force Office of Special Investigations' detachment commander to coordinate with agents as early as possible in the investigative stages of a case. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations notifies the legal office when criminal investigations are initiated. As soon as practicable after being notified of an open investigation, the Staff Judge Advocate designates an investigative support team, composed of an attorney and paralegal, when appropriate, to provide initial counsel to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' case agent on the new investigation. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations briefs the designated judge advocate on initial investigative steps.

The collaborative process continues during the development of an investigative plan and the investigative support team works with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' case agent in identifying potential criminal offenses for investigation and comparing

evidence in the case with the elements of proof for a given offense. The judge advocate also coordinates with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' case agent on subject interviews.

As appropriate, investigative support team members or judge advocate staff members attend the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' case review meetings and the investigators attend relevant judge advocate military justice meetings. The investigative support team reviews and updates the initial proof analysis crafted by trial counsel to address the elements of suspected offenses, evidence, anticipated objections, and potential defenses for each specification. The judge advocate assigned to the team will discuss the results of the analysis with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' case agents.

The Judge Advocate General's Corps Chief Senior Trial Counsel and Special Victims' Unit Chief of Policy and Coordination both teach at the introductory sexual assault investigation course for Air Force Office of Special Investigations' investigators held five times each year at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. These lessons always include an emphasis on early and continuous coordination between base prosecutors and investigators.

Within 30 days of the conclusion of trial, the Staff Judge Advocate and members of the trial team conduct case reviews with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' case agents to review lessons learned. This local process is facilitated by the Air Force special victim reach-back capability located at Joint Base Andrews, Maryland. This team consists of Air Force Office of Special Investigations' Sexual Assault Investigation and Operations Consultant and The Judge Advocate General's Corps Special Victims' Unit Chief of Policy and Coordination. These two positions collaborate to ensure productive integration between the Air Force Office of Special Investigations and judge advocate personnel working at the base level. The Special Victims' Unit Chief of Policy and Coordination regularly discusses investigative policies and potential reforms with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' Sexual Assault Investigation and Operations Consultant. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations and judge advocates use the reach-back capability as needed to access specific expertise. This interaction has extended to include collaboration in revising investigative approaches informed by the most recent trends and concerns in Air Force sexual assault investigations, but also fosters early engagement between investigators and judge advocates at all levels. Finally, the Sexual Assault Investigations and Operations Consultant and Special Victims' Unit Chief of Policy and Coordination collaborate to help ensure productive integration between the Air Force Office of Special Investigations and Judge Advocate personnel across the Air Force.

**2.11 For Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, describe your efforts to ensure sexual assault documentation (Department of Defense Forms 2910 and 2911) is retained for 50 years in accordance with Section 1723 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.**

Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations has published policy requiring retention of Department of Defense Forms 2911, *Sexual Assault Forensic Examination*

*Report*, in investigative case files and the retention of those files for 50 years for all sexual crimes investigated by Air Force Office of Special Investigations' agents. Specifically, Air Force Office of Special Investigations Manual 71-122, *Criminal Investigations*, Volume 1, paragraph 4.3.3.9. mandates agents "file hardcopies of the Department of Defense Form 2910, *Victim Reporting Preference Statement*, and Department of Defense Form 2911 in the Air Force Form 3986, *Case File Documents Outer Envelope*, of the case file, and attach electronic copies of the Department of Defense Forms 2910, *Victim Reporting Preference Statement*, and 2911 in the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' electronic investigative information management system." In addition, Air Force Office of Special Investigations Manual 71-121, *Processing and Reporting Investigative Matters*, paragraph 3.1.9.7 directs "all adult sexual assault investigative reports will be retained for a period of 50 years." Air Force Office of Special Investigations is in full compliance with Section 1723 of the National Defense Authorization Act.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is revising Air Force Instruction 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*. The revised instruction will direct sexual assault response coordinators to enter Department of Defense Forms 2910 into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database for all unrestricted reports of sexual assault, where they will be retained 50 years. Sexual assault response coordinators will also be directed to retain hard copies of all Department of Defense Forms 2910 associated with restricted reports of sexual assault for 50 years, consistent with Department of Defense guidance for the storage of personally identifiable information. The 50 year time frame for retention of Department of Defense Forms 2910 will start from the date the victim signs the form.

**2.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

Agents assigned to Air Force Office of Special Investigations' units worldwide liaison regularly with federal, state, local and military law enforcement agencies in their local vicinity. These meetings are conducted for the purpose of sharing criminal intelligence, requesting assistance in open investigations and providing updates on investigations run jointly with other law enforcement agencies.

**2.13 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.**

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations will continue to use random quality case reviews and increase the number of investigators with advanced sexual assault investigations training. Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations now randomly selects and thoroughly reviews 25 percent of all criminal investigations closed each month. The case review results are reported to senior headquarters and field leaders on a monthly basis.

Air Force Office of Special Investigations will continue to provide advanced sexual assault training through its Sexual Crimes Investigations Training Program discussed above in section 2.4. Five additional courses will be conducted in fiscal year 2015 to train 120

more investigators and 30 additional military prosecutors. The course has continually received excellent end-of-course reviews and is one of Air Force Office of Special Investigations' most sought-after in-residence training courses.

Finally, the Air Force developed and then became the first service to officially implement the Joint Sexual Assault Team concept in 2014. Joint sexual assault teams are a cooperative law enforcement initiative in which special agents and security forces investigators serve jointly on adult victim sexual assault investigation teams, working under direct supervision of Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents. These teams are force multipliers when combating sexual assault worldwide. The concept has been approved for implementation at 55 installations throughout the Air Force. Security forces investigators assigned to joint sexual assault teams will attend the Sexual Crime Investigations Training Program. This concept has been approved by the Department of Defense Inspector General for adoption by all military services.

**3. Line of Effort 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”**

**3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.”**

The Air Force provides a fair and equitable system of accountability. The system promotes justice, assists in maintaining good order and discipline, and promotes efficiency and effectiveness in the military establishment, thereby strengthening national security. Commanders are a critical part of this justice system. The Air Force innovated enhancements to our justice system within the special victim’s investigation and prosecution capability, providing specially trained attorneys, victim witness assistance personnel, domestic abuse and sexual assault victim advocates, and paralegals. The special victim’s investigation and prosecution capability is comprised of a distinct, recognizable group of professionals who collaborate to ensure effective, timely, responsive worldwide victim support, and a capability to investigate and address sexual assault offenses in order to hold perpetrators appropriately accountable.

In addition, within its cadre of seasoned senior trial counsel, the Air Force stood up a special victim’s unit consisting of several senior prosecutors who have in-depth training and experience in the prosecution of sexual assault crimes. These special victim’s unit prosecutors participate in approximately 80% of sexual assault trials Air Force-wide. In addition to prosecuting sexual assault cases, these prosecutors are also heavily involved in the training of local trial counsel in the nuances of sexual assault litigation.

The National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013 requires administrative discharge processing for those convicted of, but who did not receive a punitive discharge for, rape, sexual assault, and forcible sodomy under Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and attempts to commit these offenses, under Article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. In response, in July 2013, the Air Force adopted a substantially broader and more stringent policy by publishing Interim Change 7 to both Air Force Instruction 36-3206, *Administrative Discharge Procedures for Commissioned Officers*, and Air Force Instruction 36-3208, *Administrative Separation of Airmen*. Implemented throughout fiscal year 2014, these instructions now require mandatory discharge processing for any Airman who commits a sexual assault-type offense, regardless of whether that person was tried by court-martial. Since implementation, this process has proven to be an effective tool in holding perpetrators of sexual assault appropriately accountable. The fiscal year 2014 National Defense Authorization, section 1705, amended the Uniform Code of Military Justice to require a dismissal or dishonorable discharge for a court-martial conviction involving rape, sexual assault, rape or sexual assault of a child, forcible sodomy, or attempts of these offenses. Although a court-martial discharge is now required, administrative separations will still be processed for those Airmen with substantiated allegations that are disposed of outside a courts-martial or in cases that did not proceed to trial.

**3.2 Describe your progress in implementing a special victims’ advocacy/counsel for victims.**

On January 28, 2013, the Air Force established the federal government's first, large-scale Special Victims' Counsel Program as a pilot program for the Department of Defense to provide independent judge advocates to represent sexual assault victims eligible for legal assistance under Title 10 United States Code sections 1044, *Legal Assistance*, and 1565b, *Victims of Sexual Assault: Access to Legal Assistance and Services of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Victim Advocates*. The Air Force Judge Advocate General directed the creation of the Special Victims' Counsel Program to provide legal assistance to victims of sexual assault, help them better understand the investigation and legal process, ensure their rights are protected, and their voices heard.

On June 1, 2013, the Special Victims' Counsel Program transitioned from 60 judge advocates serving as part-time special victims' counsel, to 24 judge advocates serving as full-time special victims' counsel under an independent chain of command in the Air Force Legal Operations Agency, Special Victims' Counsel Division.

On August 14, 2013, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments to "establish a Special Victim's Advocacy Program best suited for that Service that provides legal advice and representation to the victim throughout the justice process." The Air Force's Special Victims' Counsel Program was already in full compliance with that directive and had been since its inception in January 2013.

Representation of all sexual assault victims by special victims' counsel was codified by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 under Title 10 United States Code Section 1044e, *Special Victims' Counsel for Victims of Sex-Related Offenses*. Under these provisions, beginning June 24, 2014, the Special Victims' Counsel Program began representing child victims of sexual assault and stalking victims who are eligible to receive military legal assistance.

As of September 2014, the Division now includes a headquarters staff with a colonel division chief, a general schedule-14 associate chief, a master sergeant special victims' paralegal manager; and 28 special victims' counsel and 10 special victims' paralegals at 19 locations worldwide. The number of special victims' counsel will continue to expand throughout fiscal year 2015. By January 2015, the total number of special victims' counsel will reach 33, and by summer of 2015 will expand to 40. As the number of special victims' counsel grows, the need for mid-level senior special victims' counsel to handle complex cases, assist in program administration and provide first-level supervision has become clear. Consequently, in January 2015, three senior special victims' counsel in the rank of major will join the program and they will be located at Joint Base San Antonio, Texas; Joint Base Andrews, Maryland; and Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada. Since the program's inception, special victims' counsel have represented more than 1,100 eligible victims of sexual assault, to include 18 child victims.

**3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the special victim's investigation and prosecution capability program (paralegals, Judge Advocates, Judges, special victims' counsel/victim legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized sexual assault prevention and response training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.**

Since the inception of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, The Judge Advocate General's Corps began incorporating sexual assault based training into The Judge Advocate General's School curriculum. The training has evolved both in scope and target audience. The school has included sexual assault case scenarios at the initial training for all new Air Force judge advocates to ensure they are exposed to sexual-assault litigation issues from the very outset of their military careers. The Judge Advocate General's School has also introduced the Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course, which - in conjunction with the Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course - provides judge advocates with opportunities to sharpen their skills in this complex field of practice. The school has also expanded the population it serves by training special victims' counsel - both from the Air Force and sister services - and Air Force Office of Special Investigations' investigators. Additionally, fiscal year 2014 saw the introduction of specialized training for Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel and the introduction of specialized, targeted training for special victims' counsel on topics related to representing child victims of sexual assault.

In addition to the increasing number of in-residence courses, a number of distance education courses and webinars were added in 2014, which were designed to quickly provide information on sexual assault topics and changes in the law to attorneys and paralegals in the field.

**Attorney and/or Paralegal Training:** For attorneys, the Air Force litigation training roadmap begins with foundational courses offered by The Judge Advocate General's School and continues with advanced litigation and military justice courses for judge advocates responsible for courtroom litigation. These courses include the ones described below.

**Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course:** As they begin their careers in the Air Force, all judge advocates must attend this initial nine-week training course, taught at The Judge Advocate General's School at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Last year, 152 judge advocates took this course upon their entry into The Judge Advocate General's Corps. The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course provides 130 hours of military justice instruction, including a court-martial case scenario based on a sexual assault case. A judge advocate must graduate from the Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course, serve effectively as a trial counsel, and be recommended by his or her staff judge advocate and a military judge in order to become certified as trial and defense counsel. Judge advocates cannot sit alone or as lead counsel on a general court-martial or serve as defense counsel or special victims' counsel until they are certified. The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course provides new judge advocates trial advocacy experience in realistic courtroom-based exercises.

**Trial and Defense Advocacy Course:** This is a two-week course, offered twice per fiscal year, taught at The Judge Advocate General's School that allows judge advocates to develop their trial advocacy skills through practical demonstrations and moot court exercises. Experts from both within and outside the Department of Defense teach students how to overcome the challenges of litigating sexual assault cases, to include

addressing a case with an intoxicated victim, working with expert witnesses, and cross-examining an accused. In fiscal year 2014, 61 judge advocates received this vital training.

**Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills:** The Judge Advocate General's School also provides continuing litigation training through its Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills Course, which visits multiple Air Force legal offices each year providing on-site advocacy training. In fiscal year 2014, training was held at 12 bases world-wide, honing the skills of 149 judge advocates. The Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills team is comprised of experienced Reserve Component judge advocates, The Judge Advocate General's School faculty members, and a sitting military judge. The team offers a two and one half-day intensive advocacy training program using a fact pattern involving a sexual assault case.

**Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course:** This course is always paired with the Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills Course and is taught five times each year at The Judge Advocate General's School and at various base locations throughout the world. In fiscal year 2014, 150 judge advocates attended this training. This course provides trial and defense counsel and special victims' counsel updates on: Evolving aspects of military trial practice; practical lessons on securing and using evidence and experts; litigating Military Rule of Evidence 412 "rape shield" provisions and exceptions, Military Rule of Evidence 513, psychotherapist-patient privilege, and Military Rule of Evidence 514, victim advocate-victim privilege; and instruction on litigating sexual assault cases. Pairing this course with the Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills Course enables immediate application of this classroom instruction with courtroom skills practice. A forensic psychologist teaches a block of instruction to prosecutors and defense counsel. Students hear from senior leaders, receive instruction from experienced litigators, and network with other counsel.

**Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course:** This one-week course, initially introduced in fiscal year 2013, is offered to special victims' unit senior trial counsel and senior defense counsel and includes Air Force Office of Special Investigations' agents who have been designated to investigate sexual assault cases. This course fosters a collaborative approach to sexual assault investigations and prosecutions with its joint approach to training. Training focuses on use of expert witnesses at trial, the victim interview process and victim testimony at trial, and overarching concepts related to sexual assault investigations. The Judge Advocate General's School brings in two forensic psychologists for this course and a full day of instruction is dedicated to this topic with students conducting mock direct and cross-examinations of the experts. Similarly, one day of instruction is dedicated to sexual assault nurse examiners, and two forensic sexual assault nurse examiners provide instruction, with students conducting mock direct and cross-examinations of the experts. In fiscal year 2014, 6 special victims' unit senior trial counsel and 6 senior defense counsel attended this training.

**Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program:** Judge advocates attend the eight-day Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program jointly with Air Force Office of Special Investigations' agents at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco,

Georgia. This course was originally developed by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations in fiscal year 2012, but has evolved through fiscal years 2013 and 2014 to now include both Air Force Office of Special Investigations' investigators and judge advocates. This course provides Air Force Office of Special Investigations' agents and judge advocates training on cognitive biases in sexual assault cases, the psychology of victims and offenders, advanced victim and suspect interviewing techniques, advanced crime scene processing, information related to drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assaults, working with sexual assault nurse examiners, working with sexual assault response coordinators, and working with special victims' counsel.

In fiscal year 2014, approximately 18 judge advocates attended three Sexual Crimes Investigations Training Program courses. Joint Judge Advocate/Air Force Office of Special Investigations' attendance at this course has led to better communication between investigators and judge advocates.

**Advanced Trial Advocacy Course:** This course provides education in advanced trial techniques to experienced trial and defense counsel to prepare them to try major, complex courts-martial, including sexual assault trials. In fiscal year 2014, 24 attorneys graduated from this advanced litigation training course.

**The Military Justice Administration Course:** This one-week course provides training in the management of base legal offices' military justice sections to judge advocates and paralegals who are currently or soon will be the Chief of Military Justice (attorney) or the Non-commissioned Officer in Charge of Military Justice (paralegal). In fiscal year 2014, 148 students learned to manage a base level military justice section, including how to administratively process a case from initial stages of investigation through post-trial. Since at least 2010, the course has included components of sexual assault education including understanding the role of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, Special Victims' Counsel roles, Article 120 updates and Air Force Office of Special Investigations and Judge Advocate coordination.

**The Staff Judge Advocate Course:** This two-week course provides a refresher in military law and a study of Air Force leadership principles for judge advocates who are newly assigned to staff judge advocate positions. This course is designed to facilitate the transition of judge advocates to the position of staff judge advocate, the senior legal advisor to Air Force commanders, most of who serve as either special or general court-martial convening authorities. In fiscal year 2014, there were 60 students.

**Other Courses:** The Judge Advocate General's School periodically offers webcasts and distance education modules on sexual assault topics available to all judge advocates and paralegals. This technology allows The Judge Advocate General's School to train the entire Judge Advocate General's Corps on changes in the law and updates on relevant legal issues almost immediately after the changes are put into effect. Recent training topics offered in 2014 include a special victims' counsel update on child representation, annual first responder training, prosecuting sexual assault cases, expert witnesses, a webcast on navigating Article 120, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and an appellate update.

In addition to the courses discussed above, a number of trial counsel and senior trial counsel take advantage of the advanced training courses offered by the other military departments. Examples include the Navy's Prosecuting Alcohol-Facilitated Sexual Assault Course, and the Army's Special Victims' Unit Investigations Course. Additionally, trial counsel at all levels endeavor to take advantage of training offered by non-federal entities such as the National District Attorney's Association Prosecution of Sexual Assault Course. In addition, a few each year attend in-residence and distance learning courses offered by AEQuitas, which is an organization receiving funding from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women. Special victims unit senior trial counsel maximize training costs by cross-pollinating their expertise and providing on-site sexual assault litigation training to junior trial counsel while assisting with prosecution of sexual assault cases at the base level. Special victims' unit senior trial counsel are also available for reach-back support to base level trial counsel.

**The Special Victims' Counsel Course:** This one-week Judge Advocate General's School Course, first offered in fiscal year 2013, provides training to special victims' counsel and special victims' paralegals, who are required to successfully complete the course in order to serve in those positions. The course focuses on unique aspects of being a victim's attorney and specialty areas involved in representation of sexual assault victims specifically. Students receive instruction on: the Special Victims' Counsel Rules of Practice and Procedure; professional responsibility; the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program; the Victim and Witness Assistance Program; Military Rule of Evidence 412 "rape shield" provisions and exceptions, Military Rule of Evidence 513, psychotherapist-patient privilege, and Military Rule of Evidence 514, victim advocate-victim privilege; access to information; and representing victims facing ancillary disciplinary matters. Two key parts of the curriculum are the advocacy exercises that require special victims' counsel to conduct an intake interview with a mock client and to argue Military Rules of Evidence 412, 513, and 615 motions on behalf of a mock client. Training is provided by The Judge Advocate General's School personnel, as well as outside experts on victim's rights. The latest iteration of the course also included a panel of survivors who had been represented by a special victims' Counsel. This training at The Judge Advocate General's School is provided to special victims' counsel from all military services.

The Special Victims' Counsel Program expanded to represent eligible dependent child victims of sexual assault on June 24, 2014. Training for child certified special victims' counsel included a separate two day in-depth training course at The Judge Advocate General's School taught by experts affiliated with the National Children's Advocacy Center, focusing on child forensic interviewing, using age appropriate communication, an overview of state dependency and neglect processes, and resolving ethical conflicts. The Judge Advocate General's School incorporated the child training into the Special Victims' Counsel Course in order to ensure all special victims' counsel are appropriately trained to meet the expanded eligibility requirements.

In addition to the formal courses discussed above, special victims' counsel training is continuously supplemented through internal training, other formal courses within the Air

Force, and with external training opportunities such as the International Conference on Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Trafficking; the Crime Victim Law Conference; the National Sexual Assault Conference; and the National Symposium on Child Abuse.

**Victim and Witness Assistance Program Training:** Judge advocates and paralegals have traditionally received Victim and Witness Assistance Program training through their respective military justice courses. However, in fiscal year 2014, The Judge Advocate General's School began offering a Victim and Witness Assistance Program distance education course. This five-week course focuses on the following: teaching Victim and Witness Assistance Program representatives how to discuss the military justice process with victims; enhancing students' understanding of the neurobiology of trauma and counterintuitive behavior; understanding the Victim and Witness Assistance Program's role in the special victim's investigation and prosecution capability; and ensuring every victim liaison is familiar with Air Force and civilian resources available to crime victims. The training will supplement first responder training, as required by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2012. The Victim and Witness Assistance Program distance education course will be offered twice per year, enhancing the installation level training and reach back support for judge advocates and paralegals who serve as victim liaisons in base legal offices so that they will be prepared to support victims throughout the military justice process.

**First Responder Training:** The Judge Advocate General's School provides annual training for judge advocates, Victim and Witness Assistance Program personnel, legal assistance attorneys, and trial counsel. This training is mandatory for all Active Duty and Reserve judge advocates who provide military justice advice, legal assistance, or who serve as trial counsel; Active Duty and Reserve paralegals that provide legal assistance support or directly contribute to a Victim and Witness Assistance Program; and civilian employees who work in military justice, legal assistance, or contribute to a Victim and Witness Assistance Program.

To effectively accomplish this training, The Judge Advocate General's School created a two-part distance learning course. The first part of this course covers reporting options, the roles of the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, special victims' counsel, Case Management Group, Military Rule of Evidence 514, deployment issues, the Victim and Witness Assistance Program, investigations, sex offender registration, and commander actions. The second part covers the prosecution of sexual assault cases and discusses topics such as drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assault, rules of evidence and evolving case law, victim privacy matters, and working with special victims' counsel. The second portion of the training – the prosecution of sexual assault cases was presented by two of our most experienced Air Force special victims' unit prosecutors.

**Military Judges' Training:** The Army conducts the Military Judge Course. Once selected, military judges from all military services attend the three-week Military Judge Course at The United States Army Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School, Charlottesville, Virginia. All military judges must complete this course before they can be certified as military judges. Moreover, all Air Force judges returning to the bench from another assignment must take the entire course again. This course covers judicial

philosophy, case management, specific case scenarios, and relevant updates to ensure rapid implementation of National Defense Authorization Act and Executive Order requirements. The course includes substantive criminal law and procedure, practical exercises, and scenarios focused on factors to consider in reaching an appropriate sentence. The course emphasizes that sexual assault issues and scenarios are designed around a sexual assault case.

**Joint Military Judge’s Annual Training:** This one week course brings together military trial judges from all military services to review recent developments in military criminal law and discuss the most effective techniques of judicial management. Seminar topics include discussion and analysis of the judge’s responsibilities at trial, courtroom procedures, Military Rules of Evidence, recent court decisions and changes in the law impacting military justice practice.

**Other Training of Judge Advocate General Corps Personnel:** The Judge Advocate General conducted a two-day Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Summit in December 2013 at Maxwell-Gunter Annex, Alabama. The training included every staff judge advocate and senior Judge Advocate General’s Corps leader in the Air Force, to include the acting Air Force General Counsel and members of his staff. At this summit, experts from the civilian and military sexual assault prevention and response communities educated Judge Advocate General’s Corps leaders on victim care, victim legal issues, the neurobiology of trauma, cognitive interviewing biases, the current status of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, civilian victim care laws, and policy changes impacting military justice practice and the processing of sexual assault cases.

**3.4 Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect shall be placed in the service personnel record.**

Section 572 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013 requires administrative discharge processing for anyone convicted, but who did not receive a punitive discharge at trial, under the Uniform Code of Military Justice of rape (Article 120(a)), sexual assault (Article 120(b)), forcible sodomy (Article 125), or attempts to commit these offenses (Article 80). On July 2, 2013, the Air Force adopted a more aggressive discharge policy than that required by the National Defense Authorization Act. Air Force Instruction 36-3206, *Administrative Discharge Procedures for Commissioned Officers*, and Air Force Instruction 36-3208, *Administrative Separation of Airmen*, now both require mandatory discharge processing for any Airman who commits a sexual assault offense, regardless of whether that person was tried by court-martial. Under this change, administrative action or non-judicial punishment for these offenses will trigger automatic discharge processing, and this change will also account for cases prosecuted in civilian courts. Previous policy permitted, but did not require, initiation of administrative separation proceedings for civilian convictions. Additionally, by Air Force policy, the range of offenses that will trigger the automatic discharge processing is broader than the four provisions listed in the National Defense Authorization Act, and will include “touching” offenses of aggravated sexual contact and abusive sexual contact.

The Air Force published Air Force Guidance Memorandum Four to Air Force Instruction 36-2406, *Officer and Enlisted Evaluation Systems*, on September 17, 2014. This memorandum amended Air Force Instruction 36-2406 and requires sexual related offenses to be annotated in officer and enlisted performance reports as required by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014. The National Defense Authorization Act and memorandum also require a complete commander's review of personnel service records for all members of the unit, regardless of grade. These actions ensure offenses are properly documented in officer and enlisted evaluations and given proper consideration during promotion boards and other career opportunities.

The Administrative Law Directorate provides explication and guidance to the field on implementation of the new requirement to ensure accurate implementation.

**3.5 Describe your progress to expand the availability, sequencing, and scope of commanders' legal courses (e.g., range of command legal authorities and options). Include how you are assessing course outcomes.**

Commanders receive legal training at a variety of courses to include the Wing Commanders Course, Group Commanders Course, and Squadron Commanders Course. They also receive informal training and briefings from their staff judge advocate and servicing legal office throughout their time as a commander. Professional military education, to include Squadron Officer School as a junior officer, Staff College as a mid-grade officer and War College as a senior officer, provides training and discussions on personnel and command issues.

Commanders receive a briefing from a Judge Advocate General's Corps representative during their major command initial orientation course. Commanders also attend quarterly status of discipline and other meetings with training. Issues discussed at status of discipline meetings, in accordance with Air Force Instruction 51- 201, *Administration of Military Justice*, include courts-martial and non-judicial punishment processing times, types of offenses, and demographic data for closed cases. The status of discipline meetings provide an opportunity for commanders to hear how their fellow commanders handled cases, and it is an opportunity for the staff judge advocate to provide lessons learned and training as necessary.

The Judge Advocate General's School, pursuant to the recommendation of the response system panel, is developing curriculum and assessment tools for a new Senior Officer Legal Orientation Course designed for new wing and group commanders. This will ensure commanders at the wing and group level throughout the Air Force receive consistent legal training prior to taking command.

**3.6 Describe your effort to ensure the withholding of initial disposition authority in certain sexual assault cases from all commanders who do not possess at least Special Court Martial Convening Authority and who are not in the grade of O-6 or higher.**

In accordance with Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Withholding Initial Disposition Authority Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice in Certain Sexual Assault Cases," April 20, 2012, initial disposition authority is withheld from all commanders who do not possess at least special court-martial convening authority for certain Article 120 and Article 125, Uniform Code of Military Justice, offenses.

On April 12, 2012, the acting Secretary of the Air Force directed that, in all cases involving rape under Article 120(a) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, sexual assault (Article 120(b)), forcible sodomy (Article 125) and attempts to commit those offenses (Article 80), the special court-martial convening authority is required to provide the general court-martial convening authority (in the grade of brigadier general or higher) written notice of the initial disposition action taken within 30 days of taking such action. This notification increases the visibility of actions taken on sexual assault offenses by ensuring the general court-martial convening authorities are notified of the initial disposition of these cases by their subordinate commanders.

On June 28, 2012, the Air Force implemented the requirement to elevate initial disposition authority for the most serious sexual assault offenses (rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) to a special court martial convening authority who is a commander serving at the colonel level or higher. That implementation is now memorialized in Air Force Guidance Memorandum to Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, dated September 25, 2014, paragraph 4.13. This action, in addition to the notification requirement above, greatly increases the visibility of actions taken on sexual assault offenses by ensuring a review of the disposition in sexual assault cases is made at the appropriate level. This additional level of oversight contributes to holding perpetrators appropriately accountable.

Additionally, the acting Secretary of the Air Force also directed on June 17, 2013, that the Air Force Office of Special Investigations will not close out investigative files in cases of sexual assault until the general court-martial convening authority has signed a written memorandum of command action for the cases. This ensures that every sexual assault investigation is appropriately reviewed at all levels. As an enhancement to command oversight policies already in place at the direction of the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the Air Force for sexual assault cases, section 1744 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 required additional high level review by the superior general court-martial convening authority (usually an Air Force Major Command Commander) or Secretary of the Air Force in certain sexual assault cases not referred to a court-martial. The Air Force has implemented this change through an Air Force Guidance Memorandum to Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, dated September, 25 2014, adding webcast training availability for all judge advocates and paralegals and new training to be included in the military justice courses taught at The Judge Advocate General's School.

Additionally, some major commands have adopted a policy wherein initial disposition authority is withheld for all Article 120, Uniform Code of Military Justice offenses, beyond those identified in the Secretary of Defense memorandum.

**3.7 Describe your efforts to ensure sexual assault prevention and response first responder knowledge of Military Rule of Evidence 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).**

The Judge Advocate General's School created a two part distance learning course for first responders. The first part of this course covers reporting options, the roles of the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, special victims' counsel, and Military Rule of Evidence 514, among other topics. Additionally, The Judge Advocate General's School expanded its instruction at the Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course ensuring all new judge advocates receive first responder training.

Additionally, the Air Force teaches a block of instruction on Military Rule of Evidence 514 at the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course, which is required for all new sexual assault response coordinators, deputy/assistant sexual assault response coordinators, and full-time victim advocates. Military Rule of Evidence 514 issues are also taught at judge advocate training courses, such as the Sexual Assault Litigation Course and Special Victims' Advocate Course. The implementation of Military Rule of Evidence 514 facilitated more open discussion between sexual assault victims and their victim advocates.

**3.8 Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service for those members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any pertinent referrals such as drug and alcohol counseling, or other types of counseling or intervention.**

All Department of Defense confinement facilities offer treatment and rehabilitation programs. A majority of Air Force inmates convicted of sexual assault are confined at the Disciplinary Barracks, operated by the United States Army, or one of the three Navy facilities. As part of an inter-service memorandum of understanding, the Air Force provides clinical psychologists to operate the various rehabilitation treatment programs at the Naval Consolidated Brig at Miramar and the Disciplinary Barracks. Every inmate has access to the programs, regardless of service.

All convicted sex offenders must attend the Sex Offender Education Course, which is a ten week program. During these sessions, inmates are provided information at educational seminars about the dynamics of sexual perpetration and preparation for treatment. Inmates are informed of programs available at the facility, and may be screened for participation in future programs.

The Sex Offender Treatment Program is provided to individuals who accept responsibility for their confining offenses, and have a sentence of at least 36 months so they can complete the entire program, which is 24 months. Treatment includes cognitive restructuring, victim awareness, sexuality, cognitive and behavioral arousal reduction techniques, relationship skills and relapse prevention training. Psychiatric consultation is also available. Sex Offender Treatment Program seminars are also available, and they consist of psycho-educational seminars on relapse prevention, victim awareness, sexuality, relationship skills, and cognitive restructuring. These seminars are 16 weeks.

Throughout the Sex Offender Treatment Program, inmates participate in conferences with the providers where they receive feedback about their participation and progress, as well as problem-solving techniques and goal setting. Once their program is complete, inmates are entered into the maintenance group which meets until the end of their sentence. The purpose of this group is to maintain program progress and to continue to develop and modify relapse prevention plans until released from confinement.

As part of the initial screening process, inmates are provided referrals to substance abuse programs and treatment as well as anger management classes. General mental health services are also offered to inmates and dialectical behavioral therapy is provided by referral. Dialectical behavioral therapy focuses on maintenance of emotional regulation, interpersonal effectiveness, distress tolerance and mindfulness skills. Before inmates are released, they consult with the Community Transition Program personnel. This program is designed to assist prisoners' transition from confinement to the civilian community by identifying resources that would enhance Clinical Services treatment programs and their overall well-being. This program assists prisoners who need resources to treatment facilities for mental health, sex offender, substance abuse and domestic violence.

**3.9 National Guard Bureau, describe how you are ensuring that all investigations are being referred to the National Guard Bureau-Judge Advocate/Office of Complex Investigations.**

The National Guard Bureau published a revision to their Chief National Guard Bureau Instruction in April 2014 implementing Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policy and procedures for National Guard members on duty pursuant to Title 32, United States Code. This interim revision directs commanders to refer all unrestricted reports of sexual assault to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization, civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation.

**3.10 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

The Military Justice Division has an ongoing working relationship with the Department of Justice, Office of Victims of Crime. The Military Justice Division executes an Interagency Agreement between the Air Force and Office of Victims of Crime to provide training and technical assistance to the Air Force Victim and Witness Assistance Program. The Chief, Policy for Victims and Witnesses participates in a Federal Partners Meeting, held twice a year with representatives from all federal agencies that work with the Office of Victims of Crime. This forum provides an opportunity for the Air Force to collaborate with victim service coordinators in other federal agencies. The Chief, Policy for Victims and Witnesses has also participated for the last two years in a collaboration between the Department of Defense and the Office of Victims of Crime, the "Strengthening Military-Civilian Community Partnerships to Respond to Sexual Assault" Program, serving as an instructor for training provided through this program at the 2013 and 2014 National Sexual Assault Conferences. The Military Justice Division also has ongoing informal collaborative relationships with organizations such as the National Crime Victim Law

Institute and the Victim Rights Law Center in order to facilitate referrals to civilian support organizations, participate in training opportunities, and learn from best practices to support victims that have been implemented in civilian criminal justice systems.

Air Force special victims' counsel continually reach out to civilian organizations, such as the National Crime Victim Law Institute, the Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center, and the American Bar Association for training and program development assistance. In the past, the National Crime Victim Law Institute provided speakers for the Air Force Special Victims' Counsel Course to assist in training new counsel on developments in the law relating to crime victims. Additionally, special victims' counsel have presented briefings at several conferences, such as the Crime Victim Law Conference, the American Bar Association Annual Meeting, the National Sexual Assault Conference, and the International Conference on Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence and Stalking, to name a few. Finally, special victims' counsel coordinate regularly with local, state and federal organizations and agencies when assisting clients. For instance, a special victims' counsel recently reached out to several state and local child victim support organizations to gain funding to move a child victim from an abusive home.

Finally, the Government Trial and Appellate Counsel Division recently visited the Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence unit of the Boulder, Colorado, District Attorney's Office. The purpose of the visit was to determine whether the Air Force could incorporate any of the Boulder District Attorney's practices and procedures into our military justice system to better prosecute sexual assault cases. After this visit, the Government Trial and Appellate Counsel Division brought the Boulder District Attorney's Chief of Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence to the Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course where she presented to Air Force judge advocates on various sexual assault prosecution topics.

**3.11 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.**

In addition to the training efforts discussed in question 3.3, which will assist in holding offenders appropriately accountable, the Government Trial and Appellate Counsel Division provides reach back assistance to local trial counsel before the referral of charges. This assistance includes comprehensive evidence review, and assistance from the Special Victims' Unit Chief of Policy and Coordination with drafting appropriate charges. All bases are encouraged to request senior trial counsel support as soon as a sexual assault investigation begins. Once those requests are received, a senior trial counsel is detailed to support pretrial preparations; this support includes early engagement with investigators to help develop the evidence with an understanding of the latest case developments and investigative policies, as well as extensive work with the base prosecutor to prepare the case for trial.

Additionally, as discussed in question 3.6, effective June 28, 2012, the Secretary of Defense withheld initial disposition authority from all commanders within the Department of Defense who do not possess at least special court-martial convening authority and who are not in the grade of colonel or higher, with respect to rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, or attempts to commit these offenses.

Furthermore, effective June 17, 2013, the Secretary of the Air Force directed that the special court-martial convening authority is required to provide the general court-martial convening authority in the grade of brigadier general or above written notice of the initial disposition action under Rule for Courts-Martial 306 within 30 days following the date of the initial disposition decision, with respect to the aforementioned crimes.

In addition, after charges and specifications which include those listed above have been preferred and the general court-martial convening authority's Staff Judge Advocate offers a recommendation to the general court-martial convening authority under Article 34, Uniform Code of Military Justice, on whether the case should be referred to trial, review of certain specifications subsequently not referred to court-martial are subject to further review. If the Staff Judge Advocate recommends specifications be referred and the general court-martial convening authority decides against referral, the case must be reviewed by the Secretary of the Air Force. If the Staff Judge Advocate recommends not referring specifications to trial and the general court-martial convening authority agrees, the case must be forwarded to the next superior general court-martial convening authority for review. The Air Force has implemented these changes through an Air Force Guidance Memorandum to Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, dated September 25, 2014, adding webcast training availability for all judge advocates and paralegals, and new training to be included in the military justice courses taught at The Judge Advocate General's School. These requirements and efforts effect greater responsibility and accountability in sexual assault cases and have inspired greater confidence in the military justice system.

The Air Force Judiciary plans to consolidate trial practitioners from 17 separate locations throughout the continental United States to a smaller number of trial circuits. While the plan is not yet final, the end result of co-locating military judges, senior trial counsel, senior defense counsel, and senior special victims' counsel will be a greater collaboration within each community of practitioners. With regard to senior trial counsel, this co-location will improve peer-to-peer as well as supervisor-to-peer mentorship, cross-flow of information thereby enhancing training, and add leadership opportunities for the most seasoned counsel to continue providing their expertise in a litigation role.

Finally, the Air Force intends to continue publishing synopses of sexual assault convictions both on publicly available websites, as well as in *Air Force Times*, on a monthly basis.

**3.12 Percentage of special victim's investigation and prosecution capability cases preferred, compared to overall number of courts martial preferred in fiscal year 2014.**

Charges were preferred in 636 cases under the Uniform Code of Military Justice in fiscal year 2014. Of these 636 cases, charges were preferred in 125 special victim's investigation and prosecution capability cases. The percentage of special victim's investigation and prosecution capability cases preferred compared to the overall number of courts-martial preferred is 20%. The special investigations and prosecution capability

handles a variety of cases to include cases involving children and spouse/intimate partner sexual assault. For purposes of this report, those cases were not counted. The 125 preferrals refers to cases that would be included in the sexual assault prevention and response data.

**3.13 Percentage of special victim offense courts-martial tried by, or with the direct advice and assistance of a specially trained prosecutor.**

Approximately 85% of special victim offense courts-martial were tried by or with the direct advice and assistance of a special prosecutor, known in the Air Force as senior trial counsel, during calendar year 2014. The Judge Advocate General tracks senior trial counsel participation in sexual assault cases involving child and adult victims. The number also includes spouse and intimate partner cases which are counted as part of the Family Advocacy Program. During calendar year 2013, senior trial counsel prosecuted a total of 203 cases of which 122 were sexual assault cases. For calendar year 2014, senior trial counsel prosecuted 200 total cases of which 128 were sexual assault cases. Additionally, senior trial counsel also provide advice, guidance, and assistance on the vast majority of Air Force sexual assault cases through reach-back capability. A dedicated senior trial counsel stationed at Joint Base Andrews (the Special Victims Unit Chief of Policy & Coordination) is responsible for providing an initial review of all sexual assault cases and consultation with base legal offices on all sexual assault cases submitted for action, even if these cases are not prosecuted with the direct on-the-ground assistance of a senior trial counsel. Judge Advocate General Corps leadership encourages every base legal office to forward every allegation of sexual assault for review through this reach back capability.

**4. Line of Effort 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance--The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”**

**4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.”**

**Overview:** Since the inception of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program in 2005, the Air Force has focused on providing unrivaled victim care and follow-on support. In fiscal year 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program delivered effective support, response, and reporting options to Air Force victims. During this period, victim confidence and trust were strengthened, inspiring Airmen to report sexual assaults through either restricted or unrestricted avenues. When victims report sexual assault, the Air Force provides a safe environment, offers medical care, mental health counseling, specialized legal counsel for victims and victim witness assistance. The Department of Justice and civilian experts believe that sexual assault is one of the most underreported crimes. Reasons often provided for not reporting include; self-blame or guilt, shame, or desire to keep the assault a private matter, fear of not being believed or of being accused of playing a role in the crime, and lack of trust in the criminal justice system. Therefore, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program aims to cultivate a culture which instills victim’s confidence and trust in the response process, creating a necessary bridge to greater victim care and offender accountability. The Air Force sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates are one of the critical capabilities employed to achieve these objectives. The Department of Defense has established and the Air Force has implemented a certification program to align their training and qualifications with the National Victim Advocate Certification Program. This ensures a higher level of competence and improves the delivery of victim advocacy and assistance. The key victim service providers are sexual assault response coordinators, sexual assault victim advocates, volunteer victim advocates and other first responders.

- **Sexual Assault Response Coordinators:** Sexual assault response coordinators are the focal point for victim care and a single point of contact at an installation, major command, or within a geographic area. Additionally, sexual assault response coordinators oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training. They provide commanders with a 24/7 response capability and coordinate medical treatment and track services provided to a sexual assault victim from the initial report through final disposition. While the primary duty of a sexual assault response coordinator is to serve as a program manager, they assist as a commander’s voice for installation level response to sexual assault. Sexual assault response coordinators ensure victims receive appropriate care, understand reporting options, and available sexual assault prevention and response services.

Furthermore, sexual assault response coordinators establish and maintain a proactive network in the surrounding community to increase awareness of trends, upcoming events, and potential changes in levels of safety. The sexual assault response coordinator communicates these findings with the installation population

through leadership channels and public awareness campaigns. Annually in April, coordinators lead planning efforts to support the nationally recognized Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.

Sexual assault response coordinators educate their team and installation community on sexual assault trends, local and national initiatives, and ways to improve support to victims. This information is shared with commanders and key leaders at appropriate venues such as staff meetings, conferences, and commander's calls. This information is further integrated with the installation's Community Action Information Board or similar coordinating programs. The Community Action Information Board is a commander's tool, which allows the commander to assess the health of the community and to enact positive programs and services to foster resiliency.

Sexual assault response coordinators are responsible for entering important data regarding a victims' traumatic experience into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

- Victim Advocates: Victim advocates provide direct victim care and support, advocacy, liaison, education, and referral services. The full-time victim advocate provides crisis intervention, safety planning, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support for victims of sexual assault. They also manage and train volunteer victim advocates. Full-time victim advocates provide direct victim care during administrative, medical, investigative, and legal procedures, ensuring that a victim understands the processes involved. Victim advocates educate victims so they are able to make informed decisions regarding their health and well-being. Victim advocates also establish a link between the local community and victim support agencies. This helps to gain cooperation in achieving support for victims of sexual assault and enhances the capabilities of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.
- Volunteer Victim Advocates: Volunteer victim advocates provide initial and ongoing support to victims of sexual assault. This support includes engaging with victims at the crisis intervention level, accompanying them to medical appointments, escorting them to military investigations (when they elect to make an unrestricted report) linking them to other community resources, and providing advocacy for specific individual needs. Volunteer victim advocates serve as the link between the victim, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the chain of command. They may also assist with Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office training, awareness, and prevention initiatives.
- Other First Responders: In addition to sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates, first responders encompass personnel in the following disciplines or positions; healthcare providers, security forces, special investigators, legal professionals, chaplains, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, commanders and Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel. Of these other responders, medical personnel and chaplains maintain confidential privileges; the rest are mandated reporters of sexual assault. They are a vital first point of contact for

victims and the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. First responders must understand victims' needs and protect their privileges. Question 4.13 further explains the roles of the first responders.

**Leadership Summit:** In December 2013, the Air Force conducted a senior leader's summit for wing commanders and command chiefs with a full day dedicated to sexual assault training and discussion. For that event, major command and installation sexual assault response coordinators were invited to participate. Leading subject matter experts in the field of sexual assault prevention spoke directly to every Air Force wing commander. The summit provided blocks of instruction that covered topics, such as, victim trauma and recovery, offender behaviors, and offered the victim perspective of this crime. Dr. Leslie Lebowitz, a clinical psychologist who has worked for decades with sexual assault survivors, presented facts about the neurobiology of trauma and how commanders can provide a more informed response to sexual assault victims. Commanders were also taught by Mr. David Markel, United States Army Military Police School expert, about societal myths that allow potential sex offenders to maneuver effectively among us without suspicion and detection. Ms. Anne Munch, a twenty-seven year criminal prosecutor, shared information about grooming behaviors of offenders and discussed how they capitalize on victim vulnerabilities. Attendees also received legal and policy updates from a panel of Air Force attorneys. The summit culminated with two survivors, one male and one female, sharing their sexual assault stories. They also highlighted the supportive services provided by the sexual assault prevention and response office and the benefits of effective leadership engagement. These powerful presentations raised awareness and emphasized the importance of command involvement, empathy, and their ability to recognize the dynamics of offender behaviors. This summit provided clarity and a greater appreciation of this very complex issue and laid the groundwork for future policies and practices that reinforce core values and mutual respect.

**Commanders' Role in Victim Advocacy:** Commanders are required to cultivate a command climate that encourages sexual assault victims to seek care. To codify that requirement, on May 8, 2014, the Air Force published Air Force Instruction 1-2, *Commander's Responsibilities*, establishing broad responsibilities and expectations for commanders. This instruction includes guidance to commanders to be morally and ethically above reproach and to exemplify Air Force Core Values and standards in their professional and personal lives. It directs commanders to establish and maintain a healthy command climate that fosters good order and discipline, teamwork, cohesion and trust that ensures members are treated with dignity, respect and inclusion and does not tolerate harassment, assault or unlawful discrimination of any kind.

Air Force Guidance Memorandum Two to Air Force Instruction 36-2406, *Officer and Enlisted Evaluation Systems*, January 1, 2014, defines commanders and non-commissioned officers' explicit responsibilities for creating climates of dignity and respect. The guidance memorandum sets forth expectations of fair and equal treatment to include an environment free of sexual harassment, unlawful discrimination, and sexual assault. The guidance memorandum charges commanders with the responsibility to create a healthy climate and adhere to Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program

principles. Raters are also required to evaluate their subordinates on what the member did to ensure a healthy organizational climate.

Air Force Guidance Memorandum Three to the same Air Force Instruction dated July 1, 2014, further mandated raters to ensure Airmen up to the grade of senior Airman know they are expected to contribute to a healthy organizational climate while all non-commissioned officers and officers are accountable for creating healthy organizational climates. This memorandum further documented a commander's responsibility for ensuring their unit has a healthy climate. Raters at every level are required to discuss these areas with Airmen through the new Airman Comprehensive Assessment. This assessment is a formal conversation, accompanied by a form, between the rater and Airman discussing all aspects of duty performance, career development, and personal accountability. These new requirements are critical to ensuring that Airmen understand their role in creating a healthy culture and environment.

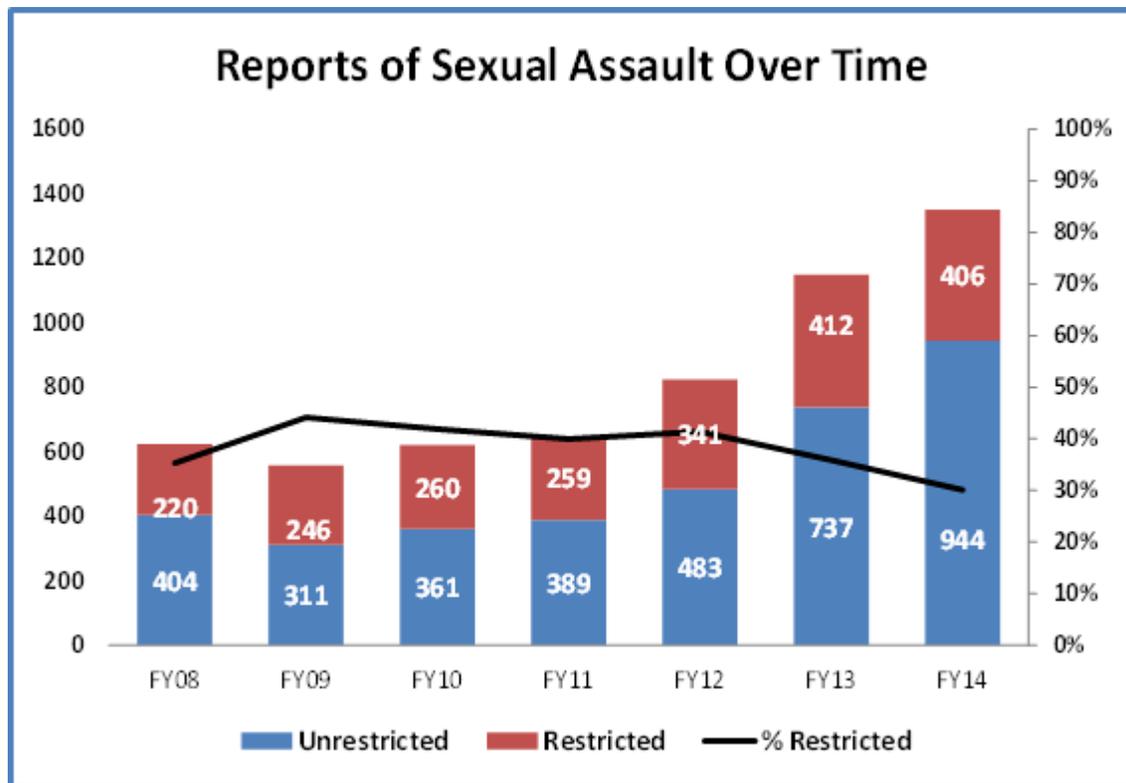
**Victims/Survivor:** A critical aspect of advocacy is to provide education and support to sexual assault victims. Advocates provide information and referrals for resources to provide the victim the services necessary to transition from a victim to a survivor. Each person will transition through this process on his or her own timeline, healing physically, emotionally, mentally and spiritually. The healing process can be a life-changing event of empowerment, choice, and self-determination.

**Expedited Transfer:** In December 2011, the Air Force established policies and procedures to allow victims to request a temporary or permanent change of assignment or a permanent change of station referred to as an expedited transfer. This move to another unit or location is intended to provide victims another opportunity for additional support and to protect the victim from any potential retaliation for reporting the assault. Air Force sexual assault response coordinators will advise victims of the option to request an expedited transfer as part of the initial reporting process. In February 2014, the Air Force further established expedited transfer policies and procedures as directed by the Secretary of Defense to allow the administrative reassignment or transfer of a member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense, balancing interests of the victim and accused. This policy change has been implemented through an Air Force Guidance Memorandum to Air Force Instruction 36-2110, *Assignments*, to enhance the protections afforded to victims. Previously commanders had the authority to administratively reassign an accused, but it was not an express requirement that vice commanders consider this option when acting on a victim's expedited transfer request. The number of expedited transfers requested during fiscal year 2014 was 125 and 117 were approved. Unfortunately, one victim was denied her expedited transfer request because the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) took control of the case under the unofficial Air Force FAP expanded definition of "intimate partner." The case would not have been considered a FAP case under the published Air Force Instruction criteria. The Air Force is working to establish clear and consistent policy regarding the cases that will be managed under FAP and the availability of Expedited Transfer for victims.

**Airmen:** All Airmen are responsible for eliminating sexual assault and supporting survivors. The Air Force recognizes that it takes all Airmen engaged in a continual

collaborative effort to eliminate sexual assault from its ranks.

**Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time:** A key gauge to understanding victim confidence in program is reports of sexual assault over time. Reporting data displayed in chart 4.1 suggests that victim confidence and trust has continued to strengthen in fiscal year 2014 inspiring Airmen to report sexual assaults through either restricted or unrestricted avenues. The Air Force delivered focused, competent, and compassionate care for its victims from the initiation of a sexual assault report through case disposition.



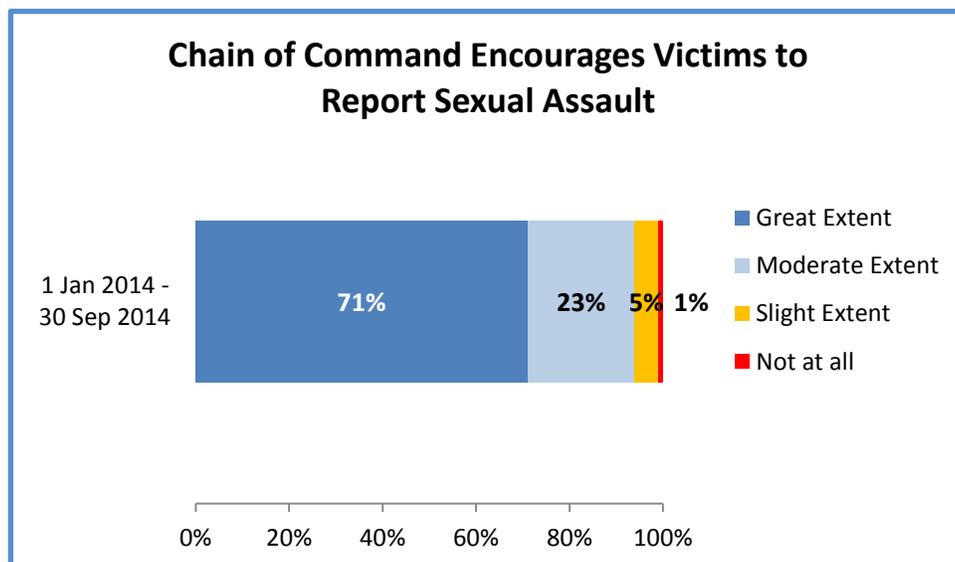
**Chart 4.1 – Annual Reports of Sexual Assault**

The trend of increased reporting continued in fiscal year 2014. The percentage increases from fiscal year 2012 to 2014 is 46%. Of further note is the decreased proportion of restricted reporting. The percentage of total reports that are restricted for fiscal year 2014 is 30%. Although the Air Force fully supports the restricted reporting option, this proportional decrease in restricted reporting may indicate increased confidence in the military justice system and the overall Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The Air Force believes the increase in reporting is an indication that a larger percentage of victims are coming forward to receive victim care and are reporting this crime so an investigation can take place and commanders can hold assailants appropriately accountable.

**Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey:** This survey is designed to measure command climate and Airmen's confidence in the appropriate execution of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

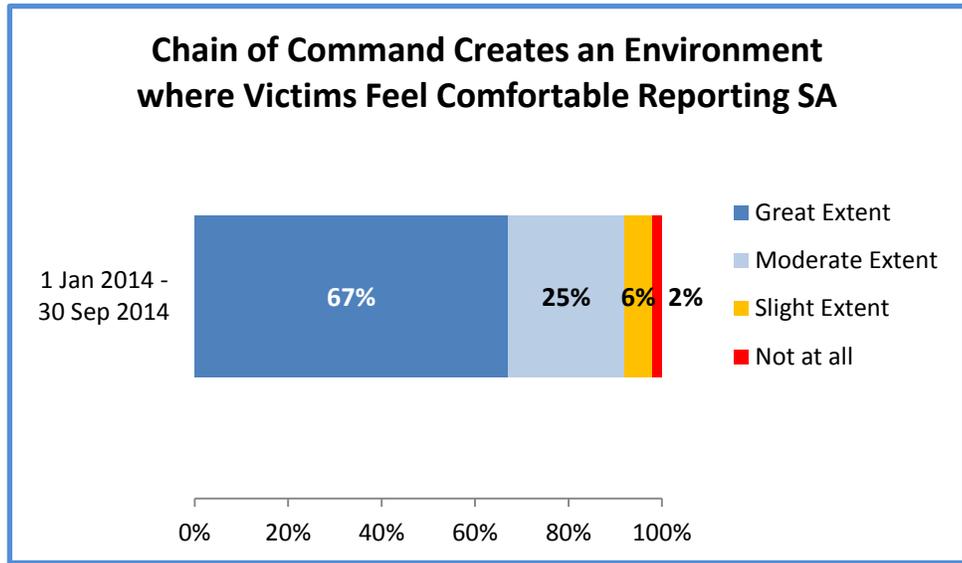
Beginning in January 2014, the Air Force mandated the use of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey. Prior to the use of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey, the Air Force used a Unit Climate Assessment tool to survey and focus on potential equal opportunity and harassment issues within Air Force organizations. In February 2012, the Air Force added six sexual assault questions to the Air Force Unit Climate Assessment. These questions were added because a work environment and/or a commander that permits sexual harassment creates an environment tolerant of sexual assault. Historically, this survey was administered 180 days or more into command and then every two years thereafter. In 2013, the Air Force updated policy to combat sexual assault and began fielding the survey to unit members within 120 days of a commander assuming command of a new unit and annually thereafter (reference question 1.9 for more information).

The results from these surveys are not only provided to the commander, but also to the members of the units and the commander's leadership. Since the surveys are completed on an annual basis, it allows commanders to identify improvement areas and issues that need to be addressed during their tenure. Results suggest that Air Force commanders are actively supporting the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and victim reporting as shown in the following charts.



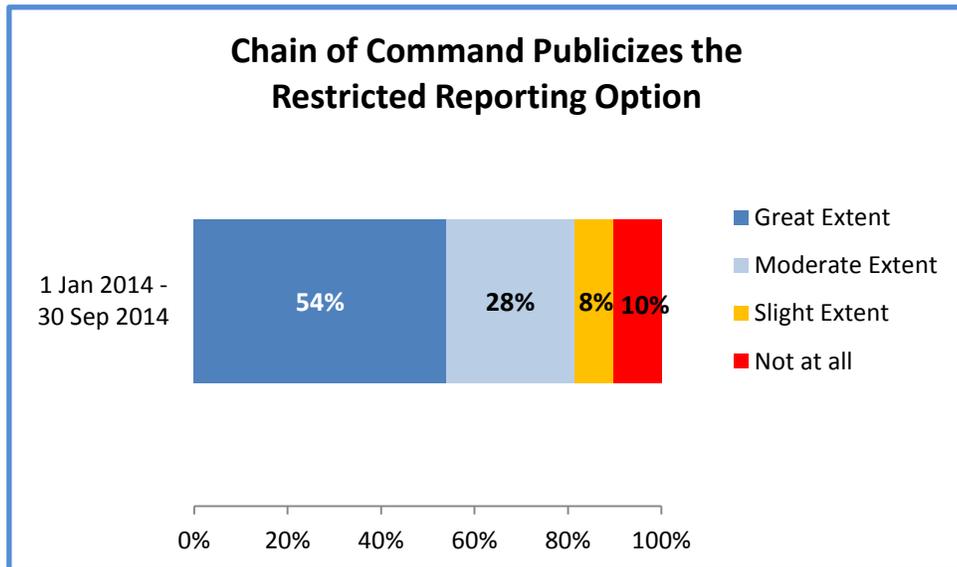
**Chart 4.2 – Responses to Chain of Command Encourages Victims to Report Sexual Assault**

In response to this question on the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey, 94% of Airmen indicate that either to a “great” or “moderate” extent their chain of command encourages victims to report the crime of sexual assault.



**Chart 4.3 – Responses to Chain of Command Creates an Environment where Victims Feel Comfortable Reporting SA**

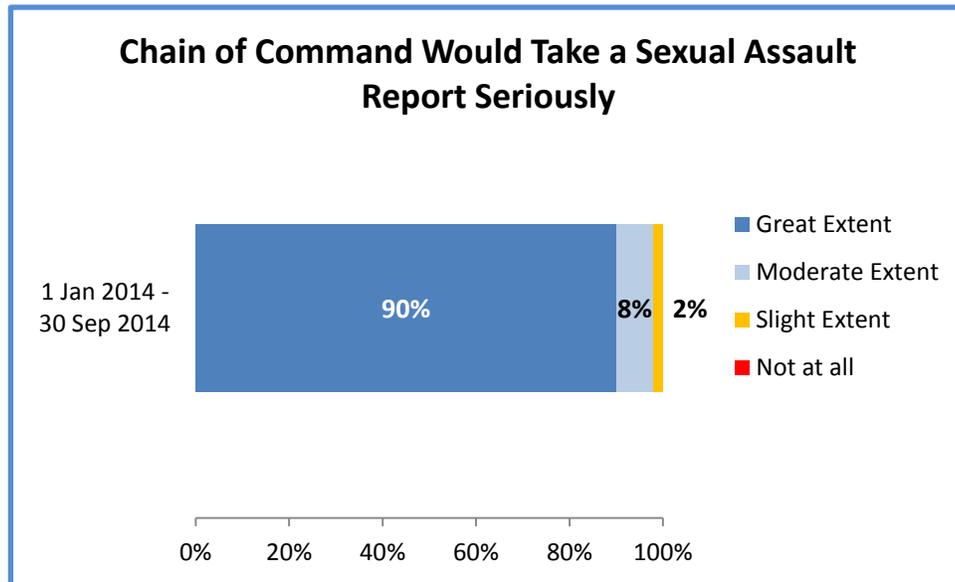
Most Airmen felt confident that to a “great extent” their chain of command encouraged victims to report a sexual assault. 92% of Airmen stated that their chain of command makes a noticeable effort to create an environment that would support victims coming forward.



**Chart 4.4 – Responses to Chain of Command Publicizes the Restricted Reporting Option**

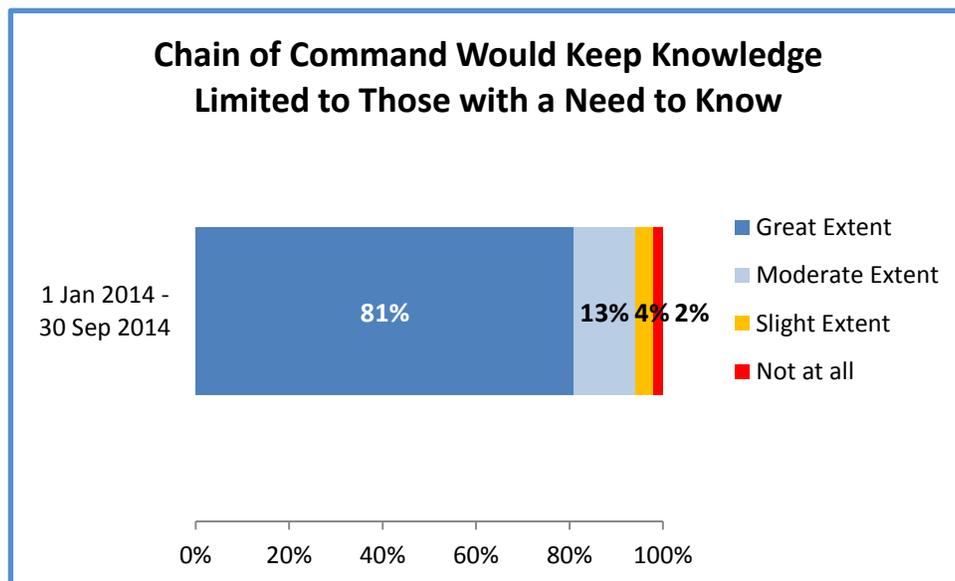
82% of Airmen indicate that either to a “great” or “moderate extent” their chain of

command publicizes the restricted reporting. Nevertheless, it is clear that there is a need to improve Airmen understanding of the restricted reporting option.



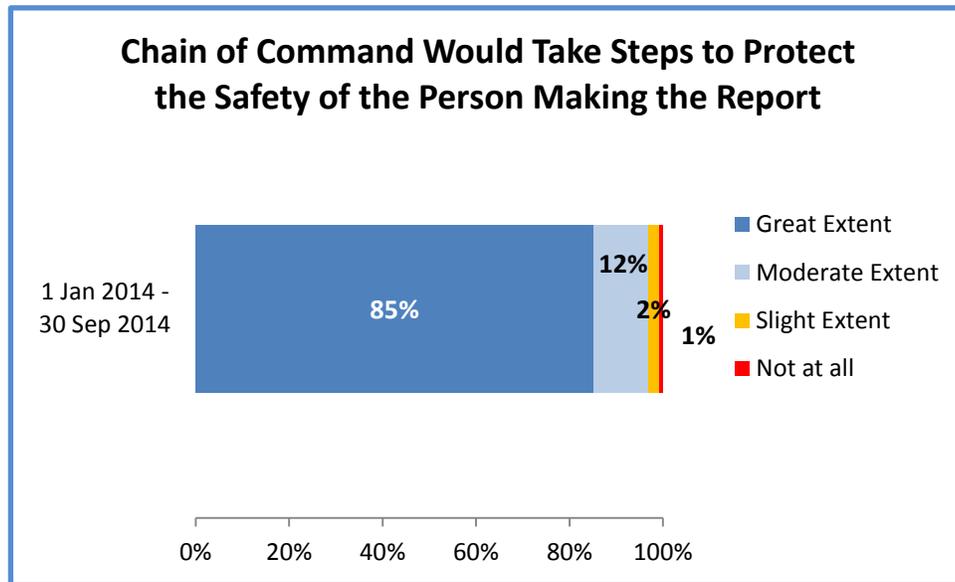
**Chart 4.5 – Responses to Chain of Command Would Take a Sexual Assault Report Seriously**

Response rates indicate that 98% of the Airman population has confidence that their chain of command would take a sexual assault report seriously to a “moderate” or “great” extent.



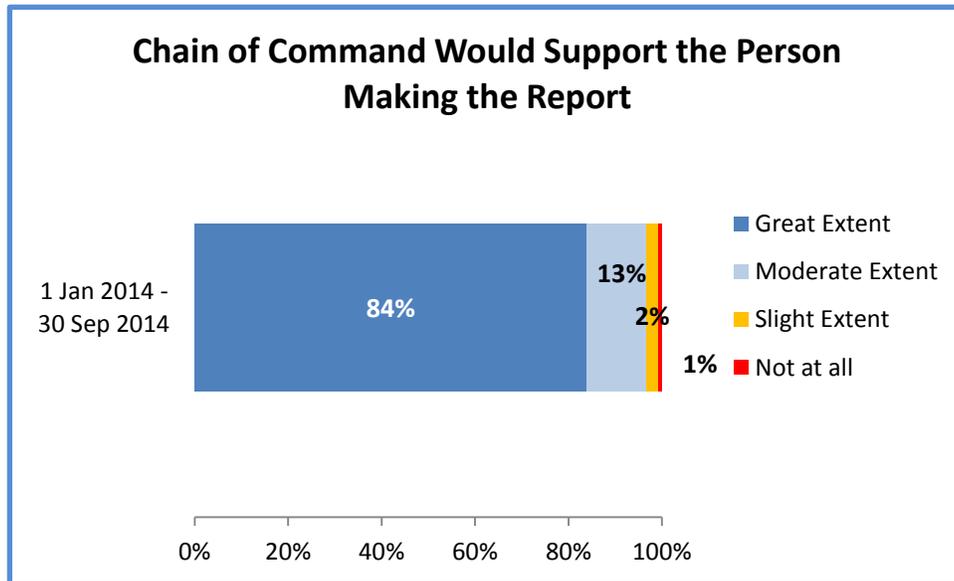
**Chart 4.6 – Responses to Chain of Command Would Keep Knowledge Limited to Those with a Need to Know**

94% of Airmen trust their leadership to keep knowledge limited to those with a need to know. This trust is vitally important to convincing victims to come forward to seek care and support accountability.



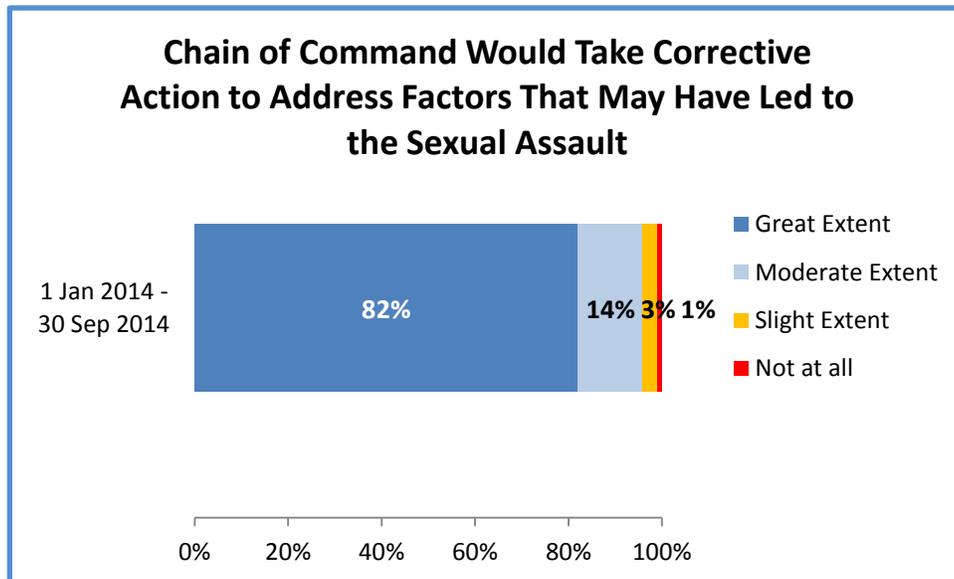
**Chart 4.7 – Responses to Chain of Command Would Take Steps to Protect the Safety of the Person Making a Report**

97% of Airmen trust their chain of command to take the necessary steps to protect the safety of the person making the report. The Air Force leadership has been very proactive in ensuring a victim of sexual assault is provided the opportunity to remove themselves from any situation that may present potential concern and/or danger. Leadership uses tools such as local permanent change of assignments, assigning victims to new dorms and/or expedited transfers to ensure the safety of any person reporting an allegation of sexual assault.



**Chart 4.8 – Responses to Chain of Command Would Support the Person Making a Report**

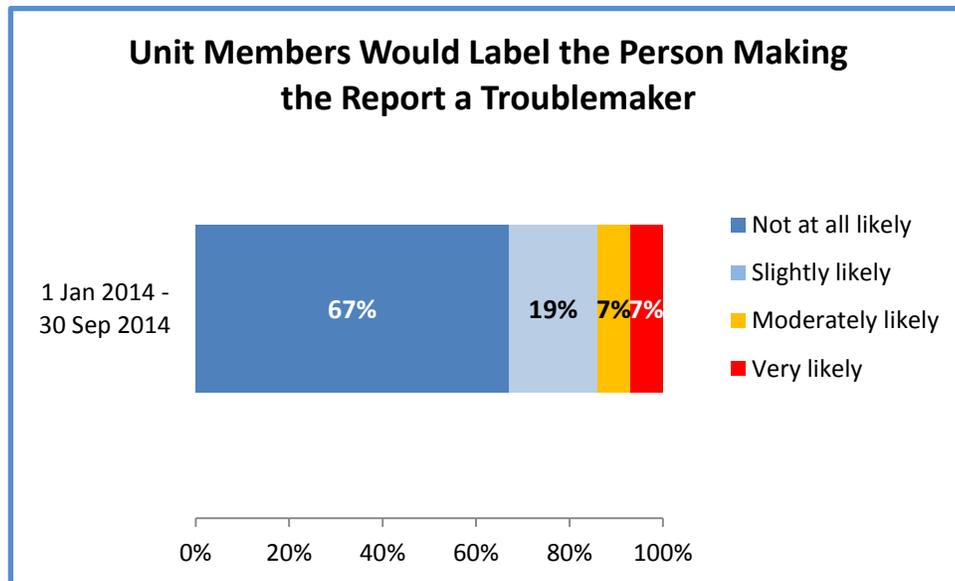
97% of Airmen trust their chain of command to protect the person making a report. This has been a key point of emphasis in recent training.



**Chart 4.9 – Responses to Chain of Command Would Take the Appropriate Corrective Actions to Address Factors that May have Led to the Sexual Assault**

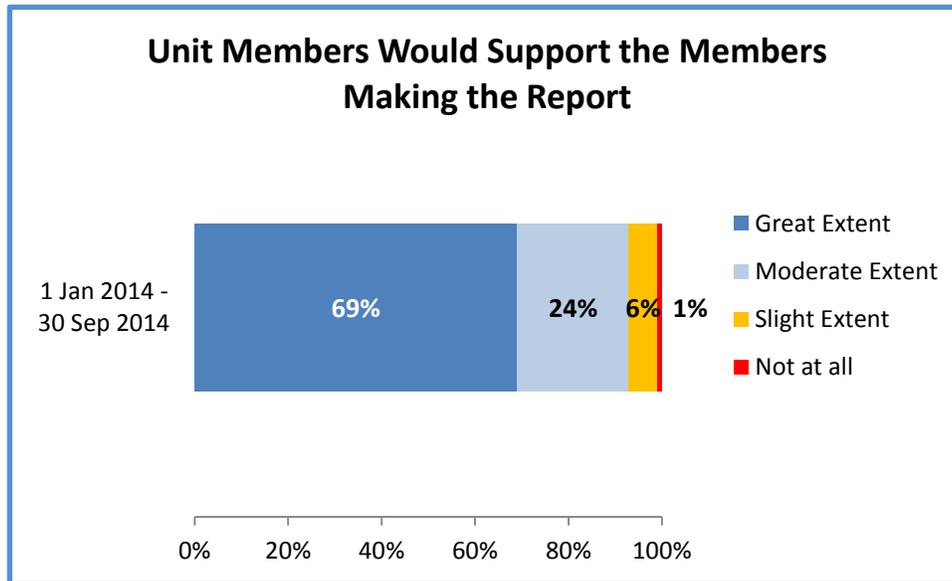
Survey results suggest that 96% of Airmen have confidence that the chain of command would take the appropriate corrective actions to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault. The Air Force has made great efforts to educate and advise commanders

on the importance of the appropriate level and timing of corrective actions and/or punishment for misconduct, but specifically that which occurs during a sexual assault report. It is important that leaders create a balance as to be mindful that corrective actions at the inappropriate time can lead to mistrust in the system.



**Chart 4.10 – Responses to the Unit Would Label the Person Making the Report a Troublemaker**

Two-thirds of Airmen indicated that unit members would not label the person making a report a troublemaker. While 67% of the population believe this is not an issue, the other 33% believe that to a “slight,” “moderate,” and/or “very likely” extent unit members would label the person making the report a trouble maker. The Air Force has provided extensive training and education on the effects of victim blaming and how this issue can create barriers to reporting. The Air Force is committed to providing the necessary support to any person coming forward to report a sexual assault and to continue to educate and train the force that this is unacceptable behavior.



**Chart 4.11 – Responses to the Unit Would Support the Members Making the Report**

The responses suggest that 93% of Airmen trust their unit peers and would support victims making a report. While there is approximately 7% of the population that believes unit members would not significantly support individuals who come forward, the Air Force continues to improve training to increase victim empathy and each Airman’s responsibility to ensure they are creating a culture of “dignity and respect.”

**Special Victims’ Counsel Program Victim Impact Survey:** The Air Force, as the first service to implement the Special Victims’ Counsel Program, proactively initiated a victim impact survey. The anonymous survey was developed in consultation with several civilian subject matter experts and fielded in March 2013 in order to measure program effectiveness as a whole. The survey measured whether special victims’ counsel were effectively assisting their clients with various military justice matters, including assisting victims with understanding the investigative and courts-martial processes, their rights as crime victims, and whether they felt they were able to exercise their rights as crime victims. The survey also measured victims’ subjective feelings on whether they felt supported throughout the military justice process. The survey is now provided to all sexual assault victims involved in the military justice process.

Results of the survey for fiscal year 2014 include:

- 91% "extremely satisfied" with the advice and support the special victims’ counsel provided during the Article 32 hearing and court-martial (8% "satisfied"; 1% "dissatisfied");
- 98% would recommend other victims request special victims’ counsel;
- 94% indicated their special victims’ counsel advocated effectively on their behalf;

- 96% indicated their special victims' counsel helped them understand the investigation and court-martial processes.

Survey results are used to shape special victims' counsel policy and training. Additionally, the Air Force Special Victims' Counsel Program regularly shares the responses with Air Force leadership to enable them to assess victims' perception of the support they received throughout the military justice process. Victims have the option of providing their name when they fill out the survey. When victims include their name, their feedback is shared with their special victims' counsel, providing them with a great sense of accomplishment and renewed motivation.

The data collected in fiscal year 2014 suggests that the Air Force is on track toward achieving the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: "high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report". Nevertheless, we must remain vigilant to ensure that every victim who comes forward receives the very best care available.

**4.2 Describe your progress in allowing Reserve Component Service members who are victims of sexual assault while on active duty to remain on active duty status to obtain the treatment and support afforded active duty members.**

In August 2012, the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard collaborated to issue the Reserve Component medical continuation policy, which extended entitlements to all Reserve Component sexual assault victims serving in Title 10 status. Prior to this policy, Reserve Component sexual assault victims were allowed to remain on active duty on a case by case basis to obtain treatment and support. To determine a Reserve Component member's eligibility, commanders used a variety of factors to include: line of duty determination, orders, and commander's discretion at the time the sexual assault report is made.

In addition to extending services and entitlements, the policy also created the Reserve Component Case Management Division located at the Total Force Service Center, Joint Base San Antonio, Texas. The Case Management Division was established in April 2013 to serve ill and injured Reserve Component Airmen. The division handles a variety of issues and is the focal point for coordinating the extension of services for Reserve Component sexual assault victims. In fiscal year 2014, a total of 14 Reserve Component sexual assault victims were assisted by the Case Management Division.

On the policy front, the soon to be released Air Force Instruction 36-2910, *Line of Duty Determination*, will codify the aforementioned medical continuation policy. Furthermore, the revamped Air Force Instruction will have specific sections and chapters devoted to Reserve Component line of duty determination, medical continuation responsibilities, and incapacitation pay processing and entitlements for sexual assault victims.

**4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring that a member of the Reserve Components who is a victim of sexual assault by another member of the Reserve**

**Components has timely access to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator.**

To facilitate a timely response to sexual assault victims, Reserve Component units provide 24/7 access to a sexual assault response coordinator and use the Department of Defense Safe Helpline. The Safe Helpline serves as central communication mode in linking victims with not only a sexual assault response coordinator, but also a range of healthcare and emergency response services worldwide should they be required. Air National Guard and reserve wings also promote and distribute a contact card that Airmen may use to directly contact a sexual assault response coordinator or healthcare provider.

Additional measures to support victim response include the Reserve Component's support and participation in the Department of Defense Safe Helpline and SharePoint sites. These communication mediums direct sexual assault victims to healthcare providers and sexual assault response coordinators to expedite care. Finally, the Reserve Component provides pre- and post- deployment training and annual sexual assault prevention and response training to all its' Airmen as a continuous education process. These critical training seminars stress the vital services provided by sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates should a Reserve Component Airman need their respective assistance at home or abroad.

The Reserve Component typically handles sexual assault cases based on the victim's home station of assignment. In cases where the victim is deployed or in a temporary duty assignment, the installation sexual assault response coordinator at the deployed or temporary duty assignment location will assume responsibility of the victim until either the member is transferred back to their home unit (if required) or their tour of duty is complete. The Air National Guard and reserve units aim to create a seamless transition in victim services throughout the entire process for a sexual assault victim. The intent behind this initiative is to ensure Reserve Component Airmen understand they are never out of sight or out of mind while serving regardless of their status at the time of an assault.

**4.4 List the total number of full-time sexual assault response coordinators/sexual assault response victim advocates serving at brigade or equivalent level. If not at 100%, describe your efforts to achieve 100% fill.**

**Military:**

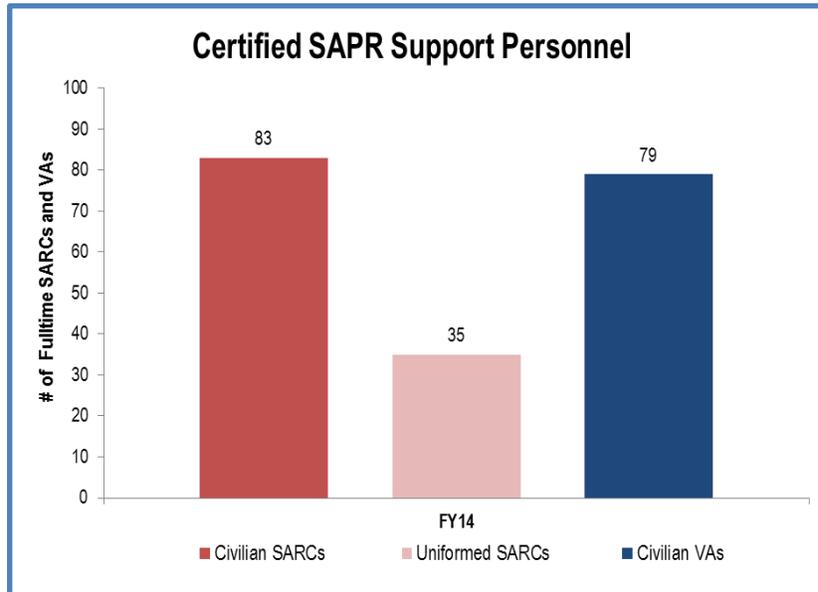
- Number of certified (Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program) full-time sexual assault response coordinators – 35
- Number of victim advocates – not applicable (no military authorizations for full-time victim advocate positions)

**Civilian:**

- Number of certified (Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program) full-time sexual assault response coordinators - 83
- Number of victim advocates – 79

**Totals:**

- Sexual assault response coordinators - 118
- Sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates – 79



**Chart 4.12 – Certified Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Personnel**

The Air Force has more capability to respond than is required by law and as of September 30, 2014, the Air Force has 8 unfilled uniformed sexual assault response coordinator positions. Four of the eight slots will be filled in fiscal year 2015 and the remaining vacancies are awaiting matches. Additionally, there are 3 uniformed sexual assault response coordinators who are trained in positions and awaiting certification. Furthermore, there are five unfilled sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate civil service positions. Currently, four of the five positions have selected an applicant; however, the Air Force is awaiting certification training to complete the necessary hiring requirements. In addition, the Air Force has one sexual assault response coordinator civil service position that is unfilled due to a retirement and is actively advertising the position to fill it early in fiscal year 2015.

**4.5 Describe what measures have been taken by your Service to ensure that Service members are informed in a timely manner of the member’s option to request a Military Protective Order from the command of assignment. Include documentation that requires law enforcement agents to document military protective orders in their investigative case files, to include documentation for Reserve Component personnel in title 10 status.**

**Sexual Assault Response Coordinators:** Since the inception of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program in 2005, the Air Force has trained sexual assault response coordinators to inform victims that they may request a military protective order. This was codified in Air Force Instruction 36-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*, dated September 2008. Sexual assault victims are informed about military protective orders when first making a sexual assault report. Sexual assault

response coordinators, using block 1.b (3) on the Department of Defense Form 2910, *Victim Reporting Preference Statement*, must inform every victim that they may request a military protective order. Commanders are also educated in key personnel briefings and when faced with an incident in their unit to consider if a military protective order is required for each sexual assault report.

**Office of Special Investigations:** The Air Force Office of Special Investigations investigates all allegations of rape, sexual assault, non-consensual sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, and abusive sexual contact over which the Air Force has investigative jurisdiction. The Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations requires that agents document information regarding civilian and military protective orders in their electronic investigative information management system. This requirement also applies to protective orders associated with reserve component personnel in Title 10 status when the person is a subject or victim of an Air Force Office of Special Investigations' case.

**Security Forces:** Air Force Security Forces provides first-response military policing and law enforcement capability on Air Force installations worldwide. Military protective order violations that require a police response on an Air Force installation will normally be handled by security forces personnel. When commanders provide a copy of the order, security forces personnel have the ability to document a military protective order in a National Crime Information Center Protective Order File if the order has been issued against a member of the armed forces and an individual involved in the order does not reside on a military installation throughout the duration of the order. The inclusion of military protective orders in the National Crime Information Center helps ensure violations committed off the installation are reported to security forces by local law enforcement officials. Security forces personnel will, in turn, report the violation to the subject's commander.

**4.6 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and refresher training for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification if appropriate.**

Standards for victim assistance personnel are set forth in Department of Defense Instruction 6400.07, *Standards for Victim Assistance Services in the Military Community*, November 25, 2013. The standards include ethical benchmarks designed to ensure proper interaction between victim assistance personnel and those they assist. Victim assistance personnel will immediately lose their position to undergo an investigation on their merits if they engage in misconduct proscribed by these ethical benchmarks. Such considerations are focused primarily on continual, professional, and competent provision of services to victims and upon the best interests of the Air Force.

**Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and refresher training for victim-sensitive personnel positions**

**Sexual Assault Response Coordinators Credentialing:** Air Force sexual assault

response coordinators and sexual assault victim advocates are screened prior to being hired into the position. Sexual assault response coordinator positions are filled by either a military officer or general schedule civilian. Civilians undergo a background and qualification screening prior to starting work for the Air Force. The initial screening is conducted by the Air Force Personnel Center through the civilian hiring process as outlined by the Office of Personnel Management. Military sexual assault response coordinators must be in the grade of first lieutenant or higher. Interested military officers must apply and interview with either an installation or major command sexual assault response coordinator in order to be selected as a sexual assault response coordinator.

Once selected for a full-time sexual assault response coordinator or victim advocate position, the individual must complete the 64-hour Air Force Sexual Assault Response Course taught at Air University. Volunteer victim advocates complete a 40-hour course taught by the installation sexual assault response coordinator at their assigned location.

Sexual assault prevention and response personnel apply for Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification by completing the Department of Defense Form 2950, *Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Application Packet*. As outlined in the application packet, an applicant's commander must review and sign the application stating that all criteria established within Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program have been met.

**Judge Advocate General Corps Credentialing:** As of August 2014, The Judge Advocate General Corps implemented a formalized screening process for nominating the "best qualified" judge advocates for special victims' counsel and senior special victims' counsel. This screening process was used to nominate the latest cadre of special victims' counsel and senior special victims' counsel for projected January 2015 assignments and July 2015 assignments.

The Judge Advocate General approves all judge advocate assignments, including special victims' counsel and senior special victims' counsel. The Air Force Judge Advocate General Corps assignments officer recommends to The Judge Advocate General who should be assigned as special victims' counsel and senior special victims' counsel, as well as their assignment location. From the outset, the assignments officer has access to every judge advocate's accession file and complete duty history, to include officer performance reports, awards and decorations, assignment history, and any instances/allegations of misconduct. Special victims' counsel and senior special victims' counsel candidates are then vetted through the following process.

The Director of the Professional Development Branch sends a call for nominations to every major command staff judge advocate and director to solicit input for "best qualified" personnel using the following criteria:

- **Trial Experience:** Candidates are analyzed on their courts-martial experience to include, the number of courts-martial tried, a breakdown of litigated, partially litigated, and guilty plea trials, an examination of the types of offenses tried, and the extent of the candidate's participation in the trial (ex. opening statement, voir

dire, etc.). A candidate must also be certified by The Judge Advocate General as a trial and defense counsel through the rigorous field certification program. In that program, judge advocates must have served effectively as a trial or assistant trial counsel on a number of courts-martial, demonstrated comprehension of fundamental principles of military criminal law, procedure, and evidence, and demonstrated competence in fundamental litigation skills including case preparation, motions practice, voir dire, opening statement, direct and cross examination, making objections, and closing and sentencing arguments. Finally, candidates must be recommended by both their supervisory Staff Judge Advocate and by a military judge to be trial certified. Judge advocates are not trial and defense certified directly out of the basic judge advocate training course.

- Witness/Victim Interactions: Based on inputs from a candidate's direct supervisor (e.g., staff judge advocate) and other sources, to include inputs from senior trial counsel, the candidate's interactions with witnesses and victims are analyzed to ensure each candidate possesses the proper disposition to handle the sensitive nature of these duties.
- Officership/Leadership/Work Ethic: In addition to the workload and subject matter, special victims' counsel and senior special victims' counsel must run their own office with minimal supervision. Candidates are analyzed for their officership, ability to work autonomously, organization and time-management skills, specialized training, maturity, and responsibility, to ensure they have the skills and work ethic needed for such a position.
- Supervisor/Major Command Recommendation: The candidate's supervisor (e.g., staff judge advocate) completes an assessment regarding the candidate's fitness for the position, which is then coordinated through the chain of command to the major command staff judge advocate for final concurrence/non-concurrence.
- Special Victims' Counsel Chief Coordination: Once a candidate goes through the above vetting process, the assignments officer coordinates all nominations with the Chief, Special Victims' Counsel Division, to ensure each candidate meets the demands and expectations of the Special Victims' Counsel Program's leadership.

The Judge Advocate General does not select a candidate to become a special victims' counsel or senior special victims' counsel until after the vetting process above is complete and the candidate's supervisor and chain of command, the Special Victims' Counsel Chief, and the Professional Development Directorate all concur that a candidate is a viable special victims' counsel.

In addition to the increasing number of formal, in-residence courses, a number of distance education courses and webinars were added in 2014 to enhance refresher training options, designed to quickly provide information on changes in the law to attorneys and paralegals in the field. Finally, the Special Victims' Counsel Program has facilitated collaboration within the special victims' counsel community by utilizing resources available through the Air Force Judge Advocate Corps e-learning system. The Special Victims'

Counsel Deskbook (restricted to special victims' counsel and special victims' paralegals) includes resources such as templates for basic practice, recordings of webcasts from programs by other Federal agencies (Department of Justice, Office of Victims of Crime) and universities, templates for motion practice, and Department of Defense, and civilian resources. The Special Victims' Counsel Cohort (also restricted to special victims' counsel and special victims' paralegals) allows for special victims' counsel to share current experiences, strategies, responses and resources in a collaborative manner that supports one another's practice, even while special victims' counsel are geographically separated.

**Medical Personnel Credentialing:** The processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications and training for medical providers in victim-sensitive personnel positions is codified in Air Force Instruction 44-119, *Medical Quality Operations, August 16, 2011*. These processes implement the requirements of the Department of Defense Memorandum 6025.13, Medical Quality Assurance and Clinical Quality Management in the Military Health System and civilian accrediting agencies.

The processes ensure providers meet established criteria of professional competence, moral character, ethical conduct and screens for potential mental health and substance abuse that could impact the provision of safe patient care. Information on the required credentials, to include primary source verification of the credentials, is maintained in the Department of Defense Centralized Credential Quality Assurance System.

Once granted permission to practice, providers within a facility undergo an initial and on-going comprehensive peer review process in accordance with Air Force Instruction 44-119, *Medical Quality Operations*. This instruction outlines actions in response to a threat or potential threat to patient safety/staff or to the integrity of the Air Force Medical Service related to clinical incompetence, professional misconduct, or impairment. In addition, providers are held accountable to the Air Force Clinical Code of Conduct for unprofessional and disruptive behaviors that threaten the provision of safe, high quality care.

**Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification if appropriate.**

**Sexual Assault Response Coordinators Revocation:** There may be a time when an individual comes under investigation for a violation of the professional code of ethics established within the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program. Under these circumstances, the commander conducts a command directed investigation (if the allegation is a sexual assault, Air Force Office of Special Investigations conducts the investigation). The individual is informed that they are under investigation and that during the investigation their certification is suspended. During the suspension, this individual is not permitted to provide any victim services. Once the investigation is complete and a determination has been provided, the commander can elect to either reinstate or revoke the individual's certification. The process is the same for our sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates as well.

Upon determining that a certification must be revoked, the commander has three duty days to provide the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office with a written description of the misconduct and the determination from the investigation. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office retains the written revocation notification and the contacts Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program office along with Office of the Secretary of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to revoke the individual's certification.

**Judge Advocate General Corps Revocation:** Any allegation of misconduct committed by an attorney or paralegal in a victim-sensitive personnel position is immediately reported to the Commander, Air Force Legal Operations Agency, for investigation by appropriate authorities. Based on the nature of the allegation, the commander will make an initial determination as to the attorney's or paralegal's fitness for duty in the victim-sensitive position. Upon completion of the investigation, a determination will be made by the commander to determine whether personnel, administrative or military justice action should be taken against the attorney or paralegal. If good cause exists to revoke a judge advocate's certification, the revocation process outlined in Air Force Instruction 51-103, *Judge Advocate Professional Development*, will be followed. Reasons for revocation of certification include, when an officer fails to maintain professional licensing standards, an officer fails to maintain ethical or professional responsibility standards, an officer violates the Uniform Code of Military Justice, an officer violates a state or federal criminal statute(s), or The Judge Advocate General determines that withdrawal is in the best interest of the Air Force.

**Medical Personnel Revocation:** In accordance with the Air Force Instruction, the Air Force Surgeon General may direct reporting to the National Practitioner Data Bank, state(s) of licensure, and other certifying bodies when a provider's practice has been adversely impacted due to clinical incompetence, professional misconduct, or impairment. Non-privileged providers are also expected to maintain high levels of professionalism, integrity, and standards of conduct when assisting victims of domestic abuse or assault. Breaches in professional behavior are initially addressed by the supervisor, commander, and contract representative in the case of contractors. Initial efforts focus on correcting the inappropriate behavior. If education and re-training efforts fail, or if individual actions are of such nature to discredit the individual's ability to effectively perform the designated duties, removal or termination from the position remains an option. Active duty or government civilians may be reassigned, while contract staff members are more commonly terminated.

**4.7 Describe your progress in ensuring all sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates are Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certified prior to performing the duties of a sexual assault response coordinator and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate.**

As of January 2014, sexual assault response coordinators and full-time victim advocates must complete 64 hours of initial training by attending the Air Force Sexual Assault

Response Course taught at Air University for initial certification. Volunteer victim advocates must complete a 40-hour course taught by the installation sexual assault response coordinator or sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate at their assigned installation for initial certification. The Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program certifies sexual assault response coordinators and volunteer victim advocates upon completion of the course by completing the Department of Defense Form 2950, *Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program Application Packet*. The application packet includes a memorandum outlining experience, signed Code of Professional Ethics, and two signed letters of recommendation.

Air Force sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates cannot work directly with victims until they have received this national certification. This is documented in their training record and reviewed in the certification agency's bi-weekly reports. Once certified they can be assigned, as appropriate, to work with victims, train installation personnel, and support outreach efforts. In addition, they must receive annual responder training, earn thirty-two hours of continuing education units every two years and undergo an initial National Agency Background Check.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office tracks sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates personnel data on a monthly basis. Major command sexual assault response coordinators provide monthly updates on the identities and credentials of their sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates. In addition, they report the number of sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates billets authorized and occupied at the installation level. For information regarding Air Force staffing levels for full time sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates reference question 4.4.

**4.8 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 Department of Defense Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base sexual assault prevention and response resources (i.e., Chaplains, sexual assault response coordinators, Military Police, Medical Personnel).**

**Safe Helpline:** Air Force procedures for supporting the Department of Defense Safe Helpline contain specific guidelines via a memorandum of understanding with each Service Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office. Each installation is required to provide the Safe Helpline with current information for the following first responders: sexual assault response coordinators, legal representatives, medical support, chaplains, and law enforcement personnel. This contact information allows Safe Helpline agents to efficiently and effectively provide timely referrals and response to victim care, feedback, and to publicize referral resources to service members, civilians, and their families. In order to maintain accurate information in the website's database, the Department of Defense's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office executes a semi-annual audit to verify contact numbers listed in the Safe Helpline database are correct and properly aligned with the listed base, installation, unit, and organization. The Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network Organization conducts this audit semi-annually through a contractual agreement with the Department of Defense.

Prior to the audit conducted by the Department of Defense, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office tasked the major command program managers to conduct their own self-inspection audit with their installation sexual assault prevention and response teams. Updates and/or deletions are required to be reported back to Headquarters Air Force for reconciliation. All personnel inputs are then updated via the Responder Administration Website. Upon completion of the audit, a report is generated on the “success rate” based on positive and/or confirmed contact with an organization. Discrepancies from the Audit are reconciled by the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the Safe Helpline is updated accordingly. The final audit report reflects phone verifications and reconciliation results.

The final verification results from the September 2014 audit are shown below:

- Sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates - 114 contacts/114 attempts = 100% success rate
- First Responders (Chaplains, legal assistance, medical resources, and military police) - 389 contacts/437 attempts = 89% success rate
- Air Force Overall - 503 contacts/551 attempts = 91% success rate

Headquarters Air Force recognizes the importance of accurate and up-to-date information as part of the response capability of its program and has identified the need for significant improvement in keeping the website properly updated. In its effort to provide the most reliable information possible, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office conducts quarterly Safe Helpline audits to ensure continued and appropriate victim response and support capabilities are available. They have solicited the assistance of the medical advisor for a solution to standardize contact information for the medical responders listed on the Safe Helpline. The pro-active initiative will increase should increase our “success rate” during the bi-annual audits.

**4.9 Describe your efforts to publicize various sexual assault prevention and response resources, such as Department of Defense Safe Helpline, to all Service Members.**

Sexual assault prevention and response continues to be a top priority for Air Force leaders. In early fiscal year 2014, Air Force leaders recognized the need for a more robust headquarters structure for the mission of sexual assault prevention and response in order to synchronize efforts across the service and effect change on this critical issue. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office remains steadfast in its efforts to provide the community with effective tools to help address sexual assault concerns. In November 2013, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office directed each installation via public affairs guidance to establish and maintain an installation public website displaying and promoting sexual assault prevention and response features that are visibly accessible on every installation public webpage.

This guidance established Headquarters Air Force would be responsible for maintaining an Air Force-level sexual assault prevention and response website containing up-to-date training and tools for installations to use and reference. Installations were mandated to

use push down tabs to link their installation websites to the Headquarters Air Force website. In addition, the guidance established that Headquarters Air Force would create a link on their website to connect to the Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps website where individuals could view a list of sexual assault convictions across the Air Force.

For each installation, the public affairs guidance required sexual assault prevention and response websites to be linked from the installations homepage and "easy to find." Information maintained on the webpage includes, but is not limited to, definitions, education material, special victims' counsel information, and links to the Judge Advocate's webpage, the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office webpage and the Department of Defense Safe Helpline response webpage.

In addition, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office mailed banners for the Safe Helpline to all major command program managers for distribution to their installations. The banners are used as part of the sexual assault response coordinator's awareness campaigns to promote knowledge and awareness of this resource to all installation service members, civilians, and family members.

#### **4.10 Describe your progress in ensuring victims are afforded their legal rights, protections, and services.**

Department of Defense and Air Force policy, implemented through the Victim and Witness Assistance Program under Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, previously outlined the rights given to victims of crime. Section 1701 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 made many rights previously afforded by policy statutory and provided additional rights to victims through Article 6b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice in cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The eight substantive rights that victims have under Article 6b are:

- The right to be reasonably protected from the accused
- The right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of preliminary hearings, courts-martial, clemency and parole hearings, and release or escape of the accused from confinement
- The right not to be excluded from a public hearing or proceeding
- The right to be reasonably heard at a pretrial confinement, sentencing, or clemency and parole board hearing
- The right to confer with trial counsel
- The right to restitution as provided in law
- The right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay

- The right to be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and privacy

Victims are informed of these rights through the Victim and Witness Assistance Program, by trial counsel, and by special victims' counsel.

Additionally, on June 6, 2013, Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, was updated to require that the convening authority's staff judge advocate provide a letter to the victim inviting them to provide input as to whether the convening authority should approve or disapprove court-martial findings and sentence or grant clemency. This requirement has greatly increased the convening authority's visibility on the victim desires on matters of clemency giving the victim a voice in this determination. Congress legislated this requirement as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 through an amendment to Article 60, Uniform Code of Military Justice. On June 13, 2014 the President signed Executive Order 13669 adding a new Rule for Court-Martial 1105A to implement the amendment to Article 60 pertaining to victim impact statements at clemency. Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, was then further updated on September 25, 2014 to incorporate this change and the slight changes the National Defense Authorization Act and Rule for Court-Martial 1105A made to the year old Air Force policy.

The Air Force Special Victims' Counsel Program filed the first appeal of a military judge's ruling that denied a special victims' counsel standing to argue in court and obtained a seminal ruling from the Court of Appeals of the Armed Forces that recognizes a "reasonable opportunity to be heard at a hearing [under Military Rule of Evidences 412 and 513] includes the right to present facts and legal argument, and that a victim or patient who is represented by counsel can be heard through counsel." *LRM v. Kastenber*, 72 M.J. 364 (C.A.A.F. July 18, 2013). Over the life of the program, special victims' counsel have ensured victims are afforded their rights by attending approximately 1,800 interviews with them, representing them in over 200 Article 32 hearings and in 175 courts-martial. In the Victim Impact Survey responses, 82% indicated that their special victims' counsel advocated a privacy right on their behalf. Furthermore, special victims' counsel provide holistic representation and work daily to ensure protections, such as expedited transfers, and services, such as obtaining transitional compensation.

In June 2014, Air Force sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates began using the revised Department of Defense Form 2910, *Victim Reporting Preference Statement*. The revised form incorporated additional legal rights, protections, and services not covered in the previous edition. Now, prior to electing a reporting option, eligible victims are additionally informed about the opportunity to be assigned special victims' counsel, to request an expedited transfer, military or civilian protective order, and representation by defense counsel regarding collateral misconduct. Victims are also informed they must provide consent to transfer case documents to another sexual assault response coordinator and if they experience coercion, retaliation, reprisal, or ostracism from supervisors or peers, they can report it to their sexual assault response coordinator, special victims' counsel, commander, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel or their Service Inspector General. Additionally, in Uniform Code of Military Justice cases, the victim is provided a

Department of Defense Form 2701, *Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime*, which contains important information about their rights as a victim, from law enforcement or a Military Criminal Investigation Organization.

In accordance with Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*, the Air Force conducts monthly Case Management Group meetings to review unrestricted and restricted cases of sexual assault. These meetings provide cohesive emotional, physical, and spiritual care of a victim in a collaborative environment with the collective goal of facilitating the survivor's well-being and recovery. For restricted reports, the group membership is limited to the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, and healthcare provider in order to maintain the protections of a restricted report.

The Air Force appointed a representative from the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to serve on the Department of Defense Victim Assistance Leadership Council. This Council advises the Secretary of Defense on policies and practices related to the provision of victim assistance across the Department of Defense. These victim assistance services focus on response, protection, and care for victims starting with the initial report and continuing through offense disposition or until the victim no longer requires services. We meet the competency, ethical, and foundational levels as prescribed in the Department of Defense Instruction 6400.07, *Standards for Victim Assistance Services in the Military Community*.

#### **4.11 Describe your progress to improve the victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components.**

The Air Force provides victim care at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and at Reserve Component installations using a multi-faceted approach employing sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates. The sexual assault prevention and response staff, regardless of Service affiliation, collaborate on prevention, outreach, and training efforts at their installations. For a detailed description of their roles and the progress made to improve victim care, please reference question 4.1.

**Active Component:** Currently, there are twelve Joint Bases across the Department of Defense: Six are Air Force led: (Joint Base Charleston, Joint Base McGuire – Dix – Lakehurst, Joint Base Andrews, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Joint Base San Antonio, Joint Base Langley-Eustis); four are Navy led (Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Joint Base Guam, Joint Base Norfolk); and two are Army led: (Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall).

Joint Bases are similar to Air Force installations in the sense that at Airmen at Joint Bases are trained to receive sexual assault prevention and response services and annual sexual assault prevention and response training from their Service. However, in accordance with Department of Defense policy, regardless of affiliation a service member can access sexual assault prevention and response services from any branch of service.

During the most recent Base Closure and Realignment Commission, medical supplements were required at each Joint Base location. A medical supplement directs in detail the coordination and provision of services and care to medical beneficiaries at each Base Closure and Realignment Commission location. Additionally, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs has oversight of the services and, therefore, the military treatment facilities on each installation. Medical support and response to victims of sexual assault include: emergency services, primary care services, mental health services, the alcohol/drug abuse prevention and treatment services, and family advocacy program services. Over 55 Air Force military treatment facilities have memorandums of understanding with civilian centers of excellence for emergency services to ensure sexual assault victims are provided the highest quality care.

**Reserve Component:** To facilitate victim care the Air Force has a full-time civilian sexual assault response coordinator and a dedicated reserve officer victim advocate assigned to each of its 11 host installations (Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Grissom Air Reserve Base, Homestead Air Reserve Base, March Air Reserve Base, Minneapolis-St. Paul International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (formally known as Carswell), Niagara Falls International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Pittsburgh International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Pope Army Airfield, Westover Air Reserve Base, and Youngstown Air Reserve Station). At each of these locations, Air Force Reserve Command assigns a traditional reserve officer in the rank of major to the installation sexual assault prevention and response office with the job title of sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate.

The Reserve Component facilitates care for its Airmen by referring sexual assault victims to medical and mental health treatment centers. To expedite care and meet a victim's needs, reserve victims are generally referred to the nearest medical treatment facility or Veterans Administration facility. Coordinating care with Veteran's Affairs enables the Reserve Component to meet a victim's needs when they are geographically separated from a military treatment center.

The Air National Guard discusses their progress in improving victim care services at Joint Bases, and in Joint Environments in their annual report. Please reference question 4.11 within the National Guard Bureau Submission for more detailed information.

**4.12 Describe your progress in strengthening participation in an integrated victim services network of care.**

**Policy Updates:** Several policy documents regarding victim care underwent revisions in fiscal year 2014, which required dedicated collaboration from various organizations. Air Force Instruction 44-102, *Medical Care Management*, Chapter 11 (*Medical Response to Sexual Assault Victims*) underwent a major revision and integrated inputs from the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations and the Judge Advocate General's Corps. In addition, the Air Force Surgeon General collaborated with the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to draft the forthcoming Air Force Instruction 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*.

**Family Advocacy:** Headquarters Air Force Family Advocacy Program and the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office collaborated on multiple fronts in fiscal year 2014. First, both organizations led efforts to review *Triage Guidelines for Domestic Abuse/Sexual Assault Cases* and clarify instructions to minimize the potential risk for violence in unmarried intimate partner sexual assault cases. Additionally, the Family Advocacy Program and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office worked together to support various awareness campaigns (Dating Violence Awareness in February, Child Abuse/Sexual Assault Prevention (April) and Domestic Violence Awareness (October) to educate the populace about where to go for help and support.

**Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course Audit:** In addition, the Air Force Surgeon General's office partnered with the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in an audit/evaluation of the current Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course. The intended goal of the audit is to ensure medical and mental health training content regarding victim care and support is accurate. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is currently evaluating the results of the audit and will incorporate any necessary updates regarding medical and mental health content to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course in fiscal year 2015.

**Sexual Assault Case Management Group:** The Sexual Assault Case Management Group is the primary forum for facilitating and strengthening integrated victim services. The installation commander or host commander has program oversight for the Case Management Group and chairs this multi-disciplinary team on a monthly basis. The Case Management Group accomplishes monthly reviews on individual cases for unrestricted reports and provides commanders with victim updates. Additionally, the group ensures victims have access to and are encouraged to seek out quality services. Commanders are required to attend the case management meeting and update the victim on the status of their case.

**Safe Helpline:** The Department of Defense Safe Helpline also offers a number of opportunities to strengthen participation in victim services network of care. The Safe Helpline provides an integrated victim crisis support service for members of the Department of Defense community who may be affected by sexual assault. Safe Helpline delivers live, one-on-one support and information to the worldwide Department of Defense community. The service is confidential, anonymous, secure, and available worldwide, 24/7 by click, call or text — providing victims with the help they need anytime, anywhere. This provision is especially vital for service members who serve out of country, or in remote locations.

#### **4.13 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian victim response organizations to improve interoperability.**

Many members of the sexual assault prevention and response team interact with civilian victim response organizations. The following is a synopsis of each of those interactions:

- **Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Collaboration:** Major command sexual

assault response coordinators are responsible for administering the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program within their respective commands and providing functional oversight and guidance for installation sexual assault response coordinators to ensure compliance. During July 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office hosted the first major command Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Orientation. This training was designed to enhance knowledge, skills and the ability to assist installation-level sexual assault response coordinators with the execution of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

As part of the training, attendees conducted a site visit to the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network to discuss response measures, share ideas, and collaborate on future initiatives. Additionally, the orientation group was provided a detailed overview on the Department of Defense Safe Helpline. The Safe Helpline provides live, one-on-one advice, support, and information to the worldwide Department of Defense community.

- Healthcare Personnel: The Air Force focuses on ensuring compassionate, quality care that is gender-responsive, culturally competent and recovery oriented for victims of sexual assault. Comprehensive medical care to victims may begin with initial emergency response and involve completion of a sexual assault forensic examination and mental health services. At many Air Force installations, local community resources may be readily available. When military resources are not available, the Air Force collaborates with civilian agencies to establish memorandums of understanding. The goal of the Air Force Medical Service is to support the victim while ensuring evidence collection credibility by using the most highly trained healthcare personnel.
- Chaplain Corps: The Air Force Chaplain Corps plays a significant role in supporting all Airmen. They are a spiritual and counseling resource for all Airmen. Air Force chaplains are trusted counselors, teachers, and confidants. Chaplains educate victims on their privileges and referral resources, to include the services offered by a sexual assault response coordinator. All Chaplain Corps teams worldwide are encouraged to coordinate with local organizations to ensure that the members have increased awareness of civilian victim response organizations for referral purposes. The Chaplain Corps uses local organizations in consultation with sexual assault response coordinators to collaborate on victim care and support. Victims are referred to institutions such as religious organizations, safe houses, and other non-government organizations. Local sexual assault victim resources vary at each military installation.

Additionally, the Chaplain Corps is developing a plan to utilize \$230,000 to fund localized sexual assault prevention and response training. The focus of the training will include sexual assault response, victim care, and developing collaboration with civilian victim response organizations. Civilian sexual assault victim response organizations will develop and conduct the training for the local chapel teams. The Headquarters Air Force Chief of Chaplains Office believes this

training will increase Chaplain Corps member's skill sets and interoperability with civilian victim response organizations.

Finally, the Chaplain Corps has partnered with the Military Family Learning Network to leverage their "webinars" to provide training resources to Chaplain Corps members on a variety of caregiver subjects. These webinars are developed and hosted by local universities. The Chaplain Corps can view regularly scheduled webinars or request specific webinars be developed to provide more specific training, such as dealing with sexual assault as a caregiver, victim care post trauma, and collaborating with local civilian institutions in victim care. The regularly scheduled webinars are posted on the Chaplain Corps secure website and there are no costs to the Chaplain Corps for development or production of the additional webinars.

- Security Forces, Fire, Rescue and Emergency Medical: Air Force Security Forces, Fire, Rescue and Emergency Medical personnel provide a vital first point of contact for victims and the sexual assault prevention and response program. As first responders, they work jointly with Department of the Air Force and Department of Defense civilian police, firefighters, and emergency medical technicians as well as non-Department of Defense affiliated civilian counterparts. Collaboration and partnership with these agencies is strengthened through mutual-aid agreements, joint training and integrated exercises. These first responders also rely on the relationships cultivated by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, the Air Force lead agency for investigating sexual assault cases, and the installation sexual assault response coordinator with civilian response organizations to enhance their skills and knowledge in assisting victims. As mandated reporters, these first responders collect critical information and notify Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

To further law enforcement collaboration and interoperability, in fiscal year 2014, Air Force Office of Special Investigations and Air Force Security Forces developed the capability to field base-level joint sexual assault investigative teams. In addition to their role as first responders and mandated reporters, Security Forces Airmen partner with Air Force Office of Special Investigations as members of local joint sexual assault investigative teams. In this cooperative initiative, they work alongside Air Force Office of Special Investigations and civilian law enforcement organizations to investigate sexual assaults, gather evidence, and support base level staff judge advocates in prosecuting sexual assault perpetrators. Joint sexual assault investigative teams can also work proactively to educate Airmen about sexual assault impacts and prevention strategies.

Finally, it is common for installation level sexual assault response coordinators to collaborate with their local rape crisis centers, sexual assault prevention coalitions, colleges and universities, victim advocacy organizations, and health organizations.

**4.14 Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed in**

**a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, and challenges to the implementation of the policy.**

This year the Air Force initiated a rapid improvement event for expedited transfers, providing an in-depth assessment of the entire process. The event started in June 2014 and reviewed the timeliness of the process, obstacles for the victim, process improvements, and program efficiencies. The group consisted of Air Force sexual assault prevention and response staff in policy and operations, a wing vice commander, several sexual assault response coordinators, a victim, Air Force Personnel Center staff in humanitarian and assignments, Headquarters Air Force Pentagon Personnel staff, and both guard and reserve headquarters sexual assault response coordinators. The event lasted several months and reviewed the initial education of the victim through the final step of a permanent change of station from the installation. During this event, the review team discovered several process improvements that should be implemented. These improvements included a standard education and training campaign explaining the entire process for sexual assault response coordinators, commanders, and special victims' counsel to ensure that consistent messaging and information is provided to the victim. Data collection and review is also part of the improvements to ensure that target timelines for approval requests and victim moves are met.

The review team identified and submitted a requirement to update the automated application system for expedited transfer requests. This change will create a separate and easily identifiable expedited transfer designator for victims to select. Currently, the Air Force uses the humanitarian process which has caused confusion for victims applying for an expedited transfer and as a result, delayed the process.

The team addressed the timeframes associated with the expedited transfer process and modified the weekly major command expedited transfer tracker submitted to the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office. The tracker enables the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to maintain oversight over expedited transfer process and track the timelines for approved requests. The team also worked with the Air Force Personnel Center to address the medical evaluation board assignment waiver. Now, Air Force Personnel Center will process an expedited transfer for a victim within 30 days of a medical evaluation board decision to avoid delaying an application awaiting this decision which can take several months to complete.

The rapid improvement event identified a challenge associated with extending expedited transfers to sexual assaults involving intimate partners. These cases may involve separating children from one parent without their consent or moving dependents without the entitled active duty member. These challenging cases have the option to request a move under the Humanitarian or Threatened Persons Programs, but involve more coordination with additional agencies. This extra coordination extends the processing time for these moves and is not conducive to an expedited transfer.

**4.14.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (does NOT involve a permanent change of station), provide:**

- The number requested

- **The number approved as the victim requested**
- **The number approved different than the victim requested**
- **The number denied and a summary of why**
- **The number moved within 30 days of approval**
- **The number moved after 30 days of approval**

- The number requested: 3
- The number denied as the victim requested: 0
- The number approved as the victim requested: 3
- The number approved different than the victim requested: No
- A summary of the reasons for denied requests.
- The number moved within 30 days of approval and the number moved after 30 days of approval: There is no requirement for conducting expedited transfer within 30 days. There are many factors that impact the ability of a victim to move expeditiously, most of which are controlled by the member themselves.

**4.14.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (does involve a permanent change of station move), provide:**

- **The number requested**
- **The number approved as the victim requested**
- **The number approved different than the victim requested**
- **The number denied and a summary of why**
- **The number moved within 30 days of approval**
- **The number moved after 30 days of approval**

- The number requested: 122
- The number denied as the victim requested: 8
- The number approved as the victim requested: 114
- The number approved different than the victim requested: Yes
- A summary of the reasons for denied requests: 8  
In three cases, it was determined that the health services available at the local installation were best suited to care for the victim. In four cases, the victim was facing a medical evaluation board with the potential for separation. In one case, the victim was also a subject in a separate sexual assault case.
- The number moved within 30 days of approval and the number moved after 30 days of approval: Data not available. There is no requirement for conducting expedited transfer within 30 days. There are many factors that impact the ability of a victim to move expeditiously, most of which are controlled by the member themselves.

**4.15 Describe your efforts to implement and enhance first responder training (e.g. sexual assault healthcare providers).**

**Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Training:** In March 2013, the Air Force began an extensive review of all sexual assault prevention and response training, which began

with a major overhaul of the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course, taught at Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. The revised course incorporated Department of Defense core competencies and learning objectives. The revamped training course expanded from five to eight days and is currently offered to all sexual assault response coordinators and full-time sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates.

The updated course employs adult learning theory with an emphasis on andragogy, independent, self-directed, experiential learning, which shifted the focus of instruction to process-based learning, through scenarios, role-plays, and group interaction. The entire course includes new learning objectives developed in partnership with the Air University Course Director. The new objectives increase the knowledge, skills, and abilities of sexual assault response coordinators to effectively advocate for victims, serve as a key advisor to leadership, and strengthen collaboration. This revised course uses a pedagogical approach in modules such as budgeting, self-care, offender dynamics, ethics, facilitating dynamic presentations, and effective communication with leaders. Breakout sessions are conducted to emphasize the key learning objectives. The course incorporates a pre- and post-assessment to evaluate student knowledge and enable feedback to faculty for course content. A formal Instructional Systems Design model is used to analyze, design, develop, implement, and evaluate instruction for the course, which allows for continued feedback and improvement. In April 2014, representatives from the Office of the Secretary of Defense evaluated the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Course and their findings indicate it met all Department of Defense core competencies. More importantly, the representatives noted numerous elements of the course as best practices in training sexual assault response coordinators. Completion of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinators Course provides participants with the required initial training needed for certification. The nationally recognized and required certification allows sexual assault prevention and response personnel to work with victims.

**Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate Training:** Full-time sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates attend the Sexual Assault Response Coordinators Course at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, with separate blocks designed specifically for them. In August 2013, the Air Force established a victim advocate curriculum, outlining education and training to provide students with information specifically related to their responsibilities as advocates. Installation sexual assault response coordinators from across the Air Force and Headquarters Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel facilitate the course. Students learn to process new information and apply concepts and skills based upon adult learning theory. The curriculum provides opportunities to practice completing forms, conducting initial victim meetings, completing Defense Sexual Assault Incidence Database entries, and conducting training.

The training focuses on developing interpersonal communication and facilitation skills. The curriculum requires students to create and deliver a presentation for critique by course faculty and fellow students. Similar to the sexual assault response coordinator course, maximum student participation is key to successful completion of the course. Adding a full-time sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate has

strengthened the prevention, response, and advocacy of the Air Force program. Full-time sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates help to coordinate a 24/7 victim response and maintain a ready list of volunteer victim advocates. They also share the responsibility of raising sexual assault awareness across their installation and assure volunteer victim advocates screening, training, and assignment to victims who choose those services.

In fiscal year 2014, the Air Force has trained and certified 65 sexual assault response coordinators, and 49 victim advocates including those in deployed locations.

**Volunteer Victim Advocate Training:** Air Force installation sexual assault prevention and response offices vigorously pursue recruitment of volunteer victim advocates to support the on-going advocacy needs of victims. Volunteer victim advocates must complete 40 hours of training. This training is based on the sexual assault response coordinator course and includes details about the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, victimology, offender dynamics, response services, and best practices in victim advocacy.

In October 2014, the Air Force launched a revised volunteer victim advocate course using the Instructional Systems Design model. The Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program certifies volunteer victim advocates upon completion of the course. An advocate will not work directly with victims until they receive this national certification. Once certified they can be assigned, as appropriate, to work with victims, train installation personnel or support outreach efforts. In addition, they must earn 32 continuing education units every two years and are further required to have undergone a National Agency background check.

**Training for Healthcare Personnel:** Since fiscal year 2010, the Air Force has provided annual sexual assault training for healthcare personnel. In July 2013, revisions to the Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02 *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*, prompted modifications to the existing training which included heightened emphasis on restricted reports, the role of sexual assault response coordinators, and penalties for violation of patient confidentiality and privacy. Since that time Air Force Instruction 44-102, *Medical Care Management*, expanded training to all Healthcare Personnel to meet the most current requirements of Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, which defines Healthcare Personnel as “persons assisting or otherwise supporting healthcare providers in providing health services” (e.g. administrative personnel assigned to a military treatment facility) and healthcare providers. Expanding this requirement ensures all healthcare personnel are prepared to provide initial assistance to a victim who walks into a Military Treatment Facility.

The Air Force Medical Service partnered with the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and civilian experts to develop an enhanced computer-based training, complete with small group discussion for mental health staff (providers, technicians, and front desk staff) on the effects of sexual assault, understanding re-victimization, sexual assault biases, and providing compassionate care. Training dissemination across 75 military medical treatment facilities began on October 1, 2014,

and became an annual training requirement.

**Chaplain Corps Training:** Air Force Chaplain Corps First Responder Training was first launched in 2008 at the Chaplain Service Institute. In 2009, a training presentation was circulated and its viewing was tracked for Chaplain Corps compliance. Since 2012, both initial and refresher training has been delivered through a computer based training module located online. Air Force Chaplain Corps first responder training is accomplished on an annual basis in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*.

**Air Force Security Forces and Air Force Office of Special Investigations' Training:** The Air Force has law enforcement personnel assigned to both Air Force Security Forces and to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. The Headquarters Air Force Office Special Investigations and the Security Forces Center both provide annual training to satisfy sexual assault prevention and response training requirements for all Special Agents and Security Forces' members in accordance with Department of Defense Directive 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program procedures*. Security Forces and Special Agents alike receive annual and refresher training at the unit level. The sexual assault prevention and response training was initially developed in 2008 and last updated 2013. The training emphasizes the vital role in communication between the sexual assault response coordinator and instructs the law enforcement team to assure victim awareness and safety.

**4.16 List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure you took to remedy the situation.**

There were no known victims whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources.

**4.17 Provide the following information about coverage for sexual assault forensic examinations for all military treatment facilities:**

- **A list of military treatment facilities with the number and hours of emergency room coverage**
- **The number of full-time sexual assault nurse examiners assigned at each military treatment facilities under your respective jurisdiction that operates an emergency room 24 hours per day**
- **A list of the number of qualified sexual assault forensic examiners by military treatment facility, listed separately by employees and contractors, if any**
- **The number and types of providers (i.e. registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, medical doctor, physician assistant, independent duty corpsman)**
- **The dates of Service-certification to perform these exams (and/or national certification date) by provider**
- **The number of full-time equivalents assigned for sexual assault**

**examiner response per facility and the types of providers assigned to those full-time equivalent**

- **A listing of all memorandums of understanding/memorandums of agreement to provide sexual assault forensic examination services, with the location, distance from the facility, and execution and termination dates for each agreement**
- **How many sexual assault forensic exam kits were processed and results used to inform command action**

### **Military Treatment Facilities with Emergency Room Coverage:**

Outlined below are the ten military treatment facilities with 24-hour emergency room coverage along with information about their sexual assault forensic examiner staffs. Reference Attachment 2 for a full list of military treatment facilities and more detailed information regarding existing memorandums of understanding/memorandums of agreement, organizations performing sexual assault forensic exams for each military treatment facility, and distance in miles and time from military treatment facilities.

- Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland: 4 sexual assault nurse examiners (registered nurses)
  - 1 certified sexual assault nurse examiner, no exams in house, memorandum of understanding with Prince George's County Hospital
- Eglin Air Force Base, Florida: 16 sexual assault nurse examiners (registered nurses)
  - 3 certified sexual assault nurse examiners
- Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska: 1 sexual assault nurse examiner (registered nurse)
  - 1 certified sexual assault nurse examiner, no exams in house, memorandums of understanding with Forensic Nursing Services of Providence
- Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi: 2 sexual assault nurse examiners (registered nurses)
  - 2 trained sexual assault nurse examiners, no exams in house, memorandum of understanding with Gulf-Port Memorial, Biloxi Regional and Singing River
- Lakenheath Air Base, United Kingdom: 1 sexual assault forensic examiner (nurse practitioner) and 3 sexual assault nurse examiners (registered nurses)
  - 4 certified examiners (3 sexual assault nurse examiners and 1 sexual assault forensic examiner)
- Joint Base Langley-Eustis: 1 sexual assault nurse examiner (registered nurse)
  - 1 trained sexual assault nurse examiner, no exams in house, memorandum of understanding with Riverside Medical Center and Sentara Care Plex Hospital
- Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada: 1 sexual assault nurse examiner (registered nurse)
  - 1 trained sexual assault nurse examiner, no exams in house, memorandum of understanding with University Medical Center
- Osan Air Base, South Korea: 1 sexual assault forensic examiner (Medical

Doctors/Doctor of Osteopathy), 1 sexual assault forensic examiner (physician assistant), 1 sexual assault forensic examiner (nurse practitioner), and 2 sexual assault nurse examiners (registered nurses)

- 5 certified sexual assault forensic/nurse examiners
- Travis Air Force Base, California: 1 sexual assault nurse examiner (registered nurse)
  - 1 trained sexual assault nurse examiner, memorandum of understanding with Solano and Napa
- Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio: 1 sexual assault nurse examiner (registered nurse)
  - 1 trained sexual assault nurse examiner, memorandum of understanding with Butler County

**How many sexual assault forensic examination kits were processed and results used to inform command action:**

The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database tracks the number of victims offered a sexual assault forensic examination and the number of victims who elect to complete the examination. 415 victims were offered a forensic examination and 141 chose to complete the examination in fiscal year 2014. According to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, 1,350 adult men and women reported they were victims of a sexual offense during this same timeframe. The database does not track either the number of kits processed by a laboratory or whether the laboratory results were used to inform command action.

Air Force Office of Special Investigations' agents log all sexual assault forensic examination kits associated with their investigations into the electronic investigative information management system as evidence. This system does not provide the capability to track the total number of adult sexual assault forensic examination kits processed by the laboratory. Air Force Office of Special Investigations' agents always report laboratory results to commanders in the final report of investigation. However, the Air Force does not track which evidence is utilized by the commander to inform his or her disposition decision.

**4.18 Provide information about any problems or challenges that have been encountered with military treatment facilities during the previous year and the actions taken to improve the program or services.**

**Availability of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner:** The National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014, Section 1725 mandated Secretaries of the Military Departments ensure at least one full-time sexual assault nurse examiner at each military treatment facility with a 24-hour emergency department. In the event a military treatment facility does not have a 24-hour emergency treatment center, a sexual assault nurse examiner will "be made available" to a victim. The deadline for compliance with the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 is December 2014.

Currently, all 75 military treatment facilities have at least one trained sexual assault nurse

examiner serving as a central point of contact and coordination point for sexual assault response. These sexual assault nurse examiners are supplemented by sexual assault forensic examiners and backed up by a comprehensive network of memorandums of understanding and/or memorandums of agreement with civilian medical facilities. By coordinating with civilian facilities and having these memorandums in place, the victim is more likely to have a seamless and quality experience with improved linkage to base resources.

**Training:** Healthcare personnel training was updated based on changes to Department of Defense guidance. Implementation of that training reached the majority of healthcare personnel, but some facilities were confused by the definition of "healthcare personnel." This update requires all personnel working in a military treatment facility to receive the training. This change in training requirements will accomplish two goals: 1) simplify the identification and tracking process of those trained, and 2) it will insure that all individuals in the military treatment facility have the same basic knowledge regarding sexual assault response in the event they provide the initial response. By the end of fiscal year 2014, 39,552 of 42,032 healthcare personnel had completed required training.

**4.19 Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.**

**Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Outreach:** In fiscal year 2014, sexual assault response coordinators, victim advocates, leaders, and community agencies have launched a number of activities to educate Air Force personnel about sexual assault prevention and available services. Sexual assault response coordinators, victim advocates, and commanders use these outreach and awareness activities as an opportunity to build relationships and couple them with sexual assault prevention and response training. Outreach venues used for raising awareness include manned informational booths, static displays, and on-base health fairs. In fiscal year 2015, wing level sexual assault prevention and response programs will partner with other events to raise awareness (i.e. Breast Cancer Awareness Month, Armed Forces Day, holiday runs), which target junior enlisted and single airman, civilians and dependents. These partnerships will increase knowledge and awareness and provide leaders with a deeper understanding of the impact of sexual assault on the mission and their critical role in establishing a climate which will not tolerate this crime. Some installations establish a memorandum of understanding with local rape crisis centers (when available in their communities) to establish links between the Air Force and local agencies. This allows victim advocates to attend local rape crisis center training where they gain the opportunity to volunteer and obtain additional experience and further develop skillsets.

**Advanced Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course:** At the end of fiscal year 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office began the planning process for an Advanced Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course. This course will be offered in fiscal year 2015 to sexual assault response coordinators who graduated from the course prior to the March 2013 course update. The Advanced Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course will serve as a refresher course, incorporating recent updates and changes to the program. Please see question 4.15 for further information

about the sexual assault response coordinator training course.

**Annual Refresher Training:** All sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates will attend annual refresher training in 2015. This will be the first time that the annual refresher training is provided to sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates. The training will be conducted by the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and will include updates to new policies and procedures.

Training will be adult learning centered and research based. The training will focus on job specific information and victim quality care. Attendance at refresher training allows sexual assault prevention and response personnel to maintain consistent and effective victim support and response. Remaining current in best practices ensures delivery of quality services for victims. Currently, one refresher class is planned for fiscal year 2015.

**Expedited Transfer Rapid Improvement Event:** Based on victim and special victims' counsel inputs regarding recent experience with the entire expedited transfer process, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office hosted an Air Force Smart Operations rapid improvement event to streamline the victim transfer process. Particular attention was focused on the process and time period leading up to the commander's decision on an expedited transfer request, and the process and time period after the Air Force Personnel Center receives an approved expedited transfer request. Additionally, challenges associated with expedited transfers were addressed, as discussed in question 4.14. The team also identified a requirement to develop a standardized out-processing checklist that can be executed at the installation level to ensure continuity and predictability in planning, while protecting the privacy and confidentiality aspects of the assignment request. In addition, the team initiated discussions to consider allowing sexual assault victims who make a restricted report the opportunity to request an expedited transfer similar to the process currently available to sexual assault victims who make an unrestricted report.

**4.20 Compliance with Department of Defense Victim/Witness Assistance Program reporting requirements to ensure victims are consulted with and regularly updated by SVIP legal personnel.**

In accordance with Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, Sections 7E, Notifications, Forms Processing, and Miscellaneous Information, and 7G, Reporting Requirements, The Judge Advocate General shall submit an annual report using the Department of Defense Form 2706, *Annual Report on Victim and Witness Assistance*, to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Attention Legal Policy Office. The report must be submitted by March 15 for the preceding calendar year quantifying the assistance provided to victims and witnesses of crime. In fiscal year 2013, 11,751 victims and 8,108 witnesses were notified of their right to assistance under the Victim Witness Assistance Program.

**4.21 Percentage of specially trained prosecutors and other legal support personnel having received additional and advanced training in special victim's investigation**

**and prosecution capability topical areas.**

There are currently 18 Senior Trial Counsel postured around the world to provide expert litigation support. Of those 18 senior trial counsel, a team of 9 is part of the special victims' unit senior trial counsel, specializing in the prosecution of particularly complex cases such as sexual assault, crimes against children, and homicides. This team has the highest level of advanced training specializing in prosecuting sexual assault and other complex cases.

**4.22 Provide status of developing and implementation of regulation that prohibits retaliation against a victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense in accordance with Fiscal Year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act. Include measures to ensure Service members receive education and training pertaining to reprisal prevention and detections; policies and procedures for filing a complaint of retaliation.**

The Air Force has three instructions that address retaliation or reprisal complaints that result from an Airman reporting a sexual assault: Air Force Instruction 90-301, *Inspector General Complaints Resolution*, Air Force Instruction 36-2909, *Professional and Unprofessional Relationship*, and Air Force Instruction 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*. AFI 90-301 identifies specific rights, protections and complaint processing when an Airman communicates violations of law, regulation or policy. Allegations of sexual assault would typically constitute a protected communication. In those instances where the Airman is then subjected to an unfavorable personnel action(s), the Inspector General is charged with investigating the allegation(s). AFI 90-301 is a mature document that has been in existence for quite some time. It is updated on a recurring cycle in accordance with Air Force guidance.

Furthermore, command is responsible for complying with additional guidance as contained in Air Force Instruction 36-2009 which codifies the prohibition on retaliation stating that, "Military members shall not retaliate against an alleged victim or other military member who reports a criminal offense," and members that violate this prohibition can be prosecuted under either Article 92 or Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or both.

Additionally, the rewrite of Air Force Instruction 36-6001 will place a duty on commanders to protect sexual assault victims, witnesses, bystanders, responders or other parties to the incident from coercion, ostracism, maltreatment, discrimination, reprisal, and retaliation. This instruction will further require, any complaints received from a victim concerning coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal will be included on the monthly Case Management Review meeting agenda until the concern has been resolved.

**5. Line of Effort 5—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”**

**5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “Responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.”**

**Overview:** Over the past year, the Air Force has made substantial changes in its efforts to standardize assessment methodologies and to effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report the progress of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Assessment is an enduring process of data collection and analytics designed to improve program effectiveness and is embedded within each of the other lines of effort. This effort includes surveys and verbal feedback from commanders, victims, victim advocates, and Airmen across all echelons within the Air Force. The Air Force incorporates a responsive, meaningful, and accurate measurement and evaluation system to determine impact on eliminating sexual assault. The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office serves as the single point of authority, accountability, and oversight for Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program policy. As the program lead, this office uses a variety of tools such as the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, focus groups and other survey instruments to assess the efforts to eliminate sexual assault.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office remains steadfast in its efforts to provide senior leaders and commanders with effective tools to help manage their climates and personnel. The following initiatives assist the Air Force in managing climates and establishing the assessment endstate: commander’s kneeboards, surveys, focus groups, inspection checklists, and training assessments.

**Commander Kneeboards:** The intent of kneeboards is to provide commanders critical information about sexual assault incidents in a snapshot view. Kneeboards provide metrics on various factors that include (but are not limited to): the total number of reports, type of report made (restricted or unrestricted), gender, status of victim and subject, type of offense being investigated, use of alcohol, and length of time until report was made. These factors help leaders identify and evaluate areas of concern to aid in local policy changes, awareness and/or prevention and response adjustments that may be necessary to support their efforts in maintaining dignity and respect of all Airmen within their units.

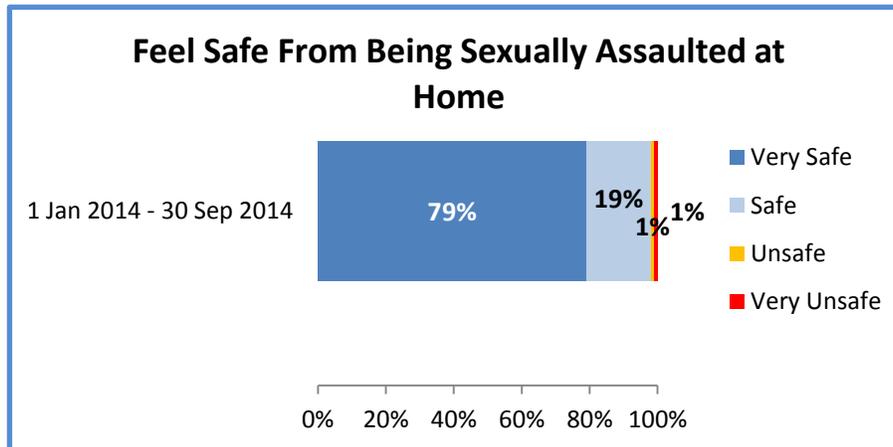
**Surveys:** Surveys are one of the most effective tools used to provide leaders specific statistical information to tell a story about the health and welfare of a large population or environment. The Air Force uses several surveys to provide commanders and leaders with relevant and necessary information. The following surveys were fielded to expand the understanding of sexual assault prevention and response related issues.

- **Prevalence Survey:** The Department of Defense conducts Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys every other year on Active Duty, Reserve and Guard personnel to provide sexual assault prevalence estimates on the level of “unwanted sexual contact” occurring within these populations for Department of Defense leadership.

The activity of “unwanted sexual contact” that was measured, approximated, but did not equate to the criminal elements of the sexual assault spectrum as defined by law. As a result, in fiscal year 2014, the Department of Defense contracted RAND Corporation to conduct an updated Military Workplace Study to sample Active Duty, Reserve and Guard personnel. The survey instrument differs from previous Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys in the respect that previous models were built on the “public health” premise of crime, while this year’s survey instrument was modeled after the “crime victimization” model as used by the Department of Justice. The questions used in the RAND Military Workplace Study provide more detail on the type of crime occurring within the services. This survey platform will be used every other year to measure the prevalence within the services as it relates to sexual assault reports.

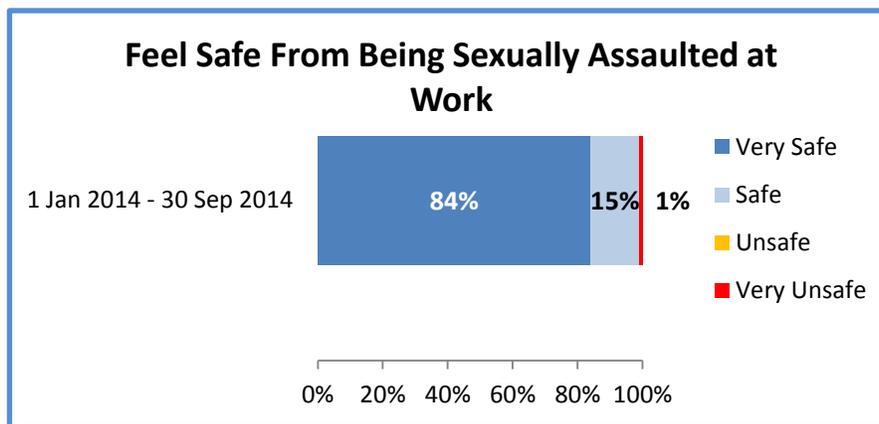
- Defense Equal Opportunity Management Organizational Climate Survey: This survey identifies the climate of organizations related to several different aspects. Beginning in January 2014, six questions pertaining to four dimensions of the sexual assault prevention and response climate factors were included in this survey to provide additional insight into the various aspects of culture and climate. The climate factors included confidence in the chain of command, willingness to intervene, and work environment safety. Prior to the inclusion of the sexual assault questions, the climate survey focused on potential equal opportunity and harassment issues. Inclusion of the sexual assault questions support the notion that a work environment and/or a commander that permits sexual harassment creates an environment tolerant of sexual assault. This survey is fielded to unit members within 120 days of a commander assuming command of a new unit and then annually thereafter. In fiscal year 2014, the Air Force established a policy that requires results of the climate survey to be briefed up the chain to the commander’s leadership as well as to the members of the unit. This provides leadership and Airmen at every level to be engaged in ensuring issues and/or areas for improvement are addressed during their commander’s tenure. In addition, it ensures that commanders are held accountable for maintaining good order and discipline within their unit.

The following charts provide the results from the 2014 Defense Equal Opportunity Management Organizational Climate Survey on sexual assault prevention and response factors. The factors provide the overall Airmen’s perspective on how commanders are positively or negatively impacting the unit culture and climate.



**Chart 5.1: Commander’s Climate; Sexual Assault at Home**

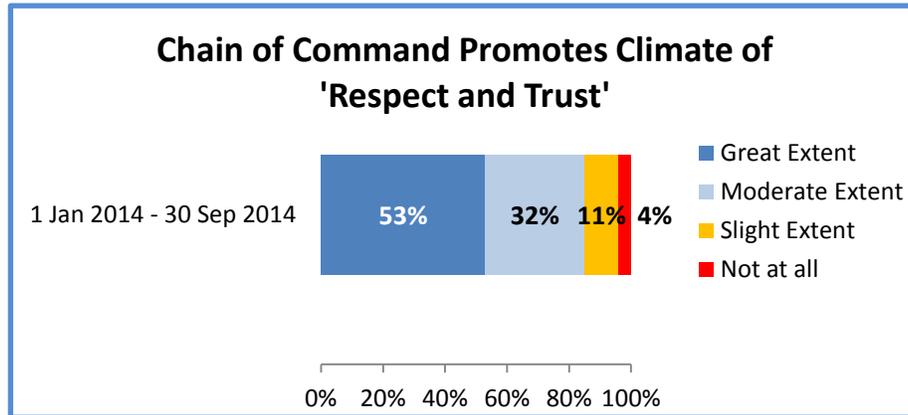
Based upon responses to this question posed on the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey, the vast majority of Airmen (98%) indicate that they feel safe from sexual assault at home. The Air Force has established support systems for the small subset of the force (approximately 2%) that feels they are either “unsafe” or “very unsafe” at home or those who may be the target of any type of domestic violence (to include sexual assault). The Air Force remains committed to ensuring that every Airman feels safe and/or knows where to receive support if necessary.



**Chart 5.2: Commander’s Climate; Sexual Assault at Work**

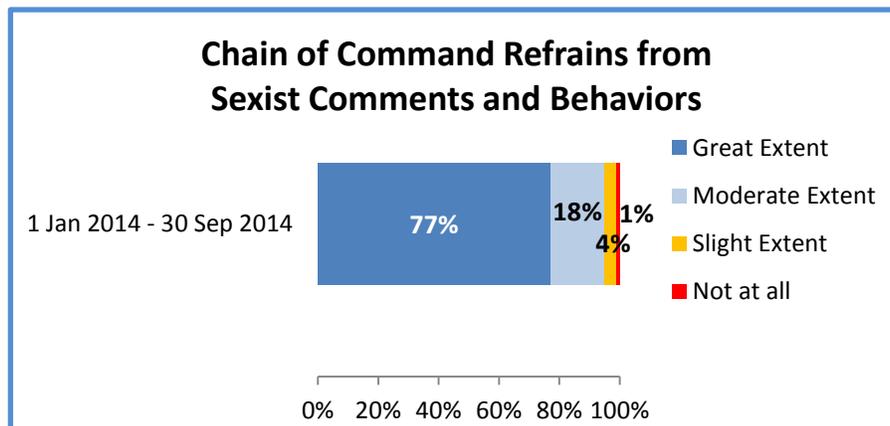
According to responses on the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey, approximately 99% of Airmen are confident that they are safe from any type of sexual assault in their professional work environment. Reportedly, approximately 84% feel they are “very safe,” while an average of 15% feel “safe” from being sexually assaulted while at work. While no Airmen have reported they feel “unsafe” from experiencing sexual assault in the work place, approximately 1% (or less) of Airmen have reported that they feel “very

unsafe” at work.



**Chart 5.3: Responses to Command Climate**

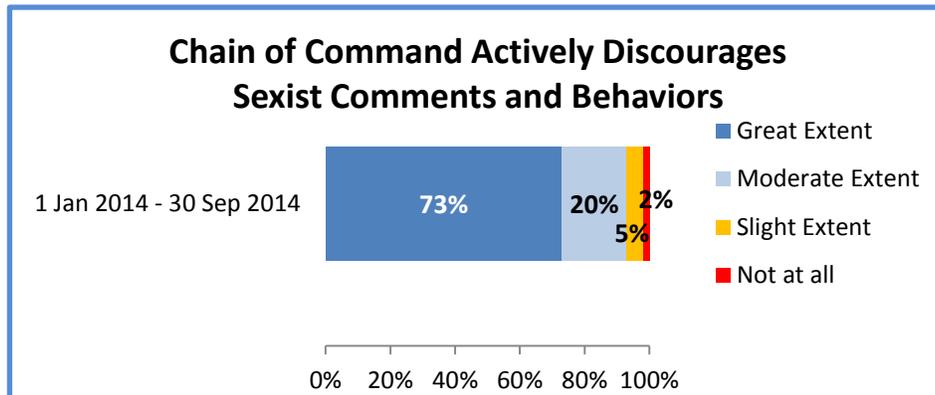
The results of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey presented in Chart 5.3 indicate that the majority of Airmen believe their chain of command promotes a climate consistent with “respect and trust.” Over half (53%) of Airmen feel this is accomplished to a “great extent,” while 32% believe it is accomplished at a “moderate extent.” From these results, it can be concluded that approximately 85% of the Airmen population believe “respect and trust” are prominent factors in their command climate. 11% of Airmen population believe their command promotes a climate of “respect and trust” to a “slight extent”.



**Chart 5.4: Chain of Command Refrains from Sexist Comments & Behaviors**

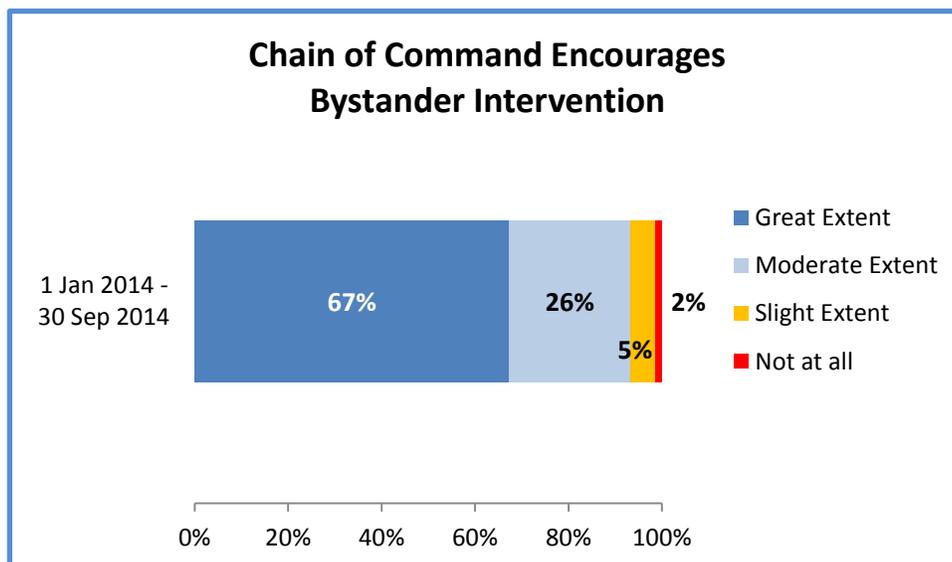
The above chart reflects that, based upon responses to the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey, approximately 95% of the Airmen believe that their chain of command refrains from sexist comments and behaviors. Another 5% of Airmen believe their chain of command to a “slight extent” or “not at all” refrain from sexist comments and behaviors. Focus group findings have revealed that small pockets of “crude cultures” still do exist. The Air Force is tailoring future communications and training to deliver

messages relevant to those subsets of the population that have been resistant to change.



**Chart 5.5: Chain of Command Actively Discourages Sexist Comments & Behaviors**

This chart of Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey response rates indicates that while a majority of Airmen are confident that their leaders will actively discourage sexist comments and behaviors, the numbers are slightly weaker than those provided in Chart 5.3. 93% believe that the chain of command either to a “great” or “moderate” extent will actively discourage such comments and behaviors. An overall 7% of the Airmen population believes that their chain of command will either “slightly” or “not at all” actively discourage sexist comments and behaviors.



**Chart 5.6: Chain of Command Encourages Bystander Intervention**

In response to this question on the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey, a majority of Airmen indicated that their chain of command to either a “great” or “moderate” extent encourage Airmen to

participate in bystander Intervention. The Air Force continues to train and educate its Airmen on bystander intervention and will continue to make it a part of the annual training requirement.

**Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Inspection Checklist:** In fiscal year 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program inspection checklist for incorporation into the newly created Air Force Inspection System. The inspection checklist provides commanders a comprehensive assessment tool to measure installation compliance with Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program policies and procedures.

**Focus Groups:** Prior to the re-organization of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, focus groups were not a primary tool for assessment purposes, due to manpower challenges and limited technical expertise. The headquarters sexual assault prevention and response staff was composed of four personnel, 1 civilian and 3 military members, to support the entire Air Force. Since the re-organization, the headquarters staff has grown exponentially from 4 to 34 personnel ranging in array of different skills and expertise to better evaluate and assess sexual assault crime in a more holistic approach. Following the re-organization in fiscal year 2013, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office recognized the need and importance of gaining an understanding through the “eyes of Airmen” in order to shape policy and procedures that would have a viable impact to eradicating this crime from the military. As a result, a team of Air Force subject-matter experts conducted focus groups to obtain a better sense of how Airmen felt Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs were impacting the community around them. In fiscal year 2014, the focus group process was improved by developing a standard set of questions with assessment criteria. Facilitators used five questions to target focus group discussion among participants and gather data.

- Do you feel commanders/leaders pressure (or create an environment that pressures) victims to file unrestricted reports? Are you getting the message from Commanders/leaders that victims who file restricted reports are weak/cowardly?
- At this time, who can take a restricted report? What are your thoughts on expanding who can take a restricted report? What are the pros and cons of allowing individuals in one’s chain of command to take restricted reports?
- What are your perceptions of sexual assault and sexual harassment? Do you think there is fear of retaliation? Do you think there is a fear of retaliation if you were to seek mental health due to sexual assault?
- What are your perceptions of culture change in the Air Force? Have you seen any change in your unit? In the Air Force as a whole? What are your perceptions of Air Force prevention training? Do you think it’s working?
- Do you have any recommendations for the Headquarters Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office? For the Air Force? Is there anything else you would like to discuss?

During the past fiscal year, the Air Force visited a total of 10 installations and spoke to more than 1,000 Airmen about their views and experiences as they relate to sexual assault prevention and response at their locations. The findings of these sessions revealed 2 main strengths:

- 1) Generally, climate and culture are perceived to be changing in a positive direction.
- 2) Bystander intervention training from the past and this year's annual training was very well received. Small group discussions and facilitation help promote more engagement and a better understanding of this complex and sensitive issue.

In addition to the strengths identified, there are 3 areas of concern that the Air Force is continuing to monitor and evaluate:

- 1) **Training:** While most Airmen believe training is making a difference, they are becoming overwhelmed with the training requirements and deadlines, thus, starting to experience training fatigue. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office continues to focus on a variety of current, realistic, relatable and balanced training options to alleviate "oversaturation." The goal is for every Airman to migrate from the concept or idea of a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response "Stand Down Day" into the mindset that Sexual Assault Prevention and Response is "every day." Training is currently being refined to provide leaders and supervisors with "modules" that can be used within their everyday mission to train and talk with Airmen in order to build and maintain a culture of dignity and respect. By doing this, Airmen will understand their role and responsibility in what it means to uphold the integrity of the Air Force's Core Values by being a responsible, supportive, and committed wingman.
- 2) **Reporting:** For the most part, Airmen are satisfied with their reporting options; however, the focus groups did reveal mixed reviews among Airmen on expanding restricted reporting to someone in the chain of command. Junior Airmen and officers seem to be more in favor of expanding restricted reporting to someone in the chain of command because it is someone they know and trust already. Senior-level Airmen and officers believe this option is "too risky" for the Air Force because it inhibits their ability to lead and could jeopardize their authority and position to maintain good order and discipline. The pros and cons of expanding restricted reporting are under review for potential policy changes that might have a positive impact on reporting. Bottom line, while Airmen are satisfied with their reporting options, there are still stigmas and/or fears associated with reporting. The most prevalent highlighted by the focus groups was the fear of peer isolation and/or retaliation.
- 3) **Air Force Climate and Culture:** Most Airmen expressed that they believe the Air Force climate and culture has changed in a positive manner. During the focus groups, it was highlighted that there are still a few pockets of resistance that are difficult to break through. These "pockets" create environments where there is no

perceived balance and people seem to be either “too sensitive” or “not sensitive enough.” As a result, some Airmen believe they are experiencing “hypersensitive” and/or “desensitized” environments which make it hard to address concerns or issues as it relates to sexual assault. The thought is that Airmen believe they have to “go along to get along” to prevent creating any situation that may “label” them as “black sheep.”

Focus groups will continue to be a part of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office efforts to evaluate processes, procedures and policies. Overall, the focus group campaigns have proven to be a successful and effective assessment tool and Airmen express appreciation for the opportunity to provide invaluable feedback.

**Training Assessments:** Starting with the April 2014 Pre-Command Course, the Air Force implemented the pre- and post- course assessment process. The pre- course assessments are completed by participants the day prior to the sexual assault prevention and response training and inform facilitators on portions of the curriculum to emphasize. The post- course assessments completed in 2014 indicate the intended training and messages were well articulated and show increases in retained knowledge.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program administered an online pre- and post- training test for its stand down training. 25,446 members took the pre-assessment and 10,732 took the post-assessment. This was the first attempt across the force to assess advocacy information delivered during sexual assault prevention and response stand down events. Unfortunately, this assessment was not scientifically developed and lacked checks for reliability and validity.

Most of the questions tested specific factual knowledge related to the focus of the training, offenders and perpetrator behavior. The knowledge element showed the most significant increase in comprehension was the fact that most offenders premeditate their crime; before the test only 78.31% of respondents answered correctly while after the down day 91.59% of respondents answered this fact correctly. Another area of increased knowledge where test scores rose from 83.62% to 92.72% was the fact that most offenders will victimize again. An opinion question asked about the effectiveness of sexual assault prevention and response training. Before the stand down day, 49.99% of respondents stated that sexual assault training was either effective or highly effective. After the stand down day, 65.34% indicated that the training was effective or highly effective. The aforementioned changes in training are now creating “buy-in” from the field and clearly demonstrate a positive trend that the Air Force is creating an understanding among Airmen about victim advocacy and the need to embrace a future free of sexual assault.

Providing assessment tools to determine if Air Force training programs deliver the course content effectively is critical to program development. In January 2014, assessments were improved in each course update to monitor the training program progress as part of an ongoing training review. The Air Force is expanding the use of these pre- and post-assessments to other sexual assault prevention and response training courses, such as the Squadron Commander Course.

The Air Force has committed to effectively analyzing and assessing our Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program's processes and procedures to ensure leaders are provided with tools that create an environment that cultivates a culture of dignity and respect. Since the conception of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, the Air Force has grown significantly in understanding the complexity of this issue. Recent assessment initiatives have helped commanders and senior leaders better understand the continuum of harm and how behaviors and/or actions can escalate into events of harassment and assault. The Air Force has generally taken a "response-centric" approach to understanding and solving this issue; however, within recent years, the focus has shifted to improve our understanding of prevention related approaches that eliminate predator and predatory behaviors. Specifically, over the past year, the Air Force has placed more emphasis on understanding and educating all Airmen on the characteristics and dynamics of predators in an effort to help Airmen at every level become active bystanders, while helping leaders establish boundaries and standards by which Airmen can be held accountable.

**5.2 Describe your oversight activities that assess the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General inspections), and other activities.**

**Air Force Audit of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators:** During the period of August 2013 through 30 September 2013, the Air Force Audit Agency completed an audit for the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response community and provided a summary of findings and recommendations in an April 2014 report. The total number of sexual assault prevention and response personnel records reviewed in this audit were 306 sexual assault response coordinators/alternates; 2,132 victim advocates and 2,056 recruiters.

The primary objective of the audit was to determine whether Air Force sexual assault prevention and response personnel met qualification and training requirements. The audit assessed compliance in four ways.

- Background Investigations and Security Clearances
- Training
- Statements of Understanding
- Personnel progress towards Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification

The report findings indicated that the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program was not in full compliance with personnel requirements. To perform the audit, the Air Force Audit Agency performed a review of training documentation, commander statements of understanding, victim advocate statements of understanding, volunteer victim advocate application and background investigation documentation. However, the methodology used to evaluate these four areas was flawed, because at the time of the audit, both a background check and security clearance were not mandated in policy for

sexual assault response personnel. The Air Force Audit Agency conducts this audit on an annual basis and the next scheduled report should be released in spring 2015.

**What Caused the Discrepancies:** The review requested was overly broad; the Air Force's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program only has 121 active sexual assault response coordinator billets and 91 sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate billets. Although the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program shows the Air Force carrying more "certified" sexual assault response coordinators, those personnel are not in assigned billets and are not supporting victims. Some are personnel that were in sexual assault response coordinator billets that have moved on to other assignments, but may be available to support deployed locations if needed.

The review also represented a snapshot in time; certification of sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates are contingent on a complete package being submitted and during the audit many of the submissions noted were in various stages of completion. In some cases, the absence of a current statement of understanding may be due to the permanent change of station or permanent change of assignment of a sexual assault response coordinator, sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate, or volunteer victim advocate from one unit to another.

Due to fiscal constraints and furloughs, some refresher training scheduled to be completed by October 1, 2013 did not occur until January 2014.

Finally, there was no guidance directing these items to be audited and at the time of the review there was no formal guidance requiring sexual assault response coordinators to secure a security clearance and/or a background check. Furthermore, it's imperative to note, the certification board (contracted by Department of Defense) that certifies sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates only convenes four times a year, so many of the packages were in various stages of completion.

**What Has Been Done to Correct Discrepancies:** The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office tracks sexual assault response coordinator and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate manning on a monthly basis. Each month the major command sexual assault response coordinators are required to provide an update on the identities and credentials of the sexual assault response coordinator and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate personnel manning the billets assigned at the installation level. Volunteer victim advocate credentials are also tracked on a monthly basis at the installation level.

- Credentialing: Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program credentialing was completed on time by the October 1, 2013 deadline. The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course is synchronized to coincide with boards that convene to review the certification packages to minimize time between training and certification.
- Security Clearances and Background Investigations: As indicated previously, there

is no formal guidance directing security clearances for sexual assault response coordinators. Since the audit, the Air Force sexual assault prevention and response community has determined that both security clearances and background checks will be required for sexual assault response coordinators. Additionally, once Department of Defense policy is released, sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates will also require both a security clearance (per update of the position description) and a current Access National Agency Check with Inquiries or a National Agency Check with Local Agency Check and Credit as a condition of employment. Furthermore, the National Agency Background Check will be re-accomplished every five years. While security clearances are not required for volunteer victim advocates, they are required to submit to a background check. Many volunteer victim advocates, however, do have security clearances as a large number of them are military and it is required for their primary jobs.

The last page of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program application also requires the commander/ supervisor to verify with law enforcement officials that this person is not currently under investigation, that requisite background checks have been, and that they do not have a conviction for a sexual offense or a requirement to register as a sex offender.

- Air Force Implemented Initial and Refresher Training: Training addresses documentation and continuing education units for Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program. Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program applications require completion of initial training before submission. Annual training is conducted throughout the year in conjunction with the minimum 32 continuing education units' hours. This is required every two years for Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program re-certification. This year, Air Force sexual assault prevention and response personnel are on target for completion of refresher training. The refresher requirement uses the calendar year for tracking purposes so in some cases the sexual assault response coordinator/sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates/volunteer victim advocates will schedule the training for later in the year. Even though only 2 sexual assault response coordinators and 145 sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates/volunteer victim advocates were not able to complete the annual refresher training, this requirement does not put them in an inactive status.
- Statement of Understanding: Department of Defense 2909, *Victim Advocate and Supervisor Statement of Understanding*, requires a signature by the most current commander/supervisor who provides permission for the alternate sexual assault response coordinator and volunteer victim advocate to perform the duty. Major command sexual assault response coordinators work with their respective wing sexual assault response coordinators to correct discrepancies. All sexual assault response coordinators and active victim advocates have a current statement of understanding on file.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE POSITION	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE WITH A DISCREPANCY	SAPR PERSONNEL WITH DEFICIENCIES	SECURITY CLEARANCE	BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION	INITIAL TRAINING	REFRESHER TRAINING	STATEMENTS OF UNDERSTANDING
Sexual Assault Response Coordinators	93	6%	6	4	0	0	2	0
Deputy	26	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alternate	49	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates	88	1%	1	1	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Victim Advocates	1911	12%	234	89	0	0	145	0
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>2167</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 5.1 – Updated Deficiencies September 2014**

**What Remains to be Done:** Table 5.1 displays the audit after cleanup of many of the deficiencies noted earlier in this section. After cleanup, only one in 10 of the total sexual assault prevention and response positions are deficient, due to refresher training and security clearances. To facilitate further resolution, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office SharePoint created an online sharing community for all major command sexual assault response coordinators, installation sexual assault response coordinators, and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates to update rosters used to monitor training, certification and other personnel requirements on a monthly basis. These rosters range from current sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate contact information to numbers of active volunteer victim advocates. This ensures that Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office monitors and has broad awareness of program activities.

**Management Internal Control Toolset:** In fiscal year 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed a Management Internal Control Toolset checklist to assess Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program compliance within the Air Force Inspection System. The sexual assault prevention and response self-assessment checklist is used at the installation and major command level in support of the commander's inspection program. The commander's inspection program is designed around continuous compliance aimed at improving readiness, effectiveness, and reducing risk of undetected non-compliance. The inspection checklist provides commanders a comprehensive assessment tool to measure installation compliance with Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program policies and procedures.

To meet the continuous compliance requirement set forth in Air Force Instruction 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, the sexual assault prevention and response checklist is available 24/7 within the management internal control toolset. Headquarters level policy makers influence change in the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program by

reviewing discrepancies and resolution plans uploaded into the checklist. Finally, Air Force Installations normally receive a base level inspection every two years to include compliance with the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program directives.

### **5.3 Describe your efforts to ensure integrity of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.**

Sexual assault response coordinators are required to enter all adult sexual assault cases (other than those cases tracked by Family Advocacy Program) into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database within 48 hours of a report in non-deployed locations and 96 hours in deployed settings. Only those sexual assault response coordinators who are nationally credentialed, with a cleared background check, and have completed an online Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database training are authorized access to the system.

The Air Force has also taken additional steps to ensure the quality of the data entered into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. The Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office conducted a 2 hour block of training with all of the Air Force sexual assault response coordinators at the Air Force Leadership Summit in December 2012. The concentration of the briefing was on collecting and ensuring data completeness. The Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office also conducted a second 2 hour block of Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database training during Air Force Annual Training held in August 2012.

The Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office made the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database a permanent agenda item during its monthly major command teleconference meeting. This 60-90 minute meeting allows the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to conduct training, relay information, and ensure the Air Force sexual assault prevention and response community is informed.

The Air Force solicited a new position from the Air Force Reserve in May 2014 and contracted for two new Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database customer service representatives in August 2014 to create a help desk to assist with data collection and data integrity. Our reservist and contractors completed the Navy New Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Training and the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Training online courses to gain access to the system. This team is responsible for providing matrices on the status of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and conducting advanced queries to identify areas that require data cleansing. They also work to verify the data integrity and ensure the investigative information in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database matches the data available in the Investigative Information Management System. The database manager suggests improvements to the system at a monthly Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Change Control Board meeting.

**Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Integrity Scrubs:** In an effort to capitalize on collaborative synergy, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has identified the need to initiate quarterly data scrubs with the major command program managers in coordination with their installation sexual assault response coordinators. At

the close of each quarter, a quarterly report is published for each program manager to reconcile any discrepancies. This quarterly data scrub aids in data integrity and ensures input into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database stays current and accurate. This new process provides senior leadership and commanders with a true “sight picture” of sexual assault incidents within their command and Air Force.

**Tri-letter Agreement:** One of the historical assessment challenges was the lack of consistent communication between the various organizations involved in sexual assault prevention and response. The available information was inconsistent and disjointed, making assessment difficult. In July 2014, The Judge Advocate General of the Air Force, the Commander of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and the Director of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office co-signed a memo to the field encouraging collaboration and information sharing between their respective offices at the installation level. This initiative helps to ensure accurate accounting of sexual assault cases, which will increase the fidelity and amount of information on sexual assaults occurring in the Air Force. Based on this memorandum, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office now provides a listing of unrestricted reports that are missing relevant information relative to subject, investigation, and disposition to the installation sexual assault response coordinators. The sexual assault response coordinators are then asked to coordinate with the installation Air Force Office of Special Investigations and Judge Advocate Offices to obtain the missing information.

#### **5.4 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in fiscal year 2014.**

Research is a pivotal facet in the sexual assault prevention and response operational framework. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has revamped its focus in fiscal year 2014 to gather additional data to support a broader range of concerns as it relates to sexual assault. These concerns include (but are not limited to): reporting stigmas, training deficiencies, offender dynamics and characteristics, command support, peer isolation and culture and climate. Several research initiatives are planned in fiscal years 2014 through 2015.

- **Focus Groups:** The Air Force conducted focus groups during fiscal years 2013 and 2014 to gain feedback on the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Over the two-year period, twenty-two installations (including overseas locations) were visited to assess attitudes and experiences regarding sexual assault in the Air Force. The focus group teams met with more than 2,000 Airmen from a broad range of demographics, to include survivors. Focus group members included Active Duty, Reserve Component, and civilian Airmen. Sessions were held in gender specific groups (male and female) among junior Airmen, non-commissioned officers and company grade officers. Mix gender sessions were held for all senior non-commissioned officer and field grade officer ranks. The process used to select participants was a combination of volunteers or random selection. Survivors had the option to meet in a group, or individually with a focus group facilitator. Meeting with Airmen face-to-face demonstrated the Air Force’s

high-level of focus and commitment to eliminating the crime of sexual assault. These small group discussions provided a forum to capture attitudes and beliefs surrounding the crime of sexual assault as well as helping to inform Airmen on specific initiatives that strengthen personal resilience and encourage victims' to report. In addition, the small group discussions and facilitation proved to promote more engagement and better understanding on this complex topic and the effectiveness of policies and programs in place.

**Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Survey:** Reference question 5.1 for a full description and further information and results of this survey.

**Science Advisory Board:** The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office partnered with the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board to study sexual assault in the Air Force. The Air Force Scientific Advisory Board conducts studies assigned by the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force providing independent technical advice to Air Force leadership. In January 2014, the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board launched the *Combatting Sexual Assault Study*. The nine scientists from the Combatting Sexual Assault Study team evaluated the problem of sexual assault within the Air Force from four perspectives: prevention, detection, reporting, and treatment. The Combatting Sexual Assault Study team made 27 recommendations to the Secretary of the Air Force, and these recommendations will be reviewed for action once the final report is completed and released by the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board.

**5.5 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a sexual assault response coordinator military occupational specialty or restructuring of military table of organization; addition of skill identifiers.**

The Air Force explored the feasibility of creating a sexual assault response coordinator Air Force specialty code and settled on a special experience identifier code assignable to any career field. Since the inception of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, the Air Force used a combination of full-time military officers and full-time civilian employees as sexual assault response coordinators. Military sexual assault response coordinators responsibilities are part of the 38P (Force Support) core competencies.

Both Active Duty military and civilian sexual assault response coordinators receive a training code of —QBX upon completion of formal training. Additionally, special experience identifiers are assigned to all trained military sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates. Military sexual assault response coordinators have their personnel record updated to reflect proper special experience identifier code of Y0Y. Following successful completion of training, military sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates have their personnel record updated to reflect the proper special experience identifiers, 0V for officers or 003 for enlisted. Due to the by-law requirement for sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates to be trained and credentialed prior to providing advocacy services, special experience identifiers for military members provide tracking after training is completed and credentials are received.

**5.6 Describe your efforts to assess the feasibility of incorporating sexual assault prevention training in Family Readiness, Family Advocacy Program, and Substance Abuse Programs to enhance the Family Advocacy Program and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response collaboration and training.**

The feasibility of incorporating sexual assault prevention training was assessed in three meetings held with Air Force Family Readiness, Air Force Family Advocacy Program, and Air Force Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Program leaders. Current training requirements from these programs vary in degree and scope, but none currently incorporate bystander intervention training or sexual assault prevention and response specific messaging.

**5.7 Describe your plans for fiscal year 2015 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).**

To further synchronize and alleviate confusion at joint bases, the Air Force is drafting policy language into the draft Air Force Instruction 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*. A chapter in the instruction will be dedicated to joint basing to ensure that our Airmen receive training, appropriate sexual assault prevention and response coverage and reporting requirements. Additionally, the instruction will provide guidance on how the joint base programs interface with our sister service programs in executing their responsibilities. The Air Force expects to publish the new Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Instruction in summer 2015.

**5.8 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

**United States Department of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Program:** In 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office teamed up with the United States Department of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Program regarding a collaborative effort to identify and develop an empirically-based intervention program designed to reduce re-victimization of sexual assault victims. The request for applicants interested in conducting this research is ongoing and should be complete in 2015. This is a continuous effort to stay abreast of research trends and ensures the Air Force remains engaged with current prevention strategies. Air Force senior leaders encouraged subordinate commanders to reach out to non-military experts in the sexual assault arena in order to obtain fresh perspectives and a deeper understanding of this issue.

**Air Force Awareness and Prevention Assessment Survey:** This assessment tool was designed to randomly survey 100,000 Airmen on victim care, programs, tools, policies, education, and training throughout the Air Force. The Air Force Awareness and Prevention Assessment Survey was cancelled due to the Workplace Gender Relations Survey – Active Duty being given to Airmen during fiscal year 2014.

**5.9 Describe your future plans for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing,**

**assessing, and reporting program progress.**

The Air Force is working hard to standardize assessment methodologies and to effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report the progress of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The future of Air Force assessments will include research efforts on understanding and defining useful prevention tactics, identifying high risk population areas, identifying the types of assaults that are more prevalent as well as identifying common characteristics of perpetrators. The Air Force believes that understanding these facets of sexual assault will aid in creating a more robust and effective program to combat this crime.

**Leadership Kneeboard:** Following the standup of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, kneeboard presentations of the information from the various data sources were created to inform leadership decisions. These kneeboards provide leaders a snapshot of sexual assault prevention and response metrics and trends which include information such as the number of reports, alcohol involvement, victim and subject demographics and the type of offense being investigated. This information helps commanders maintain and/or manage a culture of dignity and respect by helping them make informed decisions regarding local guidance and/or policies. Furthermore, this kneeboard provides the Director with near real-time statistics and talking points when interacting with Air Force and Department of Defense senior leaders. We will continue to improve this tool to make it available and useful for a wider set of Air Force leadership.

**Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Inspection Checklist:** In fiscal year 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program inspection checklist for incorporation into the newly created Air Force Inspection System. The inspection checklist provides commanders a comprehensive assessment tool to measure installation compliance with Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program policies and procedures. With incorporation in fiscal year 2015, Headquarters Air Force is planning to execute base level inspections starting in fiscal year 2016 to provide installations and/or Major Command program managers an opportunity to conduct their own self-inspection.

**Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Integrity Scrubs:** On October 1, 2013, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database became the centralized database for all sexual assaults within the Department of Defense with the exception of Family Advocacy Program cases. It is vital the information in the database maintains a high level of accuracy. Therefore, sexual assault response coordinators are required to input victim data while the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' inputs the subject information. In July 2014, The Judge Advocate General of the Air Force, the Commander of the Office of Special Investigations, and the Director of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office co-signed a memorandum encouraging the collaboration and sharing of information between their offices in the field to maintain accurate data.

In an effort to continue to capitalize on this collaborative synergy, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has identified the need to initiate monthly reviews in addition to quarterly data scrubs with the major command program managers.

As a continuing monitoring process, we plan to distribute monthly reports to each program manager to reconcile any discrepancies. This monthly data scrub will aid in ensuring the information input into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database stays current and accurate, and in turn, provide senior leadership and commanders with a true “sight picture” of sexual assault incidents within their command and Air Force.

**5.10 Victim feedback received on the effectiveness of SVIP prosecution and legal support services and recommendations for possible improvements; participation by victims will be voluntary and provide for confidentiality, feedback mechanisms will be coordinated and standardized within each Military Service so victims do not have to unnecessarily complete multiple questionnaires, and these mechanisms will be used to gain a greater understanding of the reasons a victim elected or declined to participate at trial and whether SVIP prosecution and legal support services had any positive impact on this decision.**

The Air Force Victim Impact Survey is provided to all victims who make a sexual assault allegation, regardless of whether an Article 120, 125, or 80, Uniform Code of Military Justice, offense is charged. Participation in the survey is voluntary. The survey is provided to the victim when the victim’s involvement in the investigation and/or prosecution is winding down meaning: victim declines to participate in the investigation and/or prosecution; commander makes decision to take no action, administrative action, or non-judicial punishment; commander dismisses charges following an Article 32 hearing; or court-martial results in conviction or acquittal. The victim may fill out the form anonymously or they can provide their name and contact information. The information provided is encrypted so that it is secure and the victim’s internet protocol address is not stored in the survey results. The survey gives the victim the opportunity to make comments regarding their experience, which often includes why they elected or declined to participate at trial and whether special victim’s investigation and prosecution capability and legal support services had a positive impact on this decision. Victims are asked specific questions regarding their satisfaction with investigators, trial counsel, defense counsel, judge, sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, Victim and Witness Assistance Program, and special victims’ counsel. In fiscal year 2014, 111 victims completed the Air Force Victim Impact Survey. The results of the survey are summarized below in Table 5.2.

	1 (extremely satisfied)	2 (satisfied)	3 (dissatisfied)	4 (extremely dissatisfied)	N/A	Total
Investigators	23.36% 25	45.79% 49	9.35% 10	16.82% 18	4.67% 5	107
Trial Counsel	24.30% 26	18.69% 20	7.48% 8	5.61% 6	43.93% 47	107
Defense Counsel	12.38% 13	20.00% 21	13.33% 14	12.38% 13	41.90% 44	105
Judge	21.15% 22	10.58% 11	9.62% 10	2.88% 3	55.77% 58	104
SARC	62.62% 67	24.30% 26	6.54% 7	1.87% 2	4.67% 5	107
Victim Advocate	51.40% 55	21.50% 23	6.54% 7	1.87% 2	18.69% 20	107

Victim Liaison (VWAP)	23.30% 24	13.59% 14	1.94% 2	1.94% 2	59.22% 61	103
Special Victims' Counsel	90.65% 97	4.67% 5	0.93% 1	0.00% 0	3.74% 4	107

**Table 5.2 – Results from the Air Force Victim Impact Survey in Fiscal Year 2014**

## 6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

### 6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate sexual assault information (e.g., Safe Helpline, hotline phone numbers and internet websites) to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense.

In fiscal year 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office through collaboration with Air Force Public Affairs, took the lead on many communications fronts to include national media engagements, social media, and internal information.

The Air Force Public Affairs team developed its external media campaign to promote new initiatives laid out by the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office. Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office subject matter experts conducted interviews with the *Air Force Times*, Air Force Public Affairs Agency, *Air Force Magazine*, *Stars and Stripes*, *Christian Science Monitor*, and the office's internal public affairs teams. Those articles were posted on the Air Force website and in each of the articles there was a "for more information" contact line so readers had a place to find additional information. Additionally, stories were published in the *Air Force Times* and on the Air Force's website outlining Air Force efforts on tackling this complex and sensitive issue for the Service. The *Christian Science Monitor* published a lengthy story on our efforts to understand the perpetrator and how eliminating the perpetrator is the first goal in stopping sexual assault. There have been smaller, subsequent stories that continue to highlight the great success of that program.

In November 2013, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office directed each installation via Public Affairs Guidance to establish and maintain an installation public website displaying and promoting sexual assault prevention and response features that must be visibly accessible on every installation public webpage. This guidance established that Headquarters Air Force would be responsible for maintaining an Air Force-level sexual assault prevention and response website containing up-to-date training and tools for installations to use and reference. Installations were mandated to use push down tabs to link its installation websites to the Headquarters Air Force website. In addition, the guidance established that Headquarters Air Force would create a link on its website to connect to the Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps website where individuals could view a list of sexual assault convictions across the Air Force.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program first published the Air Force's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response website in April 2014. The website features sexual assault prevention and response news stories from around the Air Force highlighting innovative ideas and programs at the base level. The website also provides a forum for senior leaders to post sexual assault prevention and response related videos as well as share survivor stories. The website also includes a link to the special victims' counsel and a running log of all sexual assault cases completed by the Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps. On the website viewers can find links to resources to include, but not limited to, the Safe Helpline, definitions, education material, reporting options, and contact information for local sexual assault response coordinators. Air Force Public

Affairs team also directed all Air Force maintained websites to build a sexual assault prevention and response webpage on each of its more than 150 sites. This effort provides local information on the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs at respective units and easy access to resources all of which link directly to the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response website. Since April 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response website has had 64,326 visits and more than 373,052 pages viewed.

Sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates routinely use various briefings as opportunities to educate Airmen on sexual assault prevention and response contact numbers, reporting options, and eligibility information. Fliers, pamphlets and posters are distributed across installations with contact information and eligibility information. Briefings include annual training, commander's calls, base newcomers orientations and other venues as requested by installation leaders. Additionally, sexual assault prevention and response programs at the base level routinely distribute promotional items that have contact information.

**6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of specialized medical and mental healthcare policy for sexual assault victims. If applicable, provide a copy of your updated implementation plan in the appendix.**

Policies were updated during fiscal year 2014 pertaining to the specialized medical and mental healthcare for sexual assault victims. First, the Air Force Instruction 44-102, *Medical Care Management*, was updated to include a memorandum of understanding with registered nurses and healthcare providers detailing the need to meet the standards outlined by the Department of Justice in "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents." The credentials for registered nurses and healthcare providers delivering services are reviewed every two years. The Air Force Instruction discusses the requirement for military treatment facilities to provide gender responsive, culturally sensitive, and recovery oriented services to victims of sexual assault when addressing provision, documentation, and follow-up medical and mental health services. In addition, military treatment facilities undergo inspection by the Air Force Surgeon General's policy team and now require designated executive level oversight for programs and services for sexual assault survivors.

Second, the Air Force Medical Operations Agency, in partnership with the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, revised the patient informed consent document within Air Force Instruction 44-172, *Mental Health*, to clearly inform patients about the option to obtain a second opinion regarding diagnosis or treatment recommendations. A second update notifies sexual assault survivors choosing to be seen by a mental health provider that in some rare instance, a healthcare provider may disclose a mental health record in response to a court order, or other lawful demand, if an exception to the rule of confidentiality applies.

Third, another initiative that directly supports sexual assault victims is a required higher level review when the conditions are met for an administrative discharge. Policy guidance is scheduled for a February 2015 release.

**6.3 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:**

- **The record of dispositions of unrestricted reports.**
- **General education for correction of military records when victims experience retaliation.**

**Unrestricted Reports Disposition:** Unrestricted reports of sexual assault include a signed Defense Department Form 2910, *Victim Reporting Preference Statement*, and in some instance, a Defense Department Form 2911, *Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Report*. The Air Force retains the signed Defense Department Form 2910, *Victim Reporting Preference Statement*, in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database and retains the Defense Department Form 2911, *Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Report*, with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations' case file for 50 years. Currently, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and Air Force Office of Special Investigations' regulations reflect this disposition schedule. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is working to update the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule on all forms.

**Air Force Records Correction and Retaliation:** The Air Force procedure for correcting military records is established in Air Force Instruction 36-2603, *Air Force Board For Correction of Military Records*, and Air Force Instruction 90-301, *Inspector General Complaints Resolution*. A revision to Air Force Instruction 90-301, *Inspector General Complaints Resolution*, is being coordinated and will incorporate language for Title 10 United States Code 1034, *Military Whistleblower Protection Act*, from the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 regarding protected communications pertaining to sexual assaults and victims experiencing retaliation. To educate the force on records correction and retaliation, the Air Force provided a recommendation for the updated Defense Department 2910, *Victim Reporting Preference Statement*, to the Office of Secretary of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office. This included an additional line item ensuring victims are briefed on the ability to engage with the Inspector General if they believe they are also a victim of retaliation.

**6.4 Provide an update on your progress in modifying policy provisions for general education campaign for correction.**

This question has been deleted, reference amendment data call memorandum January 2, 2015.

**6.5 Describe your efforts to sustain policy for General or Flag officer review of and concurrence in adverse administrative actions and separation of victims making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in fiscal year 2014.**

Air Force Instruction 36-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*, paragraph 6.5.2, states that a commander who is aware, or is made aware by the Airman or others, that the Airman is alleged to have been the victim of a sexual assault must notify the separation authority that the discharge proceeding involves the victim of a sexual assault. Pursuant to this guidance, Air Force Instruction 36-3206, *Administrative*

*Separation of Airmen*, was updated on July 2, 2013 to add a paragraph on the special processing procedures for Airmen who have made an unrestricted report of a sexual assault.

In the recommendation for discharge memorandum, the commander recommending discharge must provide sufficient information to the separation authority concerning the alleged assault and the respondent's status to ensure a full and fair consideration of the member's military service and particular situation. As necessary, include information by reference with corresponding attachments. The Air Force instructs commanders to consult with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations and the servicing staff judge advocate for guidance on the level of information that may be applicable. Additionally, Airmen who have made an unrestricted report of sexual assault within the last year have the right to request review and approval by the general court-martial convening authority of their proposed discharge where the Airman asserts the discharge is in retaliation for a sexual assault report.

## 7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

**7.1 Enhancing Commander Accountability—Describe your progress in developing methods of assessing commander effectiveness in establishing command climates of dignity and respect. Include efforts made by your Service to incorporate Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and victim care principles in their commands, and efforts made to hold them accountable.**

**Commanders' Accountability for Unit Culture:** On May 8, 2014, the Air Force published Air Force Instruction 1-2, *Commander's Responsibilities*, establishing broad responsibilities and expectations for commanders. This instruction includes guidance to commanders to be morally and ethically above reproach and to exemplify Air Force Core Values and standards in their professional and personal lives. It directs commanders to establish and maintain a healthy command climate which fosters good order and discipline, teamwork, cohesion and trust that ensures members are treated with dignity, respect and inclusion and does not tolerate harassment, assault or unlawful discrimination of any kind.

Air Force Guidance Memorandum Two to Air Force Instruction 36-2406, *Officer and Enlisted Evaluation Systems*, January 1, 2014, defines commanders and non-commissioned officers' explicit responsibilities for creating climates of dignity and respect. The guidance memorandum sets forth expectations of fair and equal treatment to include an environment free of sexual harassment, unlawful discrimination, and sexual assault. The guidance memorandum charges commanders with the responsibility to create a healthy climate and adhere to Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program principles. Raters are also required to evaluate their subordinates on what the member did to ensure a healthy organizational climate. Air Force Guidance Memorandum Three to the same Air Force Instruction dated July 1, 2014, further mandates raters ensure Airmen up to the grade of senior airman know they are expected to contribute to a healthy organizational climate while all non-commissioned officers and officers are accountable for creating healthy organizational climates. Additionally, every commander is responsible for, and will be held accountable for, ensuring their unit has a healthy climate. Raters at every level are required to discuss these areas with Airmen through the new Airman Comprehensive Assessment. This assessment is a conversation, accompanied by a form, between the rater and Airman discussing all aspects of duty performance, career development and personal accountability. These new requirements are critical to ensuring that Airmen understand their role in creating a healthy culture and environment.

Additionally, the Air Force published Air Force Guidance Memorandum Four to Air Force Instruction 36-2406, *Officer and Enlisted Evaluation Systems*, on September 17, 2014. This memorandum requires sexual related offenses to be annotated in officer and enlisted performance reports as required by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014. The National Defense Authorization Act and memorandum also require a complete commander's review of personnel service records for all members of the unit, regardless of grade. Additionally, a complete records review is required within 30 days of arrival for Airmen reassigned to the unit. These actions ensure offenses are properly documented in officer and enlisted evaluations and given proper consideration during promotion boards and other career opportunities.

Finally, in May 2014, the Air Force completed a thorough review of Air Force Instruction 36-2909, *Professional and Unprofessional Relationships* (May 1, 1999), and its Air Education and Training Command supplement Instruction 36-2909, *Recruiting, Education and Training Standards of Conduct* (December 2, 2013). These instructions define unprofessional relationships, fraternization and are punishable under Uniformed Code of Military Justice. Air Education and Training Instruction 36-2909 further prescribes negative actions, reporting and consequences of hazing, standards of recruiting and enumerates dozens of specific prohibited acts between faculty, staff, and recruiters and applicants, recruits, trainees, cadets, students, entry-level status airman, and their immediate family members. The Department of Defense's Report on Protections for Prospective and New Members of the Armed Forces During Entry-Level Processing and Training determined that Air Force policy and the Uniform Code of Military Justice have adequate legal tools to address this type of misconduct.

**7.2 Ensuring Safety—Describe your efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve sexual assault prevention and response training for members of the military serving in recruiting organizations, Military Entrance Processing Stations, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps. Include measures taken by your Service to select, train, and oversee recruiters, disseminate Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program information to potential and actual recruits, and how your Service has incorporated Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program information in Reserved Officer training Corps environments and curricula.**

**Air Force Recruiting Service:** To improve sexual assault prevention and response training for members of the military serving in recruiting organizations and military entrance processing stations, Air Force Recruiting Service trained two to three members in every squadron throughout the command using Air Force guidance to facilitate mandated training. Air Force Recruiting Service conducted additional Defense Connect Online training sessions to facilitate and ensure completion. The command managed and tracked the progress of their squadrons along with the military entrance processing stations and reported when they were 100% complete.

**Applicant Training:** The continued use of the Professional Airman's Development Guide trains and prepares applicants on professional relationships. Air Force Recruiting Service is working to further the development of applicants at delayed entrance processing commander's calls, where topics such as leadership and the Core Values are discussed.

Additionally, applicants receive extensive inspire, deter, detect, dissuade and accountability training, which is one of the very first types of training the applicant is given after they begin working with their recruiter. The training goes over how an applicant should expect to be treated, and explains that any type of unprofessional relationship between applicants and recruiters is not allowed. It also covers how an applicant may report an unprofessional relationship, attempted unprofessional relationship, or sexual misconduct by an applicant. The Air Force Recruiting Service provides guidance to units on how Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program information or training should

be provided to potential and actual recruits.

**Recruiter Screening:** All candidates' records are pre-screened and reviewed before assignment to recruiter duties. The in-depth review addresses quality and risk factors related to performance evaluations, physical fitness, mental health, and substance abuse related incidents. An outline of the entire screening process is described below.

- Candidates are nominated by their current squadron commander for developmental special duties in accordance with the personnel services delivery memorandum.
- Candidate names are submitted through wings to major commands and forwarded to Air Force Personnel Center.
- The Air Force Personnel Center runs a screen on quality indicators in military personnel data system (e.g., unfavorable information files codes and assignment availability codes).
- Air Force Personnel Center provides a list to Air Education and Training Command Manpower, Personnel and Services of tentatively qualified candidates.
- Air Education and Training Command pulls single unit retrieval formats and physical fitness test history and eliminates any disqualified candidates on these indicators.
- Air Education and Training Command provides a pre-screened candidate list and action is initiated on anything found in the Air Force Recruiting Service screening process.
- Any unqualified candidate is returned to Air Education and Training Command for disposition.
- The Department of Defense requirements to conduct additional civilian background checks will be implemented in fiscal year 2015.

**School House Training:** New recruiters receive considerable instruction on professional conduct and the Inspire, Deter, Detect, Dissuade and Accountability Program, in hopes of dissuading, deterring, and detecting any type of sexual misconduct between a recruiter and an applicant. New recruiters are trained on what a professional relationship with an applicant is at least 14 times before they are certified as a recruiter, to include a 2-hour legal briefing.

**Enlisted Recruiting:** In April 2013, the Air Force instituted improved protections that begin as soon as an Air Force applicant meets with a recruiter. Continuing in 2014, recruiters brief new recruits on the definitions of sexual assault, sexual harassment, unprofessional relationships, maltreatment, poor training, and the requirement to report misconduct in the recruitment phase. The recruiter's goal is to ensure applicants

understand that the Air Force does not and will not tolerate these negative behaviors. The recruiters also ensure new recruits understand the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program reporting procedures should they happen to be subjected to or witness anyone carrying out these offenses. To guarantee the message is received, the Air Force gives the same briefing again after the recruits arrive at Basic Military Training.

**Enlisted Accessions Training:** In September 2012, the Secretary of Defense directed the military services to implement training on preventing sexual assault and other misconduct in initial military training. The Air Force improved and continues to improve training throughout the development of an Airman. In 2013, Air Education and Training Command enacted the “Rights and Duties of an Air Force Trainee” (Attachment One). In fiscal year 2014, the Air Force continued to emphasize the “Rights and Duties” starting with the recruiter, continuing at the military entrance processing station, Basic Military Training, and technical training. All new enlisted recruits must acknowledge the principles highlighted in the “Rights and Duties” which include: a community free of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation and threats; professional conduct by leaders at all levels; equal opportunity, professional relationships with all leaders with prohibited activity described in great detail; and a duty to report inappropriate behavior. The enactment of the “Rights and Duties of an Air Force Trainee” was a significant training enhancement as it ensures Airmen within the accessions pipeline understand the Air Force’s commitment to sexual assault prevention and response.

**United States Air Force Academy:** The Air Force Academy is committed to the advancement of values and behaviors required of military officers. The Air Force Academy is also dedicated to increasing sexual assault prevention and response education, victim confidence associated with reporting and victim support. The Air Force Academy makes specific efforts to heighten cadets’ social sensitivity and respect for human dignity as part of a holistic approach to officer preparation. These efforts deliver training and education experiences to the right audience at the right time to develop a sense of personal responsibility as leaders, followers, and peers.

During the 2012-2013 timeframe, the Superintendent of the Air Force Academy created the position of Director for Culture, Climate, and Diversity. The academy developed the position to chart a strategy that leverages resources and expertise to shape a climate of dignity and respect. The director works directly for the Superintendent and serves as the institutional focal point for today’s climate, culture, diversity, and inclusion challenges.

The new director assumed responsibility of the Air Force Academy Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The Air Force Academy remains committed to eliminating sexual assault and harassment through an inclusive climate that respects human dignity within a diverse fighting force.

To ensure a continuum of sexual assault training throughout the four-year degree program at the academy, the curriculum was enhanced in 2013 with a philosophy that within the first year, the cadet is a follower; second year a role model; third year a worker/coach; and fourth year a leader.

- As a follower, three and a half-hours are dedicated to content focusing on addressing definitions, roles, policies, gender issues, safety measures and bystander intervention.
- As a role model, two and a half-hours are dedicated to address content covering consequences along with verbal and nonverbal communication sexual cues.
- As a worker/coach, four-hours are dedicated to address prevention behaviors, victim psychology, holding peers appropriately accountable, victim empathy, and helping behaviors.
- Finally, as a leader, two and a half-hours are dedicated to focusing on legal implications and leadership roles in preventing sexual assaults.

The academy conducts sexual assault prevention and response training via large group briefings, small group facilitation, and leadership panels along with peer facilitated scenario discussions.

**Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps:** This officer accession source is a college program offered at more than 1,100 colleges and universities across the United States. The program recruits, educates, and commissions officer candidates through college campuses based on Air Force requirements. It prepares young men and women to become Air Force officers while earning a college degree.

Freshman and sophomore college students may enroll in the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps General Military Course. This initial course focuses on Air Force history and Air Force Core Values. College students who choose to continue in the general military course may compete as officer candidates during their sophomore year to attend a five-week field training encampment. Upon successful field training completion and at the start of their junior year, students enroll in the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Professional Officer Course and commit to a four-year post-graduation service commitment with the Air Force. To ensure a continuum of sexual assault prevention training throughout the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Program, the curriculum was enhanced in 2014 to include the following content in a three-hour block of instruction each semester.

- An explanation of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program to include: definitions of sexual assault, consent, and confidentiality; risks associated with alcohol use; the roles of a perpetrator, facilitator, bystander and victim; the wingman concept; the effects sexual assault can have on a unit's trust and cohesion; the importance of empathy to a victim; and how gender relations and sexism can impact trust and mission accomplishment.
- A case study addressing how to handle a sexual assault from both the victim and leadership standpoints as well as inappropriate relationships among military members.

During a cadet's field training encampment, which occurs between their sophomore and junior year, cadets receive a visit from the Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama Sexual Assault Response Coordinator. The sexual assault response coordinator discusses his or her role and responsibilities during the encampment, and a victim advocate's role in supporting a sexual assault victim. The sexual assault response coordinator is available during the encampment to discuss sexual assault reporting options and to answer cadet questions about the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. In the summer of 2014, the field training encampment sexual assault prevention and response curriculum incorporated "Sex Signals", a traveling sexual assault awareness production. The inclusion of this production into field training enables the Air Force to educate future officers on dating, sex, and the core issue of understanding consent, which is vital to Air Force prevention efforts.

**7.3 Evaluate Commander Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training— Describe your progress in developing core competencies and learning objectives for Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted Leader sexual assault prevention training. If your Service has completed an assessment of newly established core competencies and learning objectives, explain findings and recommendations.**

**Pre-Command Course:** In 2014, the Air Force evaluated and revamped the Pre-Command Course taught at Air University. Prior to taking command, wing and group commanders attend this course and receive sexual assault prevention and response training. Airmen assigned to the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office conducted the training for 375 participants in fiscal year 2014.

In 2014, the sexual assault prevention and response training portion of the Pre-Command Course was extended from two to three hours based on past participants' feedback. The training consists of presentations about sexual assault prevalence and reporting data, the neurobiology of trauma, sexual assault prevention, and offender dynamics. The course also provides commanders with recommendations of what they can implement at their base to lead sexual assault prevention efforts.

Additionally, a pre-test is administered to prospective students to determine a commanders' baseline sexual assault prevention knowledge. The pre-test results are used to customize and individualize course content to meet the course's knowledge and training objectives. At the conclusion of the course, post-assessments are administered to determine how effectively commanders grasp the material. In 2014, the results showed an improvement in overall class score and correct answers given for each question, and an increase in leaders' self-assessment of their confidence to address sexual assault prevention and response in their units.

In fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office will incorporate the following updates into the curriculum for the Squadron Commanders' Course: primary prevention measures, specific roles of squadron commanders in case management groups, and professional and social retaliation.

**Senior Non-commissioned Officer Academy:** The Senior Non-commissioned Officer Academy is the third level of enlisted professional military education. The academy prepares senior non-commissioned officers to lead the enlisted force in the employment of air, space, and cyberspace power in support of the United States national security objectives. It is located at Maxwell-Gunter Annex, Alabama. The academy provides 60 minutes of sexual assault prevention and response content focusing on fostering an environment of dignity and respect, victim psychology, and the impact of sexual assault on readiness to senior enlisted leaders at the master sergeant level and above. During fiscal year 2014, a course material review assessed and validated that the Senior Non-commissioned Officer Academy was meeting all of the Department of Defense core competencies and learning objectives.

**7.4 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods— Describe your implementation plan and methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, federal partners, Military Services, National Guard Bureau advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.**

**National Sexual Assault Conference:** In August 2014, the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course was held in conjunction with the National Sexual Assault Conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During the first two days of the conference Air Force personnel instructed attendees on the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, professional ethics, and performed Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database training. The final three days were dedicated to attending the National Sexual Assault Conference, which was a valuable opportunity for Air Force experts to collaborate and share information with Sister Service representatives, clinical experts, and industry leaders. This conference was one of the finest learning opportunities for our sexual assault response coordinators to gain continuing education credits, to maintain credentials, and learn from nationally accredited experts regarding sexual assault.

**Sexual Assault Prevention Summit:** In January 2015, the Director, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office will host a Sexual Assault Prevention Summit. External experts, partners, and educators will present proven prevention methods to a cross-section of the Air Force population. This collaborative forum will allow the Air Force to gain the information and education necessary to update its Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and develop new prevention measures to be launched force wide.

The Air Force invited sexual assault prevention experts, federal partners, members of academia, and Air National Guard members to both the National Sexual Assault Conference and the Sexual Assault Prevention Summit. These events strengthen collaboration and interoperability among the total force and support our efforts to create an enduring prevention community of practice. In fiscal year 2015, the Air Force plans to use the prevention community to discuss prevention measures and lessons learned among Services to further refine future sexual assault prevention and response initiatives.

**7.5 Improving Response & Victim Treatment—Describe your efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command. Include updates or**

**initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.**

**Commanders' Role in Victim Advocacy:** Commanders must not condone sexual assault and they are required to cultivate a command climate that encourages victims of these traumatic crimes to seek care. To codify that requirement, on May 8, 2014, the Air Force published Air Force Instruction 1-2, *Commander's Responsibilities*, establishing broad responsibilities and expectations for commanders. This instruction includes guidance to commanders to be morally and ethically above reproach and to exemplify Air Force Core Values and standards in their professional and personal lives. It directs commanders to establish and maintain a healthy command climate that fosters good order and discipline, teamwork, cohesion and trust that ensures members are treated with dignity, respect and inclusion and does not tolerate harassment, assault or unlawful discrimination of any kind. Please reference question 7.1 for more information regarding a commander's role in fostering a healthy climate, unit accountability, and victim advocacy.

**Policy on Preventing Retaliation:** Section 1709 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 required the services to prescribe regulations prohibiting retaliation against any victim or other member of the armed forces who reports a criminal offense and to state that any such retaliation is punishable under Article 92 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The regulation must define retaliation to include "taking or threatening to take an adverse personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action" as well as "ostracism and such acts of maltreatment" committed because the member reported a criminal offense. The Air Force has implemented this provision through an Air Force Guidance Memorandum to Air Force Instruction 36-2909, *Professional and Unprofessional Relationships*. This policy is intended to remove one of the barriers to reporting sexual assault by providing enhanced protection for victims and their peers from retaliation after making a report.

**2014 Focus Groups:** The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office provides every opportunity to hear from victims and survivors on their stories and experiences. This special opportunity is used to receive feedback and input on how we can better help or support victims who decide to come forward. During the 2014 focus groups, sessions were reserved for one-on-one communication with any victim or survivor who desired to personally share any input from their perspective with headquarters personnel. Based on the feedback or input received, it helps shape future policies and/or guidance as we are wholeheartedly committed to constantly evolve and improve the sexual assault prevention and response capability to better suit those in need.

During the 2014 focus group tour, each group was asked – Do you think victims are afraid of retaliation or other negative treatment if they file a report? In general, Airmen across the force felt retaliation was not an accurate word; however they did feel social stigma and isolation, whether real or imagined. To address this concern, the Air Force will conduct a training module dedicated entirely to educating the force on professional and social retaliation in fiscal year 2015. Additionally, the training module will educate Airmen on Air

Force Inspector General reporting channels.

**7.6 Enhancing Protections—Describe your efforts to update policies allowing for the administrative reassignment or expedited transfer of a member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense. Include your Service’s efforts to account for both the interests of the victim and the accused.**

In February 2014, the Air Force made changes to the Air Force's December 2011 expedited transfer policies and procedures by implementing an Air Force Guidance Memorandum to Air Force Instruction 36-2110, *Assignments*, allowing reassignment or expedited transfer of a member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense. Previously commanders had the authority to administratively reassign an accused, but it was not an express requirement that commanders consider this option when acting on a victim’s expedited transfer request.

Per policy, to enhance protection for the sexual assault victim, potential reassignment of the alleged offender/accused may also be considered by the vice wing commander or equivalent, balancing the interests of the victim and the alleged offender. The vice wing commander or equivalent must consult with the servicing staff judge advocate and military criminal investigation organization in making this decision when there is an open investigation. Reassignment options include a temporary or permanent change of assignment or permanent change of station to a location determined by Air Force needs.

The Air Force attempts to account for the interests of the victim and the accused by offering both the same opportunities to submit location preferences. Additionally, they may submit documentation of family member’s enrollment in the Exceptional Family Member Program, as well as any other circumstances relating to the reassignment that he or she desires to bring for the vice wing commander’s (or equivalent) consideration. Assignment availability codes, assignment limitation codes and medical limitation codes must also be addressed prior to reassignment. Both the victim and the accused have access to legal representation if desired throughout the expedited transfer process. For the victim, the permanent change of assignment or permanent change of station will assist with the immediate and future welfare of the victim, while also allowing victims to move to a location that will offer additional support to assist with healing, recovery, and the rehabilitation process. If the best location for the victim is the current location and having the accused and the victim at the same location is not feasible for various reasons, the commander may consider moving the accused. The goal when transferring the victim and the accused is a timely reassignment with minimal disruption to an Airman’s career and family.

**7.7 Improving Victim Legal Support—Describe your efforts to establish a special victim’s advocacy program that provides legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service’s measures of effectiveness for this program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other services.**

**Special Victims’ Counsel - Program Development:** On January 28, 2013, the Air

Force established the federal government's first, large-scale Special Victims' Counsel Program as a pilot program for the Department of Defense to provide independent judge advocates to represent sexual assault victims eligible for legal assistance under Title 10 United States Code sections 1044, *Legal Assistance*, and 1565b, *Victims of Sexual Assault: Access to Legal Assistance and Services of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Victim Advocates*, since statutorily required by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 under Title 10 United States Code section 1044e, *Special Victims' Counsel for Victims of Sex-Related Offenses*. The Air Force Judge Advocate General directed the creation of the Special Victims' Counsel Program to provide legal assistance to victims of sexual assault, help them better understand the investigation and legal process, ensure their rights are protected, and their voices heard.

On June 1, 2013, the Special Victims' Counsel Program transitioned from 60 judge advocates serving as part-time special victims' counsel, to 24 judge advocates serving as full-time special victims' counsel under an independent chain of command in the Air Force Legal Operations Agency, Special Victims' Counsel Division.

On August 14, 2013, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments to "establish a special victim's advocacy program best suited for that Service that provides legal advice and representation to the victim throughout the justice process." The Air Force's Special Victims' Counsel Program was already in full compliance with that directive and had been since its inception in January 2013.

Under the provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014, beginning June 24, 2014, the Special Victims' Counsel Program began representing child victims of sexual assault who are eligible to receive military legal assistance.

As of September 2014, the Division now includes a headquarters staff with a colonel division chief, a General Schedule-14 associate chief, a Master Sergeant Special Victims' Paralegal Manager; and 28 special victims' counsel and 10 special victims' paralegals at 19 locations worldwide. The number of special victims' counsel will continue to expand in 2015, reaching 40 by summer 2015. Additionally, three senior special victims' counsel in the rank of major will be added to the program to provide supervisory assistance. Since the program's inception, special victims' counsels have represented more than 1,100 eligible victims of sexual assault.

**Measure of Effectiveness:** To measure the effectiveness of the Special Victims' Counsel Program, in March 2013 the Air Force began offering clients whose case had concluded an anonymous Victim Impact Survey. During fiscal year 2014, the results show that an overwhelming majority (91% of those responding) are "extremely satisfied" with the advice and support of the special victims' counsel during the Article 32 hearing and court-martial process. Of the remainder, eight percent were "satisfied" and one percent was "dissatisfied." Ninety-eight percent of those surveyed would recommend other victims request a special victims' counsel. These survey results perform several functions: The results are reviewed by Special Victims' Counsel Program leadership to determine trends or address concerns raised, results are shared throughout Department

of Defense and Air Force leadership on a weekly basis and provided to the special victims' counsel, when the special victims' counsel is identified, in order to facilitate the communication of appreciation a victim has for the special victims' counsel.

**Guidance Documents:** The Special Victims' Counsel Rules of Practice and Procedure, Charter, and Air Force Guidance Memorandum to Air Force Instruction 51-504, *Legal Assistance, Notary, and Preventive Law Program*, support and guide Special Victims' Counsel Program implementation. Last year, these documents were updated to reflect National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014 changes covering representation of child victims of sexual assault.

**Notifying Victims of the Availability of Special Victims' Counsel Services:** The first individual to make contact with the victim, such as a sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, family advocacy representative, investigator, Victim Witness Assistance Program liaison or trial counsel, is required to inform the victim of the availability of special victims' counsel services using a modified version of the Department of Defense Form 2701, *Initial Information for Victims/Witnesses of Crime*. Victims may contact a special victims' counsel directly or may request special victims' counsel representation from any of the agencies noted above.

**Scope of Special Victims' Counsel Services:** Special victims' counsel provide holistic legal representation to victims, ranging from advising victims on all aspects of the military justice process to traditional legal assistance. The special victims' counsel's roles include: Advocacy to participants in the military justice process, including commanders and convening authorities; attending interviews with investigators, trial counsel, and defense counsel; providing in-court representation; representing victims on collateral misconduct issues; advocacy to other Air Force and Department of Defense agencies as appropriate; and advocacy to civilian prosecutors and agencies. Special victims' counsel may not formally appear civilian court proceedings because although they are licensed attorneys, they are frequently not licensed in the jurisdiction in which they are stationed with the Air Force. However, they may advocate to civilian prosecutors and law enforcement agencies on their clients' behalf.

**Eligibility for Special Victims' Counsel Representation:** Victims of sexual assault, stalking, and other sexual misconduct are eligible for special victims' counsel representation based on authorization to provide legal assistance under Title 10 United States Code sections 1044, *Legal Assistance*, 1044e, *Special Victims' Counsel for Victims of Sex-Related Offenses*, and 1565b, *Victims of Sexual Assault: Access to Legal Assistance and Services of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Victim Advocates*.

- Air Force members (Active Duty and Reserve/Guard in Title 10 status at time of offense) (note: Additional eligibility for Reserve component members is being developed).
- Dependents of Air Force members if the perpetrator is a military member subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

- Other service members and their dependents if the perpetrator is a military member subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (individuals will be referred to their respective service's special victims' counsel or Victims Legal Counsel Programs).
- Other categories eligible for legal assistance from the Air Force (e.g., retirees and others listed in Title 10 United States Code section 1044, *Legal Assistance*) if the perpetrator is a military member subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

**Coordination between the Services:** The Special Victims' Counsel Program chiefs/managers of all the Military Services regularly communicate/coordinate with one another via email, telephone, and face-to-face meetings to discuss special victims' counsel issues, exchange lessons learned, and share best practices. The Air Force provided the other services with lessons learned, subject matter expertise, its rules of practice and procedure, and standard document templates, as they stood up their respective programs. The services' special victims' counsel and victims' legal counsel chiefs/program managers collaborate on potential appellate issues and extend opportunities for each program to file amicus briefs in support of a particular issue. On a more formal basis, the chiefs/program managers meet monthly to address Special Victims' Counsel Program issues of common applicability, to include forming a working group to develop the framework for child representation. Individual special victims' counsel at the installation level routinely collaborate with special victims' counsel/victims' legal counsel from the other services who also serve within their geographic region. The Air Force hosted two Joint Service Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel Training Courses to train personnel from the Navy, Marine Corps, Army, Air National Guard, and Coast Guard. Air Force special victims' counsels have also provided training at the Army's Special Victims' Counsel Course and shared lessons learned.

**Program Recognition and Outreach:** In April 2014, the Department of Justice awarded the Air Force Special Victims' Counsel Program the Federal Service Award for providing victims with free legal representation and guiding them through the military justice process. In a press release announcing the award, Attorney General Eric Holder stated, "Through their courage and critical contributions to assist and empower victims, these individuals and organizations have given hope to countless Americans victimized by crime—even under the most difficult circumstances." Additionally, the Special Victims' Counsel Program was the only section to receive a "superior team" award during the Air Force Legal Operations Agency Unit Effectiveness Inspection. The former Special Victims' Counsel Division Chief was the first Air Force recipient in the 15-year history of the Burton Award, which is presented to the individual demonstrating the highest degree of professionalism and integrity employed in the executive branch of government.

In 2014, members of the Air Force Special Victims' Counsel Program and Military Justice Division provided presentations at the American Bar Association Mid-Year and Annual Conferences and the National Sexual Assault Conference. Additionally, they provided the opening address at the 2014 National Crime Victims' Law Conference.

In fiscal year 2014, the Special Victims' Counsel Program contributed to the knowledge base regarding advocacy on behalf of sexual assault victims throughout the civilian and military legal communities. Special victims' counsel program Chiefs have testified at the Response Systems to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel, the Military Justice Review Group, and, soon, the Judicial Proceedings Panel. Air Force Special Victims' Counsel Program leaders, possessing some of the most current, broadest and successful experience in representing sexual assault victims, have informed military policy at the highest levels, paving the way for the development of similar Federal and state crime victims' policy and representation.

**7.8 Develop Standardized and Voluntary Survey for Victims and Survivors— Describe your progress in developing and participating in a standardized victim survey. List efforts made jointly with other Services and Departments to regularly administer the standardized victim survey in such a way that protects victim privacy and does not adversely impact victim legal and health status.**

Surveys are one of the most effective tools used to provide leaders specific statistical information to tell a story about the health and welfare of a large population or environment. The Air Force uses several surveys to provide commanders and leaders with relevant and necessary information. The following surveys were developed or fielded to expand the understanding of sexual assault prevention and response related issues.

**Special Victims' Counsel Program Victim Impact Survey:** The Air Force, as the first service to implement the Special Victims' Counsel Program, proactively initiated a Special Victims' Counsel Program Victim Impact Survey. The anonymous survey was developed in consultation with several civilian subject matter experts and fielded in March 2013 in order to measure program effectiveness as a whole.

The survey measures whether special victims' counsel are effectively assisting their clients with various military justice matters, including assisting victims with understanding the investigative and courts-martial processes, their rights as crime victims, and whether they feel they are able to exercise their rights as crime victims. The survey also measures victims' subjective feelings on whether they feel supported throughout the military justice process. The survey is now provided to all sexual assault victims involved in the military justice process.

During fiscal year 2014, the results showed that an overwhelming majority (91% of those responding) are "extremely satisfied" with the advice and support of the special victims' counsel during the Article 32 hearing and court-martial process. Of the remainder, eight percent were "satisfied" and one percent was "dissatisfied." 98% of those surveyed would recommend other victims request a special victims' counsel.

Survey results are used to shape special victims' counsel policy and training. Additionally, the Air Force Special Victims' Counsel Program regularly shares the responses with Air Force leadership to enable them to assess victims' perception of the support they received throughout the military justice process. Victims have the option of providing their

name when they fill out the survey. When victims include their name, their feedback is shared with their special victims' counsel, providing them with a great sense of accomplishment and renewed motivation.

**Victim Experiences Survey:** Based on the success of the Special Victims' Counsel Victim Impact Survey, in fiscal year 2014, the Air Force constructed a Victim Experiences Survey, for survivors to comment about their interaction with any advocacy services they received. The survey included a variety of questions on service from the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, medical services, special victims' counsel, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and/or Judge Advocate. The Air Force intended to ask volunteers to provide feedback regarding both the service quality and desired services. However, prior to Air Force implementation, the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office decided to use a smaller subset of questions as the Survivor Experience Survey in fiscal year 2014. To avoid excessive surveying of survivors, the Air Force agreed to delay the implementation of its survey until fiscal year 2015.

**Survivor Experience Survey:** The 2014 Survivor Experience Survey is an anonymous survey that was created by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the Services to assess satisfaction with the services and resources survivors of sexual assault have recently received or used. The survey was distributed between June 4, 2014 and August 3, 2014 to victims of sexual assault. It was designed by the Defense Manpower Data Center and the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in response to the Secretary of Defense's tasking to the Department to improve the services provided to survivors of sexual assault. The Secretary of Defense's Directive requires that a standardized and voluntary survey for survivors be developed and regularly administered to "provide the sexual assault victim/survivor the opportunity to assess and provide feedback on their experiences with sexual assault prevention and response victim assistance, the military health system, the military justice process, and other areas of support." This survey was divided into the following topic areas for evaluation; background knowledge/information, awareness of resources, the reporting process, the reporting experience and overall general experience.

## **8 Amendment Item**

**8.1 In September 2014, the Government Accountability Office published its report, “Department of Defense needs to Take Further Action to Prevent Sexual Assault during Initial Military Training.” This report examined the extent to which the Air Force implemented the 46 recommendations in the Commander’s report to better prevent, investigate, and respond to sexual assault during basic training and evaluated the effectiveness of actions taken.**

**In the report, Government Accountability Office recommended that the Secretary of the Air Force establish an oversight framework to evaluate the effectiveness of actions taken in response to the recommendations in the Commander’s report. This oversight framework would include identifying time frames for completion of its efforts to develop and implement performance goals and measures for evaluating the progress made as a result of implementing its actions.**

**Provide the results, or preliminary results, of this evaluation as item 8 at the end of your fiscal year 2014 Annual Report.**

As a result of the Basic Military Training misconduct investigated through a commander directed investigation in 2012, a series of corrective actions were identified and implemented to improve the Basic Military Training environment. The Director, The Chief of Air Force Safety, Major General Margaret H. Woodward, was commissioned by the Air Education and Training Command Commander to complete an evaluation of that environment. This formal commander directed investigation resulted in 46 specific action items for change, which in turn created the need for a vehicle to ensure sustained institutional efforts at implementation and continuing oversight. After countless hours of informal oversight, the Air Education and Training Command Commander directed the establishment of a formal oversight council to review the progress and effectiveness of previously implemented actions, provide an expanded perspective on future actions, and advise the commander on strategic issues affecting Airman safety, good order, and discipline within the recruiting, education, and training environments. This resulted in the January 5, 2013 establishment of the Recruiting, Education and Training Oversight Council, chaired by the Air Education and Training Command Commander with membership from across the command. This oversight body does not replace the role of commanders and leaders at all levels that bear first-line responsibility for oversight and action to ensure a safe environment for recruits, trainees and students within their organizations. However, this oversight council ensures command-wide awareness of issues, broad collaboration to support commanders, and long-term continuity to safeguard actions to ensure the security of the recruiting, education and training environments.

The Recruiting, Education and Training Oversight Council’s strategic goals are linked to the Command’s Strategic Plan, the Air Force Strategy, the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan and the Quadrennial Defense Review.

Strategic Guidance	Alignment
<b>2014 Quadrennial Defense Review</b>	<p>The United States underwrites global security by exercising leadership in support of four core national interests:  The security of the United States, its citizens, and U.S. allies and partners;  A strong, innovative, and growing U.S. economy in an open international economic system that promotes opportunity and prosperity;  Respect for universal values at home and around the world; and  An international order advanced by U.S. leadership that promotes peace, security, and opportunity through stronger cooperation to meet global challenges.</p>
<b>2014-2016 DOD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy</b>	<p><b>Prevention Line of Effort</b>  <b>Objective:</b> Deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.  <b>End state:</b> Cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.</p>
<b>2014 Air Force Strategy</b>	<p><b>Focus Area: Strengthen the Air Force culture</b>  “The Air Force culture that embraces diversity will also fiercely protect character and leadership as its foundational attributes. They will keep us on course in an uncertain and dynamic environment. We will vigorously develop and reinforce these attributes, emphasizing our Core Values, the importance of dignity and respect in the workplace, and a true appreciation of the contributions of all Airmen to our mission. “</p>
<b>2014 Air Education and Training Command Strategic Plan</b>	<p><b>Focus Area 3.1. Infuse Air Force core values and heritage into everything we do</b>  <b>Measure of Success 3.1.1.</b> Air Education and Training Command teaches, reinforces, and practices Air Force Core Values  <b>Measure of Success 3.1.2.</b> Heritage is an integral part of our daily business  <b>Focus Area 3.2.</b>  <b>Ensure an ethical culture with accountability at all levels</b>  <b>Measure of Success 3.2.1.</b> Accountability is a recognized component of Air Education and Training Command culture  <b>Measure of Success 3.2.2.</b> Organizations reinforce a positive work environment where an ethical culture can thrive</p>
<p>The Recruiting, Education and Training Oversight Council charter articulated the following objectives for the Council:</p>	

Recruiting, Education and Training Oversight Council Objectives	Goal Narrative
R1.	Monitor the health of the Air Education and Training Command recruiting, education, and training (basic training, technical training, and flying training) environments to ensure appropriate behavior by leadership and cadre towards recruits, students, and trainees.
R2.	Identify and eliminate gaps in policy, oversight, or resourcing where appropriate.
R3.	Facilitate Air Education and Training commanders' accountability tracking for documented leadership failures by staff/cadre towards recruits, students, and trainees.
R4.	Establish reliable and meaningful metrics to enable effective oversight of the recruiting, education, and training environments.
R5.	Facilitate information sharing, problem identification, and solution development within the recruiting, education, and training environments.
R6.	Develop and implement strategies to ensure the long-term sustainment of corrective actions and/or improvements to the recruiting, education, and training environments.

Air Education and Training Command developed a battle rhythm comprised of weekly on-line interactive web-based meetings with representatives from all key stakeholders in all the command's mission areas. Monthly, the Air Education and Training Command Commander conducts an in-person meeting that deliberately assesses progress toward implementation of the commander directed inspection recommendations and focuses on the effectiveness of actions taken. Structured in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2011, which provides guidance to implement results oriented government performance management systems, the Recruiting, Education and Training Oversight Council ensures the continuous monitoring and reporting of accomplishments toward its goals and objectives. Measures include process, output, and outcome measures to meet the goals of the Recruiting, Education and Training Oversight Council charter. The oversight framework identified focus areas and clear goals, and measured and analyzed performance in order to deliver world class professionalism with frequent, data-driven reviews.

The Air Force made four commitments as a result of the misconduct discovered in 2012 and the subsequent review. They are as follows:

- Thoroughly investigate all allegations of misconduct.
- Care for the victims of the misconduct, regardless of their consent to the activity.

- Hold perpetrators of misconduct accountable for their actions while protecting due process.
- Identify and correct the underlying problems that permitted the misconduct to occur.

Major General Woodward's commander directed investigation produced 46 recommendations categorized into five major areas:

- Leadership, where deterrence was found to be hindered by insufficient leadership oversight.
- Military training instructor selection and manning, where members of the Military Training Instructor Corps had minimal leadership experience and too much power resided in a single instructor.
- Military training instructor training and development, where the military training instructor culture and training did not adequately emphasize non-commissioned officer responsibilities.
- Reporting and detection, addressing barriers that exist for reporting by military training instructors, trainees and students.
- Policy and guidance, where enduring institutional safeguards are necessary.

#### **KEY ACTIONS TAKEN:**

- Fully implemented 43/46 commander directed investigation's recommendations; 2/46 implemented, but require additional time to achieve full completion; and one recommendation not implemented as written, but being fully addressed through a Capstone Week initiative.

#### Fourteen actions strengthened Basic Military Training Leadership.

- Bolstered Basic Military Training squadron commander quality across all career fields.
- Upgraded rank structure from major to lieutenant colonel in October 2012.
- Revised Air Force policy with deliberate focus on vectoring top quality officers from developmental teams and ensuring that Air Education and Training Command is the first hiring authority. Summer 2015 completes third cycle of this process.
- Added seven operations officers and 26 flight commanders to squadron staffs to improve leadership oversight.
- Developed formal training using scientifically developed sexual assault, sexual

harassment, unprofessional relationship, maltreatment, and mal-training indicators and lessons learned from training environment veterans. Implemented this training for leadership, faculty, and staff prior to their arrival at Basic Military Training.

- Developed a clear policy requiring that wing commanders be informed immediately of all allegations of sexual assault, sexual harassment, unprofessional relationships, maltreatment, and mal-training.
- Required wing commander notification of all allegations of sexual assault, sexual harassment, unprofessional relationships, maltreatment, and mal-training reported in the end-of-course surveys and anonymous critique boxes.
- Required squadron commander consultation with the local legal office, prior to taking administrative or disciplinary action, upon discovering allegations of sexual assault, sexual harassment, unprofessional relationships, maltreatment, and mal-training.
- Implemented a quarterly trend report on implementation of leadership recommendations to the chain of command.
- Overhauled policy on trainee abuse.
- Ensure that every Basic Military Training squadron has a chief master sergeant superintendent and a diamond-wearing first sergeant with at least one year of experience as a first sergeant.
- Elevated grade of superintendents from senior master sergeant to chief master sergeant.
- Elevated grade of squadron first sergeants from master sergeant to senior master sergeant.
- If the allegation against a military training instructor involves maltreatment or mal-training, military training instructors are immediately removed from the training environment.
- Overhauled military training instructors retraining for maltreatment.
- Decertified and mandated remedial training prior to recertification and reinstatement for all instructors found to have been engaged in maltreatment or mal-training.
- Required squadron commanders to review and sign documentation ensuring that remedial training was accomplished.
- Mandated documentation of the incident and remedial training in both the member's training records and personnel information file to ensure proper tracking of personnel with disciplinary issues.

- Expanded Air Education and Training Command Instruction 36-2909, *Unprofessional Relationships, to Recruiting, Education and Training Standards of Conduct*, to clarify expectations across all Air Education and Training Command environments.
- Ensured commander awareness of misconduct and provided consistent standards and accountability relating to sexual assault, unprofessional relationships, and related issues.
- Specified a duty for recruiters, faculty and staff to report alleged violations of Air Education and Training Command Instruction 36-2909 to appropriate authorities.
- Added specifications on annual training requirements, definitions, prohibitions, initial disposition authorities, as well as new procedures for gathering, reporting, and storing derogatory personnel information.
- Codified trainee abuse, hazing and misconduct related to maltreatment and mal-training.
- 2d AF/CC implemented a guidance memorandum withholding disposition authority to higher levels and directed reporting timelines be within 24 hours
- Mandated duty for recruiters, faculty, and staff members with knowledge of an alleged violation, or attempted violation to immediately report allegations to squadron commander.
- Withheld initial disposition authority.
- Initial disposition authority for all alleged violations of Articles 120, 120a, 120b, 120c, and 125, Uniformed Code of Military Justice, not otherwise withheld under the Secretary of Defense Withholding Memorandum, including any attempts to commit such offenses, is withheld to wing commanders (or equivalent) and group commanders (or equivalent) who report directly to a general court martial convening authority (direct-report group commanders), or higher.
- Commanders now immediately remove a military training instructor from the training environment when an allegation of sexual assault, sexual harassment, or an unprofessional relationship involving a trainee or student is received
- Established decertification/remedial training process for military training instructors when such allegations are substantiated.
- Mandated 24/7 leadership presence that is monitored and tracked by 37th Training Wing and 737th Training Group senior leadership.

Twelve actions strengthened effectiveness, experience and professionalism of the Military Training Instructor Corps.

- Upgraded military training instructor selection process ensuring only the highest qualified non-commissioned officers are selected.
- Instituted Air Force-wide developmental special duty nominative process for military training instructors.
- Eligibility for military training instructor duty now restricted to experienced noncommissioned officers in grade of technical sergeant who are nominated by commanders with a sustained record of performance, and no record of misconduct or derogatory information.
- Additionally, Air Education and Training Command has eliminated approximately 30% of the nominated candidates due to the stringent nature of ensuring the right selection.
- Interview required with waiver approval by the Basic Military Training group commander.
- Extensive pre-screening required for selection.
- Conducted thorough manning assessment leading to fills of all authorized positions, 96% (535/559) will be filled as of January 15, 2015 (Estimated completion date: June 2015).
- Ensured appropriate military training instructor/training/gender ratio by assigning two military training instructors per flight and ensured one in four military training instructors will be female.
- Increased total military training instructor authorized manning levels by 22% (414 to 504).
- Increased number of assigned female military training instructors by 164% (52 to 137).
- Increased line female military training instructor ratio from 16% to 29%.
- Engaged mental health professionals on several fronts, including collaborating with recruiting personnel to identify an appropriate personality fit.
- Continue to develop, resource, and institutionalize military training instructor development programs that promote a culture of mutual respect and correctly balance both instructor proficiency and non-commissioned officer professionalism.
- Revised the spouse portion of the military training instructor screening process.
- Dramatically reduced military training instructor duty day from 16 hour norm to 10 hour maximum for line military training instructors.

- Shortened the military training instructor tour length from 48 to 42 months; as for military training instructors on 48-month tours, replacements are assigned for 42 months (estimated completion date: December 2016).
- Implemented policy requiring minimum of four years between eligibility for military training instructor duty.
- Promotes mobile military training instructor culture increases quality candidates from all career fields.
- Preserved top rate of special duty pay for military training instructors despite major reductions across the Air Force.

Nineteen actions strengthened Basic Military Training institutional safeguards to effectively inspire, dissuade, deter and detect unprofessional conduct and to hold those who have violated standards accountable.

- Implemented a briefing for recruits at the military entrance processing station on sexual assault/harassment, unprofessional relationships, and maltreatment/mal-training; briefing also informs recruits on how to file a report at Basic Military Training, if needed.
- Institutionalized wingman procedures into policy.
- Reassured trainees via 2d Air Force and Air Force Recruiting Service commander videos.
- Developed anonymous surveys in partnership with the RAND Corporation for trainees and military training instructors.
- Trainee survey implemented October 2013 and administered weekly to each Basic Military Training class.
- Military training instructor survey to be implemented in December 2014 and will be administered semi-annually.
- Surveys measure multiple domains and provide anonymity by requiring no respondent identifying information.
- Behavioral scientists report quarterly results to Headquarters Air Education and Training Command.
- Built consolidated tracking tool to capture Military training instructor allegations of misconduct and disciplinary actions, adding scenario-based training to the Basic Military Training curriculum.
- Increased chaplain availability from one chaplain per two squadrons to one

chaplain per squadron (with offices in squadrons) and doubled chaplain assistant presence.

- Surveys now indicate chaplain recognition among trainees is second only to military training instructors.
- Added three sexual assault response coordinators dedicated to the Basic Military Training mission with a total of five on the installation.
- Ensured trained sexual assault response coordinators teach the full sexual assault prevention and response curriculum to both military training instructors and trainees.
- Reduced detection weaknesses through a variety of technical and physical means to deter and detect misconduct.
- Implemented 24/7 hot-line phone in all dormitories to access sexual assault response coordinators counselors, 2d Air Force Sexual Assault Hot Line, and chaplain counselors.
- Prescribed mandatory allowance for cell phone access/phone calls prescribed throughout the program (upon arrival, within 72 hours of arrival, and in the 4th and 7th weeks of training).
- Increased Basic Military Training closed caption television surveillance cameras by 300% to 118 per Airman training complex and 75 per dining-classroom-facility; reduced secluded area.
- Image recognition fidelity is now court admissible with tamper-proof three year off-site server storage vice previous system with limited recognition and only 45 days storage.
- Expanded “basic” camera coverage in older recruit housing and training facilities by installing 40 additional cameras to cover administrative areas and exterior entrances to reduce gaps until the last recruit housing and training facility is replaced by a new Airman training complex in 2021.
- Airman training complex facilities installed windows in all common area rooms (janitor closets, break rooms, storage rooms and Military Training Instructor offices); solid doors retained for latrines, locker rooms and dormitory sleeping areas to provide privacy when changing clothes.
- Removed closet doors to eliminate secluded area gaps.
- Ensured 24/7 squadron coverage by minimum of two staff personnel.
- Implemented strict key controls preventing master key access.

- Prohibited military training instructors from accessing a trainee's private information by prohibiting social media contact, restricting control of trainees' cell phones, and restricting tattoo inspection.
- Ensured training regarding how to report military training instructor misconduct reassures trainees that there will be no negative training or career consequences for reporting allegations of sexual assault, sexual harassment, unprofessional relationships, maltreatment, or mal-training.
- Ensured trained Air Force Office of Special Investigations' sexual assault investigators who understand the challenges of investigating sexual offenses in the training environment; applied benchmark investigative procedures and lessons learned from successful investigations across the Air Force.
- Implemented secure processes to track and analyze Basic Military Training comment box critiques.
- Dedicated security forces investigative personnel commensurate with overall population at Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland, Texas; trainee population not previously included when determining security forces manpower.
- Archived data collected from disciplinary actions, performance reports, and termination actions to ensure that non-commissioned officers will not be eligible for return for another special duty assignment (i.e. military training instructor, military training leaders, or technical training instructors).
- One commander directed investigation recommendation (shorten Basic Military Training to 7.5 weeks) not implemented as written; but being fully addressed through a new Capstone Week initiative (estimated completion date: second quarter, fiscal year 2015).
- Existing Basic Military Training curriculum consolidated into 7.5 weeks to accommodate Capstone Week.
- Capstone Week: Final Basic Military Training week composed of an interactive environment focused on the application of Air Force Core Values and Air Force heritage; built around the Airman's Creed.
- Overhauled the military training instructor psychological evaluation initial/annual screening, multi-dimension assessment and recurring training.
- Promoted culture and skills for health, coping and resiliency through military training instructor duty.
- Increased training and consultation to help prevent unwanted behavioral drift
- Hold accountable - commander involvement.

- Since completion of the commander directed investigation and subsequent analysis of leadership accountability in October 2012, we have received no evidence of leaders mishandling military training instructor misconduct allegations; therefore, we have taken no further leadership accountability actions.

### KEY SUSTAINMENT MEASURES

Air Education and Training Command utilizes both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods, including the Department of Defense's only anonymous end of course survey on the network, randomized surveys throughout the period of instruction, and initiatives implemented from the commander directed investigation in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the command's initiatives. Air Education and Training Command assesses its metrics quarterly via a quarterly presentation to the commander and provides comments in the Department of Defense's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office's *Annual Report on Sexual Assault*. The council identified several key near term, intermediary and long term measures of effectiveness to assess the Recruiting, Education and Training Oversight Council's efforts. These metrics emerge from a variety of physical and electronic data sources including surveys, focus groups, alleged misconduct reports and inspections.

Most notably, Air Education and Training Command's partnership with the RAND Corporation developed an integrated survey system to address abuse and misconduct toward trainees in the Basic Military Training environment. The trainee survey provides data to help leaders understand what actions to take to reduce abuse and misconduct and to improve its response when incidents do happen. The Basic Military Training trainee survey provides a framework for assessing the prevalence and reporting of abuse and misconduct associated with trainee bullying, maltreatment and mal-training by military training instructors, unprofessional relationships with military training instructors, and sexual harassment and unwanted sexual experiences perpetrated by anyone at Basic Military Training.

Pillar	Objective	Metric	Target	Status
Leadership	Fully Implement Commander-Directed Investigation Recommendations	% Recommendations Implemented	100% by fiscal year 2016	On Track
Leadership	Select the Right Candidate	% military training instructors selected without waiver	100% by fiscal year 2014	Complete
Leadership	Select the Right Candidate	% candidates receive MD360 screening	100% by fiscal year 2014	Complete
Culture	Enhance Development Training	# military training instructors training courses	7 by fiscal year 2014	Complete
Culture	Provide Development	% military training	100% by	Complete

	Training	instructors receive training	fiscal year 2014	
Culture	Create Basic Military Training Capstone Week	Implement	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter current year 2015	On Track
Institutional Safeguards	Assess Military Training Instructor Effectiveness	% Positive Critiques	70%	Exceed Target
Culture	View of Training Environment	% Trainees Reporting Positive on RAND Survey	90%	Exceed Target
Institutional Safeguards	Implement Formalized Controls	% Formal Controls implemented	100%	Met Target
Leadership	Optimize Military Training Instructors Manning	% Authorized quotas filled	100% by fiscal year 2015	On Target
Culture	Ensure Military Training Instructors Staff Rotations	% military training instructors who transition from line duty within 24 months	100% by fiscal year 2014	Met Target
Institutional Safeguards	Conduct Compliance Checks In Accordance With policy	% Compliance Checks Conducted In Accordance With policy timelines	90% by fiscal year 2014	Met Target
Institutional Safeguards	Ensure reporting mechanisms	% hotlines, critiques and surveys available to trainees	100% by 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter fiscal year 2014	Complete
Institutional Safeguards	Enable Increased Chaplain Access	# counseling contacts by priority	Develop Baseline with target by fiscal year 2015	On Target
Culture	Trainee attitude toward reporting channels	% Strongly Agree on willingness to use/report on RAND Trainee Survey	85%	Exceeds Target
Leadership	Reduce incidence of maltreatment/mal-training	Alleged misconduct reports per trainee	Establish by fiscal year 2015	On Target
Leadership	Disposition of alleged misconduct reports	% substantiated misconduct reports adjudicated	100% by fiscal year 2014	Meets Target
Leadership	Increase Leadership Oversight	% leadership engagement requirements met	90% goal by fiscal year 2014	Met Target

Culture	Strengthen Military Training Instructor culture	% flights meeting 2:1 coverage	100% by fiscal year 2015	On Target
Culture	Strengthen Military Training Instructor culture	% female line military training instructors	25% by fiscal year 2014	Exceeds Target

Air Education and Training Command has made great strides toward increasing its monitoring of the Basic Military Training environment and implementing reforms to improve its ability to inspire, dissuade, deter, detect, and hold accountable those responsible for abuse and misconduct. The survey system developed by RAND provides a way for trainees and military training instructors to report abuse and misconduct toward trainees confidentially and without the fear of embarrassment or reprisal. It makes a unique contribution to the leadership feedback system that grows as data are accumulated. By institutionalizing this survey, the command has ensured that leaders will be alerted in a timely manner to abuse and misconduct long after the subject has disappeared from the headlines.

Engagement and involvement by leaders at each echelon of the command remains critical to avoid the development of divergent communities conducive to systemic issues of trainee abuse. While Air Education and Training Command has no intention to declare victory, we believe the foundation for our long-term campaign to provide safe, secure, and effective training has been well-established.

**Attachment One:  
Rights and Duties of a United States Air Force Trainee**

As an U.S. Air Force Trainee, you should understand and embrace the following Rights and Responsibilities. The Air Force can only accomplish its mission if the following principles are embraced:	Military Entrance Processing Station	Basic Military Training	Technical Training
Our community must be utterly free of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, or threats based on race, color, religion, national origin, or gender. Any conduct that creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment should be reported – and action will be taken to eliminate the behavior.	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's initials:
	Briefer's initials:	Briefer's Initials:	Briefer's initials:
We insist on impartial and professional conduct by leaders at every level. We do not tolerate the use of rank or position to threaten or pressure you or the promise of favorable treatment in return for personal favors. We are determined that your relationship with your leadership be completely and solely professional	Member's initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:
	Briefer's initials:	Briefer' initials:	Briefer's Initials:
We expect all Airmen to promote the principles of equal opportunity and impartial leadership at home and abroad. Living up to these principles is integral to our core values. We are personally committed to this endeavor, and expect the same commitment from you.	Member's initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's initials:
	Briefer's initials:	Briefer's initials:	Briefer's initials:
As a trainee in the United States Air Force, you will be expected to share these values and to maintain a professional relationship throughout the training process. This is a professional military training environment. You cannot engage or attempt to engage in anything other than a professional relationship with any member of the military training cadre. This includes military training instructors, military training leaders, and any other member of the training squadron staff, civilian or military.	Members initials:	Member's initials:	Member's initials:
	Briefer's Initials:	Briefer's initials:	Briefer's initials:
Air Education and Training Command (AETC) has a set of rules, AETC Instruction 36-2909, that governs professional and unprofessional relationships. Based on this regulation, you may NOT do the following with Department of Defense training personnel (faculty & staff):	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:
	Briefer's Initials:	Briefer's initials :	Briefer's Initials:
Engage in any social contact of a personal nature while in a training environment.	Member's initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:

kissing, hand holding, embracing, caressing, and engaging in sexual activities.				
	Social contacts or personal relationships are prohibited whether conducted face-to-face or via cards, letters, emails, telephone calls, instant messages, video, online media such as Facebook, photographs or by any other means.	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:
Make, seek, or accept sexual advances or favors		Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:
Gamble		Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:
Lend or borrow money		Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:
Establish a common household (share the same living area) unless required by military operations		Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:
Attend social gatherings or frequent clubs, bars, or theaters together		Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:
Accept or consume alcohol		Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:	Member's Initials:
You should never feel that submission to such conduct is required or a condition of completing your Basic Military Training, Technical Training, or award of your Specialty Code. Immediately report any inappropriate conduct by any Air Force member. The phone numbers to report inappropriate or possibly inappropriate conduct are included on the card you will be provided.		Member's Initials:  Briefer's Initials:	Member's Initials:  Briefer's Initials:	Member's Initials:  Briefer's Initials:

By signing below, I acknowledge that I understand the information in this form.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sign Print

Trainee Name MEPS Briefer Date

Upon entering Basic Military Training, I have been re-briefed on the principles above, watched the commander's video, and received an AF abuse hotline card.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Sign

Trainee Name BMT Briefer Date

Upon entering Technical Training, I have been re-briefed on the principles above, watched the commander's video, and received an AF abuse hotline card if I did not have one.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Sign

Trainee Name BMT Briefer Date

**Attachment Two: Medical Treatment Facilities**

<b>MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES</b>	<b>Hours of Emergency Room Coverage</b>	<b>Memorandum of Understanding/Memorandum of Agreement Date</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION(S) PERFORMING Sexual Assault Forensic Exam/Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner FOR LISTED Military Treatment Facility</b>	<b>Mileage</b>	<b>Minutes Away</b>
Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma	0	Yes/July 2011	Jackson County Memorial Hospital	3 miles	10 minutes
Andersen Air Force Base, Guam	0	Yes/May 2012	United States Naval Hospital Guam	21 miles	35 minutes
Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland	24	Yes/May 2013	Prince George's County Hospital	9.5 miles	14.9 minutes
Aviano Air Base, Italy	0	Not Applicable	In-House sexual assault nurse examiners	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Barksdale Air Base, Louisiana	0	Yes /December 2013	University Health/Overton Brooks Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center/ Brentwood Hospital	4-6 miles	10-15 minutes
Beale Air Force Base, California	0	Yes/April 2013	Fremont-Rideout Hospital, Marysville, California	17 miles	25 minutes
Buckley Air Force Base, Colorado	0	Yes/June 2014	Aurora South HealthOne	9.2 miles	19 minutes
Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico	0	Yes/March 1, 2012 (expires March 1, 2017)	Plains Regional	7.4 miles	12 minutes
Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi	0	Yes/January 2013	Okitbbaha County Hospital Regional Medical Center	35 miles	43 minutes
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona	0	Yes/May 2010	Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault	8 miles	15 minutes
Dover Air Force Base, Delaware	0	Yes/Memorandum of Understanding updated 2014	Bayhealth Medical Center of Dover, Delaware	5 miles	8 minutes
Dyess Air Force Base, Texas	0	Yes/August 2013	Hendrick Medical Center	10 miles	16 minutes
Edwards Air Force Base, California	0	Yes/February 2014	Antelope Valley Hospital (A Facility of Antelope Valley Healthcare District)	30 miles	35 minutes
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida	24	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska	0	Yes/November 2011	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital	23.4 miles	30 minutes
Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota	0	Yes/ May 2013	Rapid City Regional Hospital	14 miles	20 minutes

Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington	0	Yes/May 2013	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital, Spokane, Washington	14 miles	23 minutes
Fort Bragg, North Carolina	0	Uses other Department of Defense Facility	Womack Army Medical Center, Fort Bragg with 13 sexual assault nurse examiners	7.5 miles	17 minutes
Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming	0	Yes/July 2010	Cheyenne Regional Medical Center	2 miles	6 minutes
Geilenkirchen North Atlantic Treaty Organization Air Base, Germany	0	Utilizes other Department of Defense Military Treatment Facility	Landstuhl Regional Medical Center	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas	0	Yes/October 2010	Shannon Medical Center	8 miles	15 minutes
Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota	0	Yes/May 2012	Altru Health Systems	2.5 miles	6 minutes
Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts	0	Yes/August 2014	Identified Newton Wellesly Hospital as receptive party for new memorandum of understanding. Currently maintain memorandum of understanding with local Veterans Affairs. Commonwealth of Massachusetts offers sexual assault nurse examiner services statewide for all beneficiaries to include a restricted reporting option.	11.9 miles	18 minutes
Hill Air Force Base, Utah	0	Yes/August 2013	Northern Utah Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	10 miles	20 minutes
Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico	0	Yes/March 2013	Gerald Champion Regional Medical Center	15 miles	20 minutes
Hurlburt Field, Florida	0	Utilizes other Air Force Military Treatment Facility	Eglin Air Force Base	10 miles	20 minutes
Incirlik Air Base, Turkey	0	Not Applicable	In-House sexual assault nurse examiners	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, Washington DC	0	Yes/May 2013	Prince George County Hospital	9.5 miles	14.9 minutes
Joint Base Charleston, South Carolina	0	Yes/June 2014	Medical University of South Carolina	16 miles	25 minutes
Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska	24	Yes/May12	Memorandum of Understanding Forensic Nursing Services of Providence	12.9 miles	25 minutes
Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia	24	Yes/September 2011/next update in 2016	Riverside Medical Center/Sentara CarePlex Hospital	10 miles/4 miles	20 minutes /13 minutes
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey	0	Yes/June 2014	Burlington County Victims' Services	15.7 miles	20 minutes
Joint Base San Antonio, Texas	0	Yes/January 2014	Memorandum of Understanding with Methodist covers Joint Base San Antonio.	12 miles/19 miles	18 minutes /28 minutes
Kadena Air Base, Japan	0	Not Applicable	United States Naval Hospital Okinawa (All examiners are United States Naval Hospital Okinawa Staff)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi	24	Yes/September 2006 (last reviewed December 2011)	Memorial Hospital at Gulfport, Biloxi Regional, Singing River	14 miles	22 minutes
Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico	0	Yes/April 2013	Albuquerque sexual assault nurse examiner collaborative	7.1 miles	13 minutes
Kunsan Air Base, South Korea	0	Not Applicable	In-House sexual assault nurse examiners	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Lajes Field, Portugal	0	Not Applicable	In-House sexual assault nurse examiners	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas	0	Yes/September 2012	Val Verde Regional Medical Center	7 miles	11 minutes
Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas	0	Yes/June 2014	In-House sexual assault nurse examiner. After clinic hours go to Emergency Department at University of Arkansas, Arkansas Children's Hospital, and University of Arkansas Medical School	18.7 miles /21 miles	22 minutes/26 minutes
Los Angeles Air Force Base, California	0	Yes/June 2009	Santa Monica University of California Los Angeles Rape Treatment Center	13.9 miles	22 minutes
Luke Air Force Base, Arizona	0	Yes/August 2008	Scottsdale Medical Center	37 miles	45 minutes

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida	0	Yes/November 2012	Crisis Center of Tampa Bay	19 miles	27 minutes
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana	0	Yes/May 28, 2013	Benefis Health System	5 miles	13 minutes
Maxwell-Gunter Air Force Base, Alabama	0	Yes/Sep 2011	Standing Together Against Rape	3.71 miles	9 minutes
McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas	0	Yes/September 2013/October 2013	Via Christi Medical Center, St Joseph Campus, Wesley Medical Center	7.0 miles/7.6 miles	11 minutes /11 minutes
Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota	0	No/Estimated Completion Date 30 June 30, 2014 (95% complete)	Process in place with Trinity Hospital memorandum of understanding w/ Chief Executive Officer of Trinity (Nov 14)	15 miles	21 minutes
Misawa Air Base, Japan	0	Not Applicable	In-House sexual assault nurse examiners	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Moody Air Force Base, Georgia	0	Yes/January 2013	Haven Rape Crisis Center	27.5 miles	40 minutes
Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho	0	Yes/April 2012/November 2009	St Lukes/St Alphonsus (both in Boise)	50 miles	47 minutes
Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada	24	Yes/April 2013	University Medical Center (all Department of Defense sexual assault related cases are medically evaluated for acute injury at 99 Medical Development Group. However, all forensic care is accomplished at University Medical Center.)	10.3 miles	16 minutes
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska	0	Yes/February 2014	Methodist Hospital	15 miles	21 minutes
Osan Air Base, South Korea	24	Not Applicable	In-House sexual assault nurse examiner/sexual assault forensic exam	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Patrick Air Force, Florida	0	Yes/June 2012	Women's Center for Victim Advocacy Services	10.4 miles	15 minutes
Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado/Schriever Air Force Base, Colorado	0	Yes/November 2012 & December 2012	Memorial Hospital for both Peterson and Schriever	7 miles /17.4 miles	14 minutes /24 minutes
Ramstein Air Force Base, Germany	0	Utilizes other Department of Defense Military Treatment Facility	Landstuhl Regional Medical Center	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Robins Air Force Base, Georgia	0	Yes/December 2011	Houston Medical Center (also known as Houston HealthCare)	3.4 miles	9 minutes
Royal Air Force Alconbury, United Kingdom	0	Utilizes other Department of Defense Military Treatment Facility	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Royal Air Force Croughton, United Kingdom	0	Utilizes other Department of Defense Military Treatment Facility	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Royal Air Force Lakenheath, United Kingdom	24	Not Applicable	In-House sexual assault nurse examiners	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Royal Air Force Menwith Hill, United Kingdom	0	Utilizes other Department of Defense Military Treatment Facility	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Scott Air Force Base, Illinois	0	Yes/March 2013	Memorial Medical Center	13.3 miles	22 minutes /26 minutes
Seymour Johnson AFB	0	Yes/November 2014	Wayne Memorial Hospital	6.3 miles	11 minutes
Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina	0	Yes/September 2012 (Last reviewed February 2013, currently under annual review).	Tuomey Regional Medical Center	13.4 miles	20 minutes
Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas	0	Yes/April 2012	United Regional Healthcare System	6 miles	13 minutes
Spangdahlem Air Force Base, Germany	0	Utilizes other Department of Defense Military Treatment Facility	Landstuhl Regional Medical Center	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma	0	Yes/January 2011	YWCA of Oklahoma City	18.2 miles	22 minutes
Travis Air Force Base, California	24	Civilian Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners perform exams in David Grant Medical Center Emergency Room through a county sexual assault nurse examiner program	Civilian sexual assault nurse examiners perform exams in David Grant Medical Center Emergency Room through a county sexual assault nurse examiner program, memorandum of understanding with Solano and Napa	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida	0	Yes/August 2013	Gulf Coast Medical Center/Bay Medical Center Sacred Heart	12 miles/8 miles	20 minutes /17/minutes

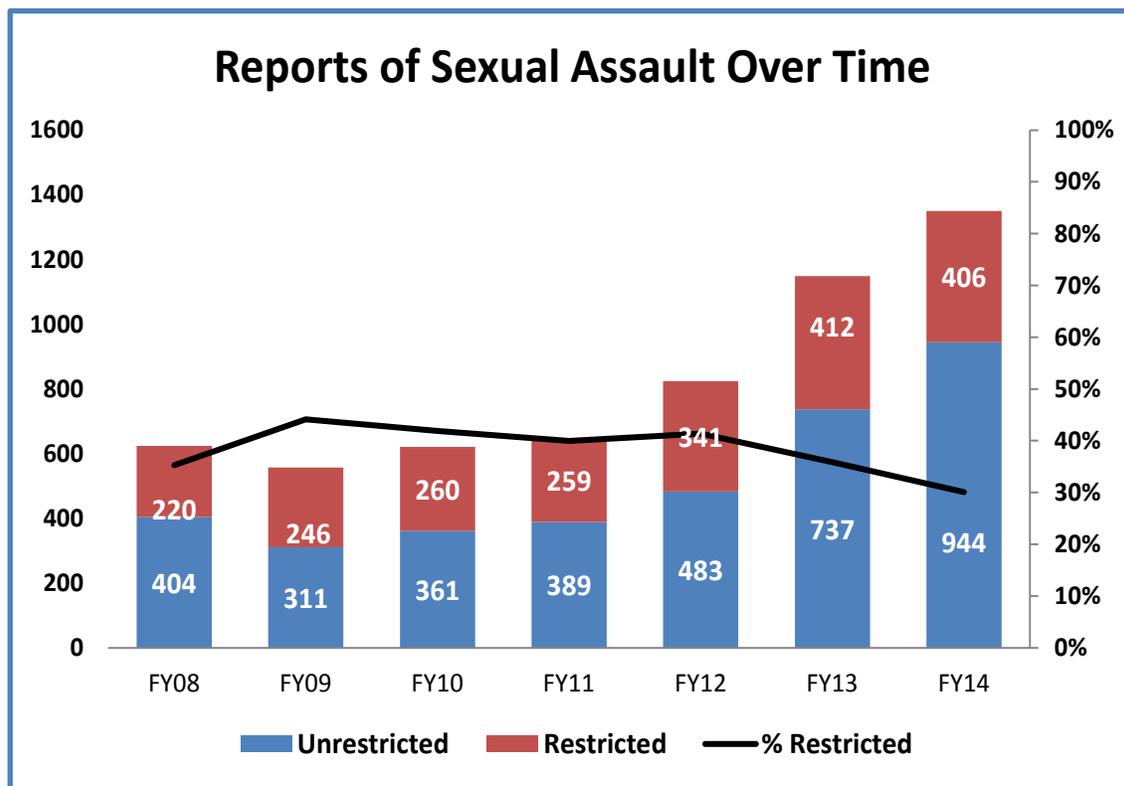
United States Air Force Academy, Colorado	0	Yes/November 2014	Memorial Hospital (Peterson & Shriver)	20 miles	26 minutes
Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma	0	Yes/June 2013/January 2014	Stillwater Medical Center, Stillwater Oklahoma/YWCA, Enid, Oklahoma	65 miles/5 miles	1 hr 8 minutes / 10 minutes
Vandenberg Air Force Base, California	0	Yes/August 2013	North County Rape Crisis Center (Note: exams are performed in "safe houses" versus traditional emergency rooms as a victim protective measure)	14.1 miles	25 minutes
Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri	0	Yes/October 2012-- memorandum of understanding is between the 509 Bomb Wing sexual assault prevention and response and the Western Missouri Medical Center.	Western Missouri Medical Center & Bothwell Regional Medical Center	4.7 miles /23.7 miles	10 minutes /31 minutes
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio	24	Not Applicable	Memorandum of understanding with Butler County	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Yokota Air Base, Japan	0	Not Applicable	In-House sexual assault nurse examiners	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

## United States Air Force Fiscal Year 2014 Report on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Statistical Analysis

### 1. Analytic Discussion

All fiscal year 2014 data provided in this analytic discussion tabulation are based upon data available in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database as of 1 February 2015.

The numbers of restricted and unrestricted reports made to the Air Force for fiscal years 2008 through 2014 are shown in Chart 1.1. NOTE: There were 932 unrestricted reports made in fiscal year 2014. Additionally, there were 12 conversions from restricted to unrestricted for reports made prior to fiscal year 2014.



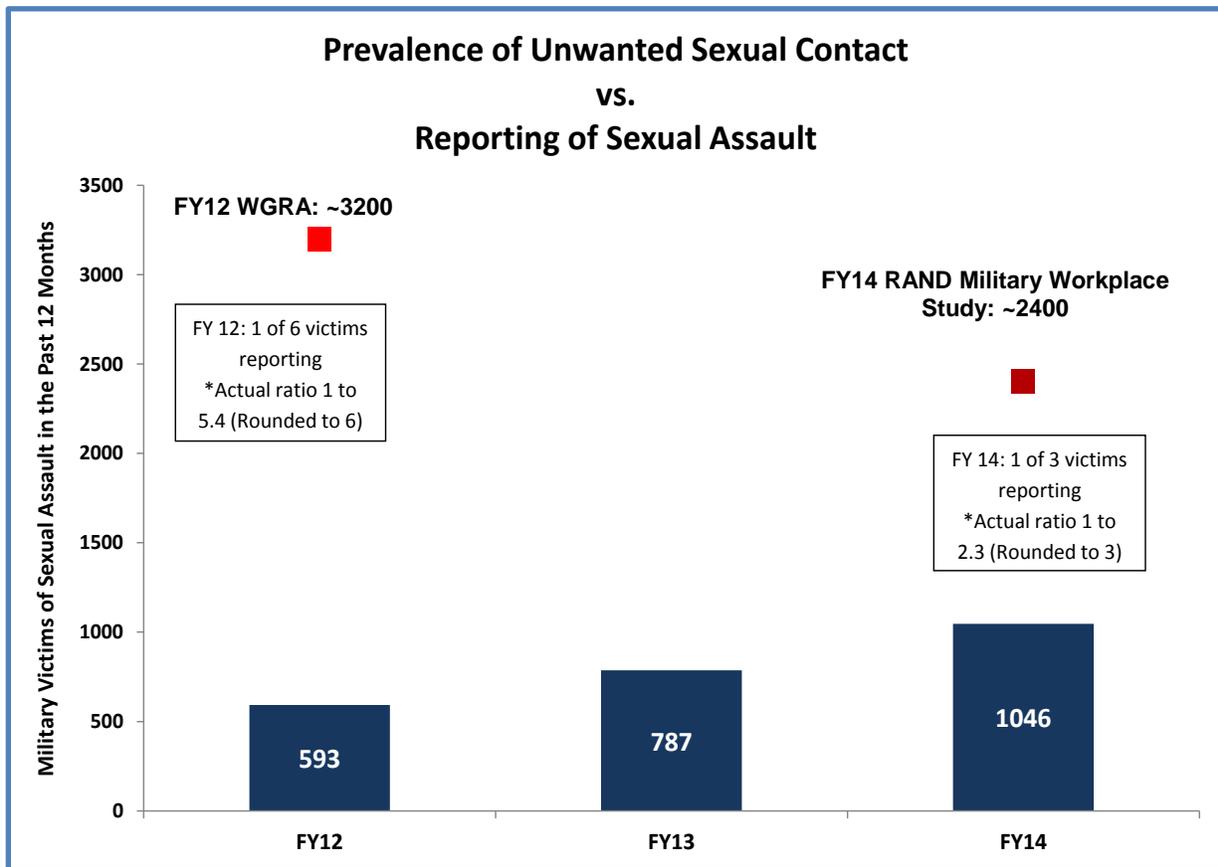
**Chart 1.1 – Annual Reports of Sexual Assault**

The number of reports made (both restricted and unrestricted) started increasing noticeably in fiscal year 2012. The percentage increase from fiscal year 2012 to 2014 is 64%. Of further note is the decreased proportion of restricted reporting. The percentage of total reports that are restricted for fiscal year 2014 is 30%. Although the Air Force fully supports the restricted reporting option, this proportional decrease in restricted reporting may indicate increased confidence in the military justice system and the overall Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

The Air Force believes that the increase in reporting is an indication that a larger percentage of victims are coming forward to receive victim care and to report the crime

so that an investigation can take place and commanders can hold assailants appropriately accountable.

The most effective way to understand the actual prevalence of this crime is through surveys because it is so underreported. The past Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys and the fiscal year 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study provides a basis for making an estimate of the number of unwanted sexual contact incidents experienced by active duty Airmen in the year prior to the survey. Chart 1.2 shows the total number of reports represented as a bar graph under the estimated prevalence of the crime based on reporting rates for unwanted sexual contact made on the surveys taken in the same year as the reports for active duty Air Force personnel (Air National Guard and Reserve data were not yet available for fiscal year 2014). The figure below reflects a gap in the estimated crime prevalence and victim reporting practices.



**Chart 1.2 – Prevalence vs. Reporting of Sexual Assault**

On the 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey 3.1% of Active Duty Air Force women and 0.5% of Active Duty Air Force men reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact. In the 2014 RAND Workplace Study, 2.28% of Active Duty Air Force women and 0.43% of Active Duty Air Force men reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact. Therefore, based on those reporting rates, the estimated total number of Airmen reporting that they experienced unwanted sexual contact decreased from

approximately 3,200 based upon the fiscal year 2012 Workplace Gender Relations Survey to 2,400 based upon the fiscal year 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study Survey. This decrease may indicate positive progress for the prevention of sexual assault within the Air Force. The Air Force will monitor follow-on data to confirm the trend and will continue to stress all aspects of the sexual assault prevention campaign.

On the fiscal year 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study Survey some respondents were asked questions that more closely relate to the criminal elements of sexual assault as defined in the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Based upon those questions first presented in fiscal year 2014, 2.9% of Active Duty Air Force women and 0.29% of Active Duty Air Force men reported experiencing sexual assault in the past year.

Detailed analysis regarding data on various parts of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program are presented in the following sections.

## 2. Unrestricted Reporting

### 2.1 Victim Data Discussion and Analysis

This section summarizes statistical data specific to sexual assault victims associated with investigations that completed in the given fiscal year. For example, the number of fiscal year 2014 victims are those associated with fiscal year 2014 reports whose investigations concluded before the end of the year combined with those associated with investigations from previous fiscal years which concluded during fiscal year 2014. The number of investigations completed and the break out by type of offense are shown in Table 2.1.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Victims</b>	403	-	521	-	775	-
<b>Type of Offense</b>						
Penetrating Offenses	255	63.3%	298	57.2%	386	49.8%
Contact Offenses	145	36.0%	217	41.7%	338	43.6%
Attempts to Commit Offenses	3	0.7%	6	1.2%	35	4.5%
Unknown Type	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	2.1%

**Table 2.1.1 – Type of Sexual Assault Offenses for Unrestricted Reports**

From fiscal year 2012 to 2014, the percentage of reports associated with penetrating offenses decreased from 63.3% to 49.8%, while the percentage of reports associated with non-penetrating offenses increased. This shift in reporting may indicate that victims are coming forward to report sexual assaults earlier in the continuum of harm.

A demographic breakout of victims in completed investigations is provided in Table 2.1.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Victims</b>	403	-	521	-	775	-
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	28	6.9%	65	12.5%	86	11.1%
Female	375	93.1%	456	87.5%	637	82.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	52	6.7%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>						
Military	280	69.5%	408	78.3%	604	77.9%
Non-military	123	30.5%	113	21.7%	116	15.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	55	7.1%
<b>Duty Status (Military Victims)</b>						
Active Duty	235	83.9%	378	92.6%	578	95.7%
Reserve	18	6.4%	18	4.4%	16	2.6%
National Guard	7	2.5%	12	2.9%	5	0.8%
Cadet/Prep School Student	19	6.8%	0	0.0%	5	0.8%
Unknown	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Rank (Military Victims)</b>						
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	19	6.8%	7	1.7%	5	0.8%
E-1 to E-4	208	74.3%	288	70.6%	452	74.8%
E-5 to E-9	36	12.9%	85	20.8%	110	18.2%
O-1 to O-3	17	6.1%	19	4.7%	30	5.0%
O-4 to O-10	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	7	1.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	6	1.5%	0	0.0%

**Table 2.1.2 – Victim Demographics for Unrestricted Reports**

Women consistently represent a disproportionate majority of victims making unrestricted reports of sexual assault. While male victims are still the minority, there may be a slow increase occurring in the proportion of reports coming from male victims since fiscal year 2012. If this trend continues and becomes more pronounced it may suggest that the social barriers for reporting among male victims are beginning to come down. It is a trend that will be monitored. The increase in overall unrestricted reporting among military members is primarily from the active duty component, which grew from 83.9% to 95.7%. The majority of Air Force victims are disproportionately enlisted members, making up roughly 87% - 93%, while the enlisted corps represented approximately 80% of the total force during fiscal years 2012 through 2014.

Victim data for completed investigations occurring in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 2.1.3.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Victims</b>	8	-	27	-	8	-
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	1	12.5%	8	29.6%	1	12.5%
Female	7	87.5%	19	70.4%	7	87.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 2.1.3 - Victims in Combat Areas of Interest for Unrestricted Reports**

During fiscal year 2013, in the combat areas of interest there was a spike in male victim reporting, accounting for 30% of unrestricted reports. However, there are too few unrestricted reports in this population to make any statistically relevant observations.

A summary of military protective orders is provided in Table 2.1.4.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
Military Protective Orders Issued	124	-	14	-	142	-
Military Protective Orders Violated	9	6.8%	12	85.7%	3	2.1%

**Table 2.1.4 - Military Protective Orders for Unrestricted Reports**

Prior to fiscal year 2014 there was not a consistent mechanism for capturing the number of military protective orders issued and/or violated. Therefore, the values in Table 2.1.4 represent the best data available at the time; however it may not reflect the actual numbers of military protective orders issued and/or violated in those years.

A summary of expedited transfers is provided in Table 2.1.5.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
Expedited Transfer Requested	40	-	118	-	125	-
Expedited Transfer Approved	40	100.0%	109	92.4%	117	93.6%
Expedited Transfer Denied	0	0.0%	9	7.6%	8	6.4%

**Table 2.1.5 - Expedited Transfers for Unrestricted Reports**

The number of expedited transfer requests grew 195% from fiscal year 2012 to 2013 and remained stable through 2014. In fiscal year 2014 there were a total of 8 requests that were denied. The reasons for these denials are summarized below:

- In three cases, it was determined that the health services available at the local installation were best suited to care for the victim.
- In four cases, the victim was facing a medical evaluation board with the potential for separation.
- In one case, the victim was also a subject in a separate sexual assault case.

A summary of victim participation in the military justice process is provided in Table 2.1.6.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
Victims Eligible to Participate	356	-	411	-	439	-
Victims Declining to Participate	24	6.7%	23	5.6%	47	10.7%

**Table 2.1.6 – Victim Participation in the Military Justice Process**

The proportion of subjects where the victim, both represented and unrepresented, that

declined to participate in the military justice process increased in fiscal year 2014 to 10.7%.

## 2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis

This section summarized statistical data specific to the subjects (i.e. assailants) of sexual assault for those cases where investigations occurred. NOTE: The number of subjects is based on the number associated with investigations that completed in the given fiscal year. For example, the number of fiscal year 2013 subjects are those associated with fiscal year 2013 reports whose investigations concluded before the end of the year combined with those associated with investigations from previous fiscal years which concluded during fiscal year 2013. Therefore, the number of subjects will not necessarily match the number of cases reported during a given year. The demographic breakout of subjects in completed investigations is summarized in Table 2.2.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Subjects</b>	399	-	521	-	800	-
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	373	93.5%	482	92.5%	674	84.3%
Female	8	2.0%	18	3.5%	40	5.0%
Unknown	18	4.5%	21	4.0%	86	10.8%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>						
Military	348	87.2%	452	86.8%	604	75.5%
Non-military	24	6.0%	34	6.5%	33	4.1%
Unknown	27	6.8%	35	6.7%	163	20.4%
<b>Duty Status (Military Subjects)</b>						
Active Duty	311	89.4%	415	91.8%	563	93.2%
Reserve	13	3.7%	22	4.9%	22	3.6%
National Guard	7	2.0%	15	3.3%	4	0.7%
Cadet/Prep School Student	16	4.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
Unknown	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	13	2.2%
<b>Rank (Military Subjects)</b>						
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	16	4.6%	6	1.3%	2	0.3%
E-1 to E-4	211	60.6%	245	54.2%	370	61.3%
E-5 to E-9	94	27.0%	159	35.2%	165	27.3%
O-1 to O-3	17	4.9%	24	5.3%	31	5.1%
O-4 to O-10	8	2.3%	13	2.9%	21	3.5%
Unknown	2	0.6%	5	1.1%	15	2.5%

**Table 2.2.1 – Subject Demographics for Unrestricted Reports**

The majority of subjects were male. During the reporting period, the percentage of military subjects coming from the active duty component grew from 89.4% to 93.2%. Subjects of cases investigated based upon unrestricted reports of sexual assault disproportionately come from the enlisted ranks during the reporting period. Enlisted representation rose from 87.6% in fiscal year 2012 to 88.6% in fiscal year 2014 while enlisted personnel represented roughly 80% of the total force between fiscal years 2012 and 2014.

A summary of subject dispositions is provided in Table 2.2.2. NOTE: The percentages

are based on the eligible pool of subjects. For example, the “% Command Action Initiated” is in reference to those subjects that are subject to military justice.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
Subject to Military Justice	356	-	411	-	439	-
Command Action Initiated	289	81.2%	322	78.3%	291	66.3%
Command Action Completed	110	38.1%	283	87.9%	291	100.0%
<b>Type of Command Action</b>						
Courts-Martial (Sexual Assault Offense)	42	38.2%	169	59.7%	134	46.0%
Proceeded to Trial	23	54.8%	121	71.6%	83	61.9%
Convicted of any Charge	20	87.0%	74	61.2%	47	56.6%
Received Confinement	16	80.0%	62	83.8%	38	80.9%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Sexual Assault Offense)	14	12.7%	29	10.2%	35	12.0%
Courts-Martial (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	4	3.6%	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Proceeded to Trial	3	75.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Convicted of any Charge	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	-
Received Confinement	2	66.7%	1	100.0%	0	-
Non-Judicial Punishment (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	24	21.8%	36	12.7%	50	17.2%
Other Adverse Administrative Action	26	23.6%	47	16.6%	64	22.0%
Discharged (via any Command Action)	17	15.5%	83	29.3%	71	24.4%

**Table 2.2.2 – Subject Disposition for Unrestricted Reports**

Subject dispositions for unrestricted reports made in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 2.2.3. NOTE: Courts-martial outcomes are not available for these cases.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Subjects</b>	8	-	20	-	9	-
Subject to Military Justice	8	100.0%	17	85.0%	8	88.9%
Command Action Initiated	8	100.0%	17	100.0%	7	87.5%
Command Action Completed	6	75.0%	13	76.5%	3	42.9%
<b>Type of Command Action</b>						
Courts-Martial (Sexual Assault Offense)	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Sexual Assault Offense)	2	33.3%	4	30.8%	1	33.3%
Courts-Martial (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Adverse Administrative Action	3	50.0%	4	30.8%	2	66.7%

**Table 2.2.3 - Subject Dispositions for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

Subject dispositions for unrestricted reports made in combat areas of interest show that a smaller percentage of subjects faced courts-martial. However, the small number of subjects in this population make it impossible to draw meaningful statistical conclusions.

### 2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis

This section summarizes descriptive information surrounding the incidents involved in ALL unrestricted reports made within each given fiscal year. NOTE: In some cases where investigations have not yet occurred the incident details are based upon the report provided by the victim. Descriptive information about all unrestricted reports is summarized in Table 2.3.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Reports</b>	449	-	635	-	944	-
<b>Assault Location</b>						
On-Base	207	46.1%	299	47.1%	477	50.5%
Off-Base	238	53.0%	286	45.0%	411	43.5%
Unidentified	4	0.9%	50	7.9%	56	5.9%
<b>Subject-Victim Service Affiliation</b>						
Member on Member	267	59.5%	416	65.5%	464	49.2%
Member on Non-Member	131	29.2%	144	22.7%	159	16.8%
Non-Member on Member	21	4.7%	36	5.7%	42	4.4%
Unidentified on Member	30	6.7%	39	6.1%	19	2.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	260	27.5%
<b>Subject-Victim Gender</b>						
Male on Female	390	86.9%	531	83.6%	582	61.7%
Male on Male	20	4.5%	50	7.9%	61	6.5%
Female on Male	7	1.6%	21	3.3%	21	2.2%
Female on Female	2	0.4%	6	0.9%	8	0.8%
Unknown on Male	2	0.4%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%
Unknown on Female	20	4.5%	18	2.8%	5	0.5%
Mutiple Mixed Gender	8	1.8%	5	0.8%	16	1.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	251	26.6%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>						
Within 3 days	163	36.3%	183	28.8%	284	30.1%
4-30 days	115	25.6%	117	18.4%	179	19.0%
31-365 days	115	25.6%	172	27.1%	264	28.0%
> 1 year	55	12.2%	75	11.8%	194	20.6%
Unknown	1	0.2%	88	13.9%	23	2.4%
<b>Occurred Prior to Military Service</b>	11	2.4%	5	0.8%	22	2.3%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>						
6AM - 6PM	53	11.8%	52	8.2%	157	16.6%
6PM - Midnight	102	22.7%	153	24.1%	254	26.9%
Midnight - 6AM	224	49.9%	178	28.0%	472	50.0%
Unknown	70	15.6%	252	39.7%	61	6.5%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>						
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	272	60.6%	293	46.1%	417	44.2%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	134	29.8%	153	24.1%	506	53.6%
Unknown	43	9.6%	189	29.8%	21	2.2%

**Table 2.3.1 – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports**

The majority of reported incidents occur between 6PM-6AM. The proportion of assaults reported to have occurred on a weekday increased from 29.8% in fiscal year 2012 to 53.6% in fiscal year 2014. This may coincide with the shift in the types of assaults being reported from penetrating to non-penetrating types of crime.

Descriptive information about unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest is summarized in Table 2.3.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Reports</b>	10	-	19	-	17	-
<b>Assault Location</b>						
On-Base	7	70.0%	19	100.0%	14	82.4%
Off-Base	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%
Unidentified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Subject-Victim Military Affiliation</b>						
Member on Member	10	100.0%	16	84.2%	5	29.4%
Member on Non-Member	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Member on Member	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%
Unidentified on Member	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	1	5.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	58.8%
<b>Subject-Victim Gender</b>						
Male on Female	9	90.0%	14	73.7%	7	41.2%
Male on Male	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	1	5.9%
Female on Male	1	10.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%
Female on Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown on Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown on Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mutiple Mixed Gender	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	52.9%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>						
Within 3 days	3	30.0%	4	21.1%	5	29.4%
4-30 days	1	10.0%	6	31.6%	5	29.4%
31-365 days	5	50.0%	5	26.3%	5	29.4%
> 1 year	1	10.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%
<b>Occurred Prior to Military Service</b>	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>						
6AM - 6PM	2	20.0%	2	10.5%	6	35.3%
6PM - Midnight	5	50.0%	3	15.8%	7	41.2%
Midnight - 6AM	1	10.0%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%
Unknown	2	20.0%	12	63.2%	4	23.5%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>						
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	4	40.0%	6	31.6%	10	58.8%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	5	50.0%	7	36.8%	6	35.3%
Unknown	1	10.0%	6	31.6%	1	5.9%

**Table 2.3.2 – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

Of the unrestricted reports made in combat areas of interest a notable difference from the larger population is in incident location. In combat areas of interest, a larger proportion of sexual assaults occur on-base (between 70%-100% in the combat areas of interest vs. 46%-50% for the full population of unrestricted reports). This is not surprising since the amount of time spent off the military installation is limited.

### 3. Restricted Reporting

#### 3.1. Victim Data Discussion

This section summarizes statistical data specific to the victims of sexual assault who made restricted reports. NOTE: Since there are no investigations with restricted reports, the numbers of victims associated with a given fiscal year are based on the number of reports made in that year. The demographic breakout of victims in restricted reports is summarized in Table 3.1.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Victims</b>	399	-	488	-	406	-
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	49	12.3%	60	12.3%	67	16.5%
Female	350	87.7%	407	83.4%	338	83.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	21	4.3%	1	0.2%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>						
Military	380	95.2%	453	92.8%	395	97.3%
Non-military	19	4.8%	34	7.0%	10	2.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
<b>Duty Status (Military Victims)</b>						
Active Duty	310	81.6%	400	88.3%	357	90.4%
Reserve	21	5.5%	22	4.9%	16	4.1%
National Guard	10	2.6%	4	0.9%	7	1.8%
Cadet/Prep School Student	39	10.3%	24	5.3%	15	3.8%
Unknown	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%
<b>Rank (Military Victims)</b>						
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	39	10.3%	25	5.6%	15	3.8%
E-1 to E-4	249	65.5%	309	69.3%	250	63.3%
E-5 to E-9	61	16.1%	56	12.6%	94	23.8%
O-1 to O-3	22	5.8%	29	6.5%	33	8.4%
O-4 to O-10	7	1.8%	5	1.1%	3	0.8%
Unknown	2	0.5%	22	4.9%	0	0.0%

**Table 3.1.1 – Victim Demographics for Restricted Reports**

As with unrestricted reports, women disproportionately compose the majority of victims making restricted reports. Of military victims making restricted reports, the active duty component make up the majority, accounting for a rising 81.6% - 90.4% of reports.

A summary of victims in restricted reports occurring in combat areas of interest is provided in Table 3.1.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Victims</b>	14	-	13	-	15	-
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	2	13.3%
Female	14	100.0%	8	61.5%	13	86.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 3.1.2 – Victims for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

Due to the small number of victims, statistically relevant conclusions cannot be made.

### 3.2. Reporting Data Discussion

This section summarizes descriptive information surrounding the incidents involved in restricted reports. NOTE: The numbers associated with incident details are based on the report given by the victim. Therefore, the totals match the number of restricted reports made for each fiscal year. Descriptive information about restricted reports is summarized in Table 3.2.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Reports</b>	399	-	488	-	406	-
<b>Incident Location</b>						
On-Base	134	33.6%	141	28.9%	116	28.6%
Off-Base	260	65.2%	275	56.4%	235	57.9%
Unidentified	5	1.3%	72	14.8%	55	13.5%
<b>Subject-Victim Military Affiliation</b>						
Member on Member	252	63.2%	303	62.1%	166	52.0%
Member on Non-Member	19	4.8%	35	7.2%	102	32.0%
Non-Member on Member	126	31.6%	69	14.1%	10	3.1%
Unidentified on Member	2	0.5%	81	16.6%	41	12.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	87	27.3%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>						
Within 3 days	127	31.8%	94	19.3%	87	21.4%
4-30 days	78	19.5%	96	19.7%	66	16.3%
31-365 days	92	23.1%	93	19.1%	66	16.3%
> 1 year	89	22.3%	148	30.3%	96	23.6%
Unknown	13	3.3%	57	11.7%	91	22.4%
<b>Occurred Prior to Military Service</b>	66	16.5%	122	25.0%	87	21.4%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>						
6AM - 6PM	43	10.8%	70	14.3%	55	13.5%
6PM - Midnight	162	40.6%	165	33.8%	128	31.5%
Midnight - 6AM	147	36.8%	162	33.2%	163	40.1%
Unknown	47	11.8%	91	18.6%	60	14.8%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>						
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	239	59.9%	170	34.8%	204	50.2%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	108	27.1%	57	11.7%	115	28.3%
Unknown	52	13.0%	261	53.5%	87	21.4%

**Table 3.2.1 – Incident Details for Restricted Reports**

The incident details show that a larger percentage of victims make restricted reports compared to unrestricted reports when the incident occurred prior to military service (between 16.5%-25% for restricted reports vs. 0.8%-2.4% for unrestricted reports from table 2.3.1). This may also explain the increased percentage of reports being made more than one year after the incident (22.3%-30.3% for restricted reports vs. 11.8%-20.6% for unrestricted reports from table 2.3.1). NOTE: the large number of “unknown” values for reporting delay associated with restricted reports may accentuate this difference.

Descriptive information about restricted reports occurring in combat areas of interest is summarized in Table 3.2.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Reports</b>	14	-	13	-	15	-
<b>Incident Location</b>						
On-Base	12	85.7%	10	76.9%	14	93.3%
Off-Base	2	14.3%	3	23.1%	1	6.7%
Unidentified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Subject-Victim Military Affiliation</b>						
Member on Member	12	85.7%	10	76.9%	9	60.0%
Member on Non-Member	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%
Non-Member on Member	2	14.3%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%
Unidentified on Member	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	1	6.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	20.0%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>						
Within 3 days	2	14.3%	1	7.7%	2	13.3%
4-30 days	4	28.6%	5	38.5%	3	20.0%
31-365 days	7	50.0%	3	23.1%	1	6.7%
> 1 year	1	7.1%	4	30.8%	3	20.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	40.0%
<b>Occurred Prior to Military Service</b>	0	0.0%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>						
6AM - 6PM	4	28.6%	2	15.4%	3	20.0%
6PM - Midnight	9	64.3%	5	38.5%	4	26.7%
Midnight - 6AM	1	7.1%	4	30.8%	3	20.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	5	33.3%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>						
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	6	42.9%	1	7.7%	4	26.7%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	5	35.7%	3	23.1%	4	26.7%
Unknown	3	21.4%	9	69.2%	7	46.7%

**Table 3.2.2 – Incident Details for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

As with unrestricted reports, experiences in combat areas of interest show that the majority of incidents occurred on-base, which is a notable difference from the larger population. However, the population of victims is too small to draw conclusive statistical inferences.

The number of restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted reports are summarized in Table 3.2.3.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Reports	824	-	1,149	-	1,338	-
Initially Restricted	399	48.4%	488	42.5%	505	37.7%
Converted to Unrestricted	58	14.5%	76	15.6%	99	19.6%

**Table 3.2.3 – Conversions of Restricted Reports**

From fiscal year 2012 to 2014 the percentage of reports that are initiated as restricted reports out of the total number of reports decreased from 48.4% to 37.7%. In addition, the percentage of converted cases out of initially restricted has increased slightly from 14.5% to 19.6%. This results in the ratio of restricted to unrestricted reports decreasing over the reporting period as seen in Chart 1.1. These results may be indicative of

growing confidence on the part of victims coming forward to make unrestricted reports.

The number of restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 3.2.4.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Reports	24	-	32	-	32	-
Initially Restricted	14	58.3%	13	40.6%	17	53.1%
Converted to Unrestricted	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	2	11.8%

**Table 3.2.4 – Conversions of Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

With the exception of fiscal year 2012, the conversion rate in combat areas of interest tracks closely with those of the overall population of restricted reports.

#### 4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

This section summarizes data specific to the number and type of referrals given by the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator to the victims of sexual assault. It gives data for: 1) victims in unrestricted reports; 2) victims in restricted reports; and 3) non-military victims. NOTE: A change in counting methods occurred in fiscal year 2014. Prior to this year, every time a victim received a referral for services, the tally for that particular service type was increased. However, starting in fiscal year 2014, the tally was based simply on whether or not a victim received a certain type of referral. For example, if a victim received 5 referrals to see a mental health provider, it would have counted as 5 referrals in fiscal year 2013 but only as 1 referral in fiscal year 2014. For this reason, the percentages may be somewhat skewed in the following analysis.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	1,556	-	2,741	-	1,103	-
<b>Type of Service</b>						
Medical	349	22.4%	332	12.1%	100	9.1%
Mental Health	741	47.6%	598	21.8%	276	25.0%
Legal	327	21.0%	460	16.8%	202	18.3%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	32	2.1%	246	9.0%	148	13.4%
Rape Crisis Center	33	2.1%	139	5.1%	22	2.0%
Victim Advocate	65	4.2%	672	24.5%	217	19.7%
DoD Safe Helpline	4	0.3%	212	7.7%	63	5.7%
Other	5	0.3%	82	3.0%	75	6.8%

**Table 4.1 – Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports**

The most prevalent service referrals for unrestricted reports during fiscal years 2012 – 2014 were mental health (22%-48%), medical (9% - 22%), victim advocate (4% - 25%), and legal (17% - 21%). The number of service referrals for unrestricted reports are summarized in Table 4.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	14	-	92	-	33	-
<b>Type of Service</b>						
Medical	5	35.7%	16	17.4%	1	3.0%
Mental Health	8	57.1%	18	19.6%	6	18.2%
Legal	1	7.1%	12	13.0%	7	21.2%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	0.0%	12	13.0%	5	15.2%
Rape Crisis Center	0	0.0%	6	6.5%	2	6.1%
Victim Advocate	0	0.0%	20	21.7%	7	21.2%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	0.0%	6	6.5%	2	6.1%
Other	0	0.0%	2	2.2%	3	9.1%

**Table 4.2 Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

The most prevalent service referrals for unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest during fiscal year 2012 - 2014 were mental health (18% - 57%), medical (3% - 36%), victim advocates (21% - 22%), legal (7% - 21%). The number of service referrals for unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	940	-	2,741	-	603	-
<b>Type of Service</b>						
Medical	259	27.6%	332	12.1%	52	8.6%
Mental Health	386	41.1%	598	21.8%	179	29.7%
Legal	60	6.4%	460	16.8%	52	8.6%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	73	7.8%	246	9.0%	124	20.6%
Rape Crisis Center	8	0.9%	139	5.1%	29	4.8%
Victim Advocate	118	12.6%	672	24.5%	96	15.9%
DoD Safe Helpline	24	2.6%	212	7.7%	35	5.8%
Other	12	1.3%	82	3.0%	36	6.0%

**Table 4.3 – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports**

The most prevalent service referrals for restricted reports during fiscal years 2012 - 2014 were mental health (22% - 41%), medical (9% - 28%), legal (6% - 17%), chaplain/spiritual support (8% - 21%), victim advocate (13% - 25%). The number of service referrals for restricted reports are summarized in Table 4.3.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	14	-	18	-	19	-
<b>Type of Service</b>						
Medical	5	35.7%	5	27.8%	2	10.5%
Mental Health	8	57.1%	5	27.8%	9	47.4%
Legal	1	7.1%	1	5.6%	2	10.5%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	2	10.5%
Rape Crisis Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	4	21.1%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 4.4 – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

The most prevalent service referrals for restricted reports in combat areas of interest during fiscal years 2012 - 2014 were mental health (28% - 57%), medical (11% - 36%), legal (6% - 11%), chaplain/spiritual support (11% - 17%), and victim advocate (17% - 21%). The number of service referrals for restricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.4.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	705	-	494	-	188	-
<b>Type of Service</b>						
Medical	145	20.6%	96	19.4%	20	10.6%
Mental Health	299	42.4%	89	18.0%	36	19.1%
Legal	122	17.3%	61	12.3%	24	12.8%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	32	4.5%	52	10.5%	17	9.0%
Rape Crisis Center	33	4.7%	35	7.1%	10	5.3%
Victim Advocate	65	9.2%	123	24.9%	41	21.8%
DoD Safe Helpline	4	0.6%	21	4.3%	8	4.3%
Other	5	0.7%	17	3.4%	32	17.0%

**Table 4.5 – Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims**

The most prevalent service referrals for non-military victims during fiscal years 2012 – 2014 were in mental health (18% - 42%), medical (11% - 21%), victim advocate (9% - 25%). The number of service referrals for non-military victims are summarized in Table 4.5.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	0	-	58	-	2	-
<b>Type of Service</b>						
Medical	0	-	7	12.1%	0	0.0%
Mental Health	0	-	12	20.7%	1	50.0%
Legal	0	-	5	8.6%	0	0.0%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	-	9	15.5%	1	50.0%
Rape Crisis Center	0	-	6	10.3%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	-	12	20.7%	0	0.0%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	-	6	10.3%	0	0.0%
Other	0	-	1	1.7%	0	0.0%

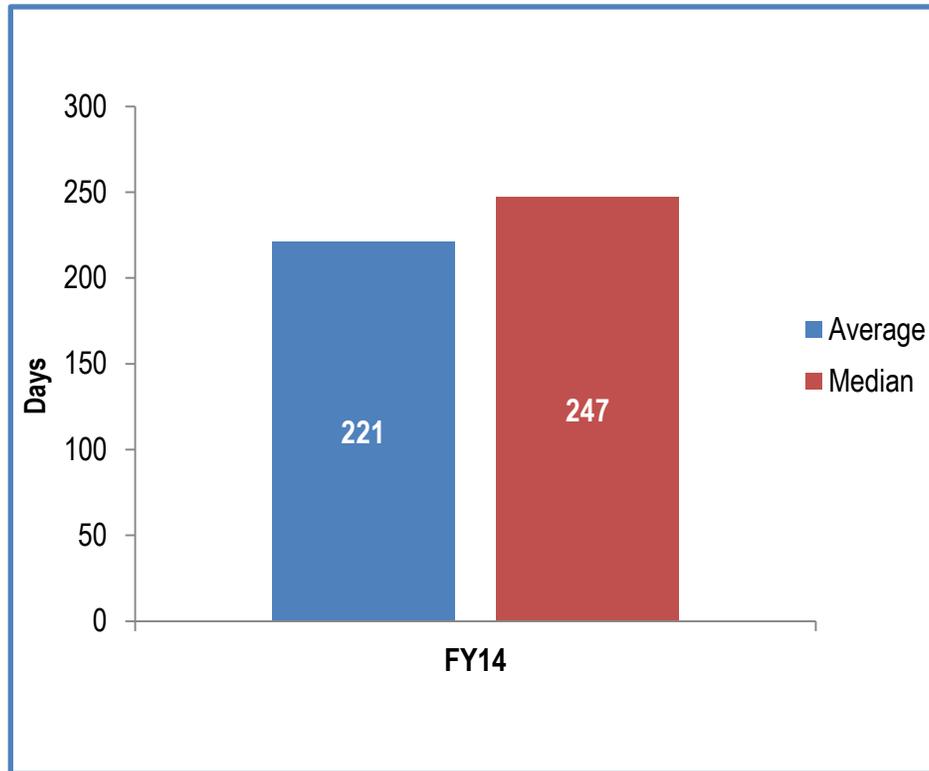
**Table 4.6 – Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims in Combat Areas of Interest**

The numbers for the service referrals for non-military victims in combat areas of interest are too low to draw statistical conclusions. The number of service referrals for non-military victims in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.6.

## 5. Additional Items

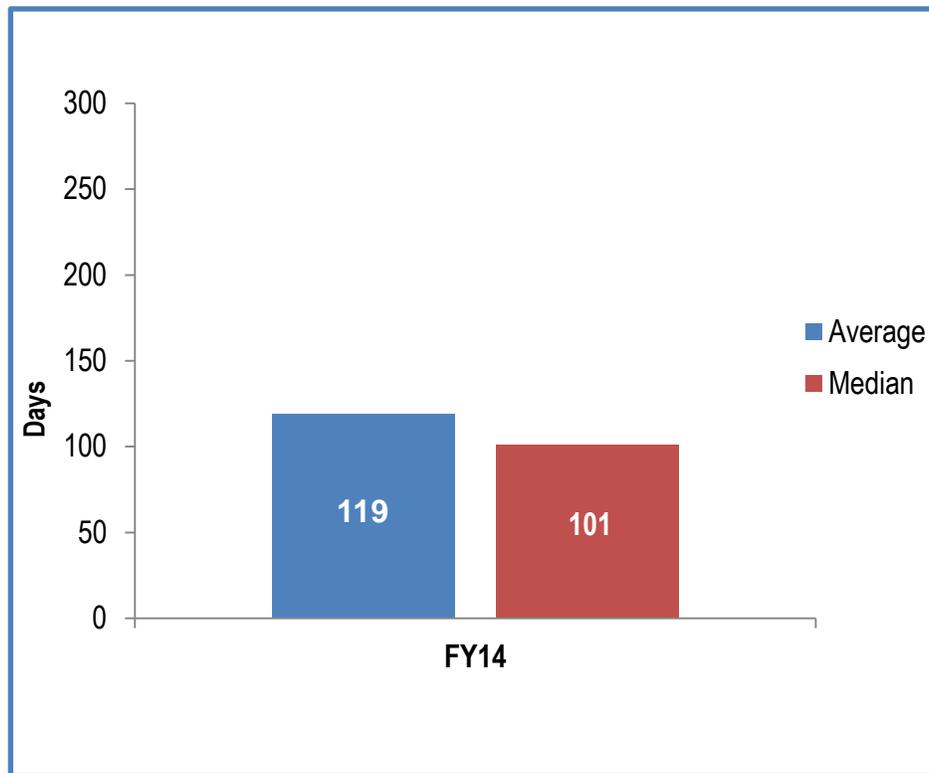
### 5.1. Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion

This section summarizes data associated with the timeline involved in the military justice process. Chart 5.1 shows the time from when a victim makes an unrestricted report (i.e. signs the DD 2910) to the completion of the courts-martial process, sentence or acquittal. NOTE: This measure was first developed in fiscal year 2014 so there is no trend data available to assess. Of the cases that went to courts-martial, the average was 221 days and the median was 247 days from report to court outcome.



**Chart 5.1 – Days from Report to Court Outcome**

Chart 5.2 shows the average time period between victim reporting and completion of non-judicial punishment action. NOTE: this was also a new measure for fiscal year 2014.



**Chart 5.2 – Days from Report to Non-Judicial Punishment Outcome**

**Attachment One: Dispositions of Sexual Assault Cases in the Air Force**

Pursuant to Section 551 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, the following additional information is provided regarding the disposition of sexual assault cases in the Air Force.

45 sexual assault cases resulted in conviction. The following table sets forth the most serious charge preferred and the most serious charge for which the perpetrator was convicted. In 60% of the cases the subject was convicted of the most serious charge preferred. In 19% of cases the subject was convicted of a different sexual assault offense or attempt of a sexual offense. In 21% the subject was convicted of a nonsexual offense. 35 subjects were acquitted of all charges. In 45 cases charges were dismissed or a request to resign in lieu of court-martial was granted. Below is a chart detailing the reasons for dismissal or acceptance of the resignation in lieu of court-martial.

**Results of Courts-Martial – Most Serious Charge Preferred vs. Convicted**

<b>Most Serious Charge Preferred</b>	<b>Most Serious Charge Convicted</b>
Rape (Article 120)	Rape (Article 120)
Rape (Article 120)	Rape (Article 120)
Rape (Article 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)
Rape (Article 120)	Rape (Article 120)
Rape (Article 120)	Rape (Article 120)
Rape (Article 120)	Indecent acts with another (Article 134-29)
Rape (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Rape (Article 120)	Rape (Article 120)
Rape (Article 120)	General Article Offense (Article 134)
Rape (Article 120)	Rape (Article 120)
Rape (Article 120)	Rape (Article 120)
Rape (Article 120)	Rape (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Wrongful use, possession of controlled substances (Article 112a)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120)

Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Attempt to Commit Crime (Article 80)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Assault (Article 128)
Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120)
Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120)	Assault (Article 128)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Assault (Article 128)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Assault (Article 128)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Assault (Article 128)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Assault (Article 128)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Assault (Article 128)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Cruelty and maltreatment (Article 93)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120)

**Dismissal of Court-Martial Charges Prior to Trial – Includes cases dismissed and those where a request to resign in lieu of court-martial was granted**

<b>Result</b>	<b>Stage of Proceeding</b>	<b>Reason</b>
Dismissed	During Court-Martial	Dismissed by military judge due to loss of exculpatory video evidence
Dismissed	After preferral	Victim made a statement that she consented to the sexual acts
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	Victim submitted a letter through her special victims' council stating she no longer wanted to participate in the process
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	Victim submitted a letter through her special victims' council stating she no longer wanted to participate in the process

Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process
Dismissed	After preferral of charges	Commander preferred charges based on victims statements. After trial counsel and senior trial counsel did a thorough review of the evidence it was determined that there was no evidence of a sexual assault and charges were dismissed.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process
Dismissed	After preferral of charges	Victim submitted a letter through her special victims' council stating she no longer wanted to participate in the process
Dismissed	After preferral of charges	There were two victims in this case. Victim 1 submitted a statement declining to participate. After victim 1 submitted the statement victim 2 also decided that she no longer wanted to participate in the process.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process
Dismissed	After preferral of charges	Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process
Dismissed	After preferral of charges	Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.

Dismissed	After preferral of charges	Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process
Dismissed	After preferral of charges	Victim agreed to alternate disposition that resulted in non-judicial punishment and discharge of subject
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.

Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Dismissed	After the Article 32 hearing	The Article 32 investigating officer determined there was not sufficient evidence to go to trial. After consultation with the victim the commander dismissed the charges.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject

Courts-Martial		received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After the Article 32 hearing	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim, the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge. Victim agreed to request because subject was awaiting civilian charges in another state.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After the Article 32 hearing	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of	After preferral of charges	Subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial. After consultation with the victim the request was granted and subject

Courts-Martial		received an under other than honorable conditions discharge.
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**Non-judicial Punishment and Administrative Action:** 34 subjects received non-judicial punishment. All non-judicial punishment actions were for non-penetration offenses. In all cases the offenses consisted of touching of the victim through clothing. Offenses include actions such as touching the buttocks, grabbing the victim's breast over their shirt, and kissing victim without consent.

In 19 cases other adverse actions were taken. In 15 cases a Letter of Reprimand was issued. In one case a Letter of Admonishment was issued. In two cases a Letter of Counseling was given. In 14 of the cases there was unwanted contact through the clothing, such a smack on the buttocks, hug or kiss on the cheek. In three of the cases the victim declined to participate in the military justice process. In the final two cases the evidence was not sufficient to proceed to non-judicial punishment or court-martial, but inappropriate conduct by the subject justified administrative action.

Summary Worksheet

<b>AIR FORCE</b>	
<b>SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS CLOSED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Service Member Victims in all investigations closed in FY14*</b>	<b>604</b>
<b>Service Member Victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*</b>	<b>247</b>
<b>Total Service Member Subjects in all investigations closed in FY14**</b>	<b>604</b>
<b>Service Member Subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**</b>	<b>254</b>
*Does not include Victims from Restricted Reports, per mandate in PL 111-383; Also, does not include Victims from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.	
**Does not include Subjects from investigations where command action had yet to be reported.	
<b>SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	
<b>SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014 INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>483</b>
<b># Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14*</b>	<b>88</b>
<b># Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted</b>	<b>395</b>

Unrestricted Reports

AIR FORCE		
<p><b>A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</b></p> <p>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY14 Totals
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>932</b>
# Service Member Victims		762
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		159
# Relevant Data Not Available		11
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>932</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		457
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		159
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		41
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		15
# Relevant Data Not Available		260
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>932</b>
# On military installation		469
# Off military installation		409
# Unidentified location		54
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>936</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>		<b>852</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014		174
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014		678
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>16</b>
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		68
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		15
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		1
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		22
# Victims - Other		30
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>505</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		99
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>		<b>406</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY14</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
		<b>FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>762</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	284	228
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	105	85
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	73	57
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	257	205
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	194	168
# Relevant Data Not Available	19	19
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>762</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	465	366
# 6 am to 6 pm	154	133
# 6 pm to midnight	253	203
# Unknown	37	37
# Relevant Data Not Available	23	23
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>762</b>
# Sunday	148	113
# Monday	93	79
# Tuesday	168	131
# Wednesday	123	107
# Thursday	117	90
# Friday	145	120
# Saturday	118	102
# Relevant Data Not Available	20	20

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
	576	61	21	8	0	1	14	251	932		
# Service Member on Service Member	356	43	15	3	0	0	11	29	457		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	147	3	2	3	0	0	2	2	159		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	22	7	2	0	0	0	0	10	41		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	15		
# Relevant Data Not Available	44	8	2	1	0	0	1	204	260		
<b>FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)</b>											
<b>UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14</b>	<b>Penetrating Offenses</b>				<b>Contact Offenses</b>						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
<b>D1.</b>	273	13	161	16	40	327	7	1	34	60	932
# Service Member on Service Member	99	7	92	2	18	210	5	0	19	5	457
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	50	1	45	2	7	45	0	0	5	4	159
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	15	1	2	1	1	14	0	0	3	4	41
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	5	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	105	4	20	11	14	55	2	1	6	42	260
<b>D2.</b>	<b>TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports</b>										
	221	11	114	14	32	278	7	1	28	56	762
# Service Member Victims: Female	193	6	94	4	29	227	5	0	23	45	626
# Service Member Victims: Male	28	5	20	10	3	51	2	1	5	11	136
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY14</b>											
<b>D3. Time of sexual assault</b>	273	13	161	16	40	327	7	1	34	60	932
# Midnight to 6 am	154	7	92	8	18	157	2	0	15	12	465
# 6 am to 6 pm	25	0	17	2	7	89	2	1	6	5	154
# 6 pm to midnight	74	6	50	3	13	75	2	0	13	17	253
# Unknown	15	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	14	37
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	12	23
<b>D4. Day of sexual assault</b>	273	13	161	16	40	327	7	1	34	60	932
# Sunday	43	4	27	2	5	54	1	0	4	8	148
# Monday	22	5	16	2	4	36	0	0	4	4	93
# Tuesday	55	1	33	5	4	57	2	0	6	5	168
# Wednesday	41	0	19	1	10	45	0	0	3	4	123
# Thursday	41	1	24	1	3	38	3	0	4	2	117
# Friday	36	2	26	1	7	56	0	0	6	11	145
# Saturday	31	0	16	2	7	41	1	1	7	12	118
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	20

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	<b>761</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	446
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	315
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	<b>877</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	7
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	7
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	14
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	14
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	591
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	559
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	32
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	21
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	9
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	10
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	4
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	220
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>680</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	53
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	48
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	5
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>780</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	4
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID	4
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	11
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by NCIS	11
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	586
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	565
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by AFOSI	21
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	25
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	4
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	150
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>755</b>
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	3
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	3
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	12
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	8
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	569
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	567
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	116
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	55
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>15</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	1
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>17</b>
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	8
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	6
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>17</b>
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	17
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	17
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>3</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service	3
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	2
# Your Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	2
# Other Service Member Subjects Investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	<b>3</b>
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	3
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	3
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY14	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	207	21	149	9	40	293	5	0	35	16	775
# Male	7	4	22	3	2	42	1	0	2	3	86
# Female	183	13	117	6	30	242	4	0	30	12	637
# Unknown	17	4	10	0	8	9	0	0	3	1	52
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	207	21	149	9	40	293	5	0	35	16	775
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# 16-19	27	2	22	0	7	38	1	0	5	0	102
# 20-24	86	6	65	3	9	117	1	0	11	3	301
# 25-34	18	2	14	0	5	59	0	0	7	1	106
# 35-49	5	0	0	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	18
# 50-64	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	69	11	48	5	17	67	3	0	12	11	243
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	207	21	149	9	40	293	5	0	35	16	775
# Service Member	162	13	104	7	27	249	5	0	23	14	604
# DoD Civilian	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	7
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	26	3	35	2	2	30	0	0	7	1	106
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	18	5	10	0	8	10	0	0	3	1	55
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	162	13	104	7	27	249	5	0	23	14	604
# E1-E4	117	10	85	5	24	180	3	0	16	12	452
# E5-E9	33	3	15	0	3	48	2	0	5	1	110
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	7	0	3	1	0	16	0	0	2	1	30
# O4-O10	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	162	13	104	7	27	249	5	0	23	14	604
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	2	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	8
# Marines	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Air Force	160	13	100	7	26	246	5	0	23	14	594
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	162	13	104	7	27	249	5	0	23	14	604
# Active Duty	156	11	101	7	27	235	5	0	22	14	578
# Reserve (Activated)	3	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	16
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	237	23	163	9	36	273	5	0	38	16	800
# Male	211	20	136	7	30	232	4	0	30	4	674
# Female	4	3	9	2	2	16	0	0	3	1	40
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	22	0	18	0	4	25	1	0	4	11	85
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	237	23	163	9	36	273	5	0	38	16	800
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	27	5	20	1	1	26	0	0	3	1	84
# 20-24	91	9	75	5	16	75	2	0	18	2	293
# 25-34	60	8	42	1	10	80	2	0	8	0	211
# 35-49	16	0	8	1	5	48	0	0	1	1	80
# 50-64	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	2	0	14
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	41	1	18	0	4	31	1	0	5	12	113
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	238	23	162	9	36	274	5	0	38	16	801
# Service Member	157	18	137	7	32	216	3	0	31	3	604
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	6
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	7	1	3	0	0	8	0	0	1	2	22
# Foreign National	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	71	4	20	2	4	41	2	0	3	11	158
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	157	18	137	7	32	216	3	0	31	3	604
# E1-E4	96	15	97	5	18	113	1	0	22	3	370
# E5-E9	42	1	27	1	10	78	1	0	5	0	165
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	6	2	6	0	2	12	1	0	2	0	31
# O4-O10	8	0	1	1	2	9	0	0	0	0	21
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	13
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	157	18	137	7	32	216	3	0	31	3	604
# Army	5	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
# Navy	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7
# Marines	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
# Air Force	147	18	124	7	31	206	3	0	29	3	568
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	13
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	157	18	137	7	32	216	3	0	31	3	604
# Active Duty	147	18	129	7	30	198	3	0	28	3	563
# Reserve (Activated)	6	0	2	0	2	11	0	0	1	0	22
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	13

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS	FY14 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	13		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	2		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	1		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	2		
# Subjects - Other	8		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY14 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	802	# Victims in investigations completed in FY14	777
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14	375	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14	403
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	2	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	74		
# Unknown Offenders	21	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	7
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	11
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	49	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	16
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	21
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	3	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	120		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	46	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	35
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	60	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	41
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	14	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	10
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	352	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	410
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014	254		
# FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	254	# FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	223
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	106	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	95
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	33	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	28
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	6	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	5
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	17	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	14
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	49	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	40
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	40	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	39
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>143</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14	9
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>134</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>31</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	14
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	11
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	1
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>20</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	20
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>83</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	36
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>47</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>47</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	38
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	40
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	30
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	34
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	5
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	3
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	6
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	6
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	36
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY14	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY14</b>	<b>38</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14	3
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>	<b>35</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	4
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>31</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>31</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	27
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	16
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	1
# Subjects receiving extra duty	8
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	30
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	7
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN</b> . This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14	0
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>5</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	4
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14	7
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>16</b>

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>3</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY14		1
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>2</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>0</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial</b>		<b>0</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>0</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge)</b> . This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY14</b>		<b>54</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY14		4
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY14</b>		<b>50</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		2
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>48</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>48</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		35
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		30
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		10
# Subjects receiving extra duty		19
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		44
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense)</b> . This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY14		0
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>1</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY14		3
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>48</b>

Restricted Reports

AIR FORCE FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>505</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	483
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	10
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>99</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	88
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>406</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	395
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>406</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	166
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	102
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	10
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	41
# Relevant Data Not Available	87
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>406</b>
# On military installation	116
# Off military installation	235
# Unidentified location	27
# Relevant Data Not Available	28
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>406</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	87
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	30
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	36
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	66
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	96
# Relevant Data Not Available	91
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>406</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	163
# 6 am to 6 pm	55
# 6 pm to midnight	128
# Unknown	42
# Relevant Data Not Available	18
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>406</b>
# Sunday	44
# Monday	30
# Tuesday	29
# Wednesday	30
# Thursday	26
# Friday	61
# Saturday	99
# Relevant Data Not Available	87
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>395</b>
# Army Victims	8
# Navy Victims	1
# Marines Victims	4
# Air Force Victims	382
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

AIR FORCE FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>406</b>
# Male	67
# Female	338
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>406</b>
# 0-15	39
# 16-19	93
# 20-24	164
# 25-34	87
# 35-49	14
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>395</b>
# E1-E4	250
# E5-E9	94
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	33
# O4-O10	3
# Cadet/Midshipman	14
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>395</b>
# Active Duty	357
# Reserve (Activated)	16
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	7
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	14
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>406</b>
# Service Member	395
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	10
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>87</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	51
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	33
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	27.89
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	43.61
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>	<b>12</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	12
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

AIR FORCE FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT			
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>			
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>			<b>FY14 Totals</b>
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# <b>MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>1015</b>
# Medical			75
# Mental Health			254
# Legal			201
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			148
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate			212
# DoD Safe Helpline			63
# Other			62
# <b>CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>88</b>
# Medical			25
# Mental Health			22
# Legal			1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			0
# Rape Crisis Center			22
# Victim Advocate			5
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other			13
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted			89
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam			1
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service			36
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>			<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY14			142
# Reported MPO Violations in FY14			3
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects			2
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault			1
# Reported MPO Violations by Both			0
* In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made			Use the following categories or add a new category
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault			3
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied			0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault			122
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied			8
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>			<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# <b>MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>528</b>
# Medical			36
# Mental Health			163
# Legal			52
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			121
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate			94
# DoD Safe Helpline			35
# Other			27
# <b>CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>75</b>
# Medical			16
# Mental Health			16
# Legal			0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			3
# Rape Crisis Center			29
# Victim Advocate			2
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other			9
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted			36
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam			0
			<b>Total Number Denied</b>
			<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
			Moved Alleged Offender Instead
			Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead
			It was determined that the health services available at the local installation were best suited to care for the victim
			The victim was facing a medical evaluation board with the potential for separation
			The victim was also a subject in a separate sexual assault case
			Enter reason
			Enter reason

Support Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA		
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER		FY14 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>		<b>138</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member		18
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member		6
# Relevant Data Not Available		114
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>		<b>138</b>
# Male		16
# Female		108
# Relevant Data Not Available		14
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>		<b>138</b>
# 0-15		2
# 16-19		4
# 20-24		14
# 25-34		9
# 35-49		12
# 50-64		2
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		95
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>		<b>138</b>
# DoD Civilian		37
# DoD Contractor		3
# Other US Government Civilian		1
# US Civilian		71
# Foreign National		6
# Foreign Military		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		20
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>125</b>
# Medical		15
# Mental Health		19
# Legal		18
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		14
# Rape Crisis Center		0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		30
# DoD Safe Helpline		8
# Other		21
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>63</b>
# Medical		5
# Mental Health		17
# Legal		6
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		3
# Rape Crisis Center		10
# Victim Advocate		11
# DoD Safe Helpline		0
# Other		11
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		21
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		1
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>		<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>		<b>42</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14		1
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>		<b>41</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>		<b>41</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)		10
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member		10
# Relevant Data Not Available		21
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>		<b>41</b>
# Male		0
# Female		28
# Relevant Data Not Available		13
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>		<b>41</b>
# 0-15		1
# 16-19		2
# 20-24		16
# 25-34		16
# 35-49		1
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		4
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>		<b>41</b>
# DoD Civilian		0
# DoD Contractor		0
# Other US Government Civilian		0
# Non-Service Member		27
# Relevant Data Not Available		14
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>		<b>50</b>
# Medical		12
# Mental Health		10
# Legal		3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		6
# Rape Crisis Center		0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		12
# DoD Safe Helpline		4
# Other		3
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>14</b>
# Medical		1
# Mental Health		8
# Legal		0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		0
# Rape Crisis Center		5
# Victim Advocate		0
# DoD Safe Helpline		0
# Other		0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		3
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY14 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY14 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY14 Totals	
<b># FY14 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>	17	
# Service Member Victims	17	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>	17	
# Service Member on Service Member	5	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>	17	
# On military installation	14	
# Off military installation	3	
# Unidentified location	0	
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>	17	
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY14</b>	12	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2014	5	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2014	7	
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>	0	
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>	5	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	5	
<b># All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY14 (one Victim per report)</b>	17	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	2	
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY14</b>	15	
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY14</b>	FY14 Totals	FY14 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	17	17
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	5	5
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	5	5
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	17	17
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	6	6
# 6 pm to midnight	7	7
# Unknown	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	17	17
# Sunday	2	2
# Monday	3	3
# Tuesday	0	0
# Wednesday	2	2
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	4	4
# Saturday	4	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST											
FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY											
Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY14 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY14 Totals		
	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	17		
# Service Member on Service Member	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	10		
FY14 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY14	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
D1.	3	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	17
# Service Member on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	10
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY14 Reports	3	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	17
# Service Member Victims: Female	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	15
# Service Member Victims: Male	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY14											
D3. Time of sexual assault	3	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	17
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
# 6 pm to midnight	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	7
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D4. Day of sexual assault	3	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	17
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Monday	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Wednesday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Thursday	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Friday	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY14. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12)  (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY14 Totals
	<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	3	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	4
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	7
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	3	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	17

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY14</b>	14
# Investigations Completed as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	7
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY14 End (group by MCIO #)	7
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY14</b>	14
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	4
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	1
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	7
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY14. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY14 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	7
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	7
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	5
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	7
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	1
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	6
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	6
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	1
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	1
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations</b>	1
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY14 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY14 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY14 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY14, supported by your Service</b>	0
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY14 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
<b>F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)</b>											
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Female	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# 25-34	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# Service Member	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# E1-E4	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# E5-F9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# Active Duty	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY14 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY14										FY14 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>800</b>
# Male	211	20	136	7	30	232	4	0	30	4	674
# Female	4	3	9	2	2	16	0	0	3	1	40
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	22	0	18	0	4	25	1	0	4	11	85
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>800</b>
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	27	5	20	1	1	26	0	0	3	1	84
# 20-24	91	9	75	5	16	75	2	0	18	2	293
# 25-34	60	8	42	1	10	80	2	0	8	0	211
# 35-49	16	0	8	1	5	48	0	0	1	1	80
# 50-64	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	2	0	14
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	41	1	18	0	4	31	1	0	5	12	113
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>801</b>
# Service Member	157	18	137	7	32	216	3	0	31	3	604
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	6
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	7	1	3	0	0	8	0	0	1	2	22
# Foreign National	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	71	4	20	2	4	41	2	0	3	11	158
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>604</b>
# E1-E4	96	15	97	5	18	113	1	0	22	3	370
# E5-E9	42	1	27	1	10	78	1	0	5	0	165
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	6	2	6	0	2	12	1	0	2	0	31
# O4-O10	8	0	1	1	2	9	0	0	0	0	21
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	13
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>604</b>
# Army	5	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
# Navy	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7
# Marines	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
# Air Force	147	18	124	7	31	206	3	0	29	3	568
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	13
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>604</b>
# Active Duty	147	18	129	7	30	198	3	0	28	3	563
# Reserve (Activated)	6	0	2	0	2	11	0	0	1	0	22
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	13

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY14 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY14 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY14, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	3		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	3		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY14</b> Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	9	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY14</b>	9
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	4	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY14</b>	7
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	0	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	1		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	2		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	2	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	2
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	3	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	3
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2014</b>	3		
<b># FY14 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	3	<b># FY14 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	3
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	2
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>17</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	17
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14*</b>	<b>2</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	2
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>15</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	15
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>15</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	9
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>15</b>
# On military installation	14
# Off military installation	1
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>15</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>15</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	3
# 6 pm to midnight	4
# Unknown	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>15</b>
# Sunday	0
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	2
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	2
# Friday	1
# Saturday	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>15</b>
# Army Victims	2
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	13
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>15</b>
# Male	2
# Female	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>15</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	8
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>15</b>
# E1-E4	4
# E5-E9	9
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>15</b>
# Active Duty	13
# Reserve (Activated)	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>15</b>
# Service Member	15
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	125
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	52.33
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	88
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY14 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY14</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>TOTAL # FY14 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>15</b>
Afghanistan	2
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	2
Egypt	0
Iraq	1
Jordan	0
Kuwait	1
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	1
Pakistan	0
Qatar	6
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
Uae	2
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of	

AIR FORCE CAI FY14 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST			
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>			
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>			<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>			
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>30</b>
# Medical			1
# Mental Health			5
# Legal			7
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			5
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate			7
# DoD Safe Helpline			2
# Other			3
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>3</b>
# Medical			0
# Mental Health			1
# Legal			0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			0
# Rape Crisis Center			2
# Victim Advocate			0
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other			0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>			<b>1</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>			<b>0</b>
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>B. FY14 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>			<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY14</b>			<b>3</b>
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY14</b>			<b>0</b>
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects			0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault			0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both			0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made</i>			<i>Use the following categories or add a new category</i>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault			0 <b>Total Number Denied</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied			0 <b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault			2 Moved Alleged Offender Instead
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied			0 Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>			<b>FY14 TOTALS</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>			<i>Enter reason</i>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>17</b> <i>Enter reason</i>
# Medical			1 <i>Enter reason</i>
# Mental Health			8 <i>Enter reason</i>
# Legal			2 <i>Enter reason</i>
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			2
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate			4
# DoD Safe Helpline			0
# Other			0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>2</b>
# Medical			1
# Mental Health			1
# Legal			0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			0
# Rape Crisis Center			0
# Victim Advocate			0
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other			0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>			<b>1</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>			<b>0</b>

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>1</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>1</b>
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>1</b>
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>2</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFE kits were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY14 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY14 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY14	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFE kits were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>





Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

F718 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report AIC FOI/CIC													Administrative Actions										
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Admission	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Admission	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For SA Annual?	Subject's Moral Values Assessment	Subject's Behavioral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charged Downgraded or Not Applicable	Most Serious Offense	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive or Tax Conductor	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
27	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female			Male					Subject in a Cullen or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that a lodging housekeeping employee sexually assaulted her. She stated subject came into her room to clean it and asked victim for a key. Victim gave him a key, the subject he attempted to touch her. Victim stated she attempted to push subject away but he grabbed her buttocks. Victim stated subject forced her into the bathroom, exposed his penis, and digitally penetrated victim's vagina. Victim pushed subject away and called her boss. Subject stated AFOIC that victim manifested her and the digitally penetrated her, but it was of consent. Victim stated she is a soldier, the case was transferred to local authorities who decided to take action.	
28	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No			02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 10)	Charges dismissed for only other reason other than Courts-Martial (Art. 15 punishment)		None			Notes: In a refusal to accept punishment for an unrelated offense, victim alleged subject touched her in "jerk" while she was in school. She alleged subject asked her for oral sex, pushed her down to suggest he would not report the crime of the rape and asked victim for oral sex. Victim agreed to have sex with subject in order for her to proceed to have her case afterward. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.	
29	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: After a night of drinking, victim and subject were in the back yard of a living area home. Victim does not recall exactly what happened, but she remembers waking up after receiving her breast and having her neck before she went back to sleep. Subject denied touching victim. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact. The commander determined subject did not commit the alleged offense and recommended nonpunitive punishment.	
30	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim and subject were sitting on a couch when subject forced victim's breast. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred nonpunitive punishment.	
41	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: EDC - Full Contact Discharge; Condemnation: The Condemnation Table; No Fee; No Restriction; No Reduction in Rank; No Extra Duty; No Hard Labor; No Pay Grade Reduced To: 4 Hard Labor; No.	
42	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Line of Courts-Martial						All subjects (multiple subjects)	Notes: Victim reported that after a night of drinking, she and subject were in a living area home. Victim does not recall exactly what happened, but she remembers waking up after receiving her breast and having her neck before she went back to sleep. Subject denied touching victim. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.
43	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	O-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Other abusive administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Subject and victim were at a civilian night club. Subject came up behind victim while she was dancing and began touching her. Victim stated subject forced her to have sex with him. Victim was highly intoxicated at the time, never drank and did not indicate she had been assaulted. Victim received nonpunitive punishment for her reporting subject. Victim's allegations could not be corroborated down by victim herself and prosecution was unable to proceed. After consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.	
44	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Female	No	No		02 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for only other reason other than Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim did not recall what happened, but she remembers waking up after receiving her breast and having her neck before she went back to sleep. Subject denied touching victim. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.
45	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Victim Single Victim	Notes: Subject and victim attended dinner and a dance party together. Victim became highly intoxicated. Victim stated a friend on wanted to go to bed and the friend began to carry her to her room. Subject had forced victim to have sex with him. Victim did not recall what happened, but she remembers waking up after receiving her breast and having her neck before she went back to sleep. Subject denied touching victim. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.	
46	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			02 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Darkness (Art. 124.1)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Both Victim and Subject			Notes: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by subject in a bar. Victim recalls seeing victim and drinking together and he had sex with her. Victim reported the sexual assault and the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.	
47	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: While talking to victim, subject touched victim's breast and forced her to have sex with him. Victim reported the sexual assault and the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.
48	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Adultery (Art. 124.2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported a party at subject's home. Subject and victim were in a living area home. Victim does not recall exactly what happened, but she remembers waking up after receiving her breast and having her neck before she went back to sleep. Subject denied touching victim. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.
49	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Korea Rep CI	Air Force	E-4	Male	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Other abusive administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim reported to a SAC that subject had sexually assaulted her earlier that morning. Victim said she and subject drank together throughout the evening and went back to her room. Subject denied touching victim in a way that his behavior constituted a crime. Subject stated AFOIC that victim manifested her and the digitally penetrated her, but it was of consent. Victim stated she is a soldier, the case was transferred to local authorities who decided to take action.	
50	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquittal						Notes: Victim stated subject had sexual intercourse with her over her period and being her assigned to help. Victim was in the house overnight the sexual activity, but did not have actual contact. The victim stated the sexual activity was consensual. Another witness stated in an interview that subject had sexual intercourse with victim on the night of subject. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.	
51	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by AC 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation to prosecution					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim and subject began drinking at her home and subject forced victim to have sex with him. Victim reported the sexual assault and the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.
52	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim and subject were watching a movie in subject's dorm room. Subject pushed victim down on a couch and forced her to have sex with him. Victim reported the sexual assault and the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.
53	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim was in subject's dorm room watching television and the two were having sex. Victim did not recall what happened, but she remembers waking up after receiving her breast and having her neck before she went back to sleep. Subject denied touching victim. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.
54	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Other abusive administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: While in a back room to get supplies subject held victim's badge over his head in a threatening manner. When the guard in the back room heard the noise, subject and victim fled. Victim reported the sexual assault and the commander preferred charges of adultery and engaging in an unprofessional relationship against subject. Based on victim's agreement to participate in the prosecution, the commander dismissed charges and issued informal subject nonpunitive punishment for adultery in an unprofessional relationship.	



F14 Service Member Sexual Assault Summary Report 818 FORM														Unrecorded Report Data Elements		Administrative Action								
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigator For Sex Assault	Subject MARRA Waiver Accession	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition/Comment	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Report Center or Article 15 Outcome	Relevant Charges Promoted 2d JAG or Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sanction	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis/Notes		
75	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	None (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by 12 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Both Victim and Subject	None. Subject and victim had a prior sexual relationship. In a hallway early subject and victim engaged in oral and vaginal sex. Victim reported subject used force to penetrate her and told subject she didn't want to have sex. They engaged in sex the next night as well. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred dismissal. The Article 12 investigating officer recommended dismissal, and the commander followed that recommendation.	
76	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male				02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)				Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Discharge: 300 - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement (30); Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Subject was designated the assignment team lead for several actions including victim. During the assignment team lead while on route to the team's assigned location, Subject consumed alcohol with subject members of the team at dinner at a local restaurant and later that evening in one of the team's hotel rooms. In the hotel room, subject and victim participated in a game that involved ensuring several positions between the legs in the room were successfully turned on and off. Subject grabbed victim and pushed her onto the bed with her hands down and immobilized her. Subject then with the groin against her body and his hands on her buttocks. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred a charge for abusive sexual contact. Subject was convicted of assault (announced by a battery). Subject was also convicted of punishment of the victim for sexually harassing victim later that month.	
77	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject was investigated for numerous incidents of unprofessional relationships with subordinate including subject. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charge. After an Article 15 investigation the subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial which was approved.
78	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Male	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject was investigated for numerous incidents of unprofessional relationships with subordinate including subject. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred charge. After an Article 15 investigation the subject submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial which was approved.	
79	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force		Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Both Victim and Subject	Failure of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Percentage of Pay and Allowances Forfeited: 30; Reduction in rank: Extra Duty; No; Hard Labor: No. Notes: Victim stated subject touched her leg and her shoulders on various occasions and made inappropriate comments to her while receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate. The commander preferred non-judicial punishment for assault and creating a hostile work environment.	
80	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-7	Female	Air Force	O-4	Male				03 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action									Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Subject was at a bar with members of his unit. At one point during the night, subject told victim to the work and grabbed her buttocks. Victim told subject to stop, and he did not stop. Subject then grabbed her buttocks and tried to force her to have sex. Subject was investigated for this incident and the commander preferred a letter of reprimand and related administrative discharge (downgrade).	
81	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force		Male				02 (April-June)	Subject is a Dikhan or Foreign National			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject is a foreign national and was granted an observation pass with victim. Subject reported victim. When he tried to take the woman and call her a prostitute. Subject refused to allow victim to leave with subject in a separate. Subject was turned over to foreign authorities and was barred from base.	
82	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-6	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male				02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Yes	Notes: Victim reported subject from her supervisor's home. Usually harassed and assaulted her at off base residences. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for abusive sexual contact. Subject was convicted of abusive sexual contact.	
83	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported subject from her supervisor's home. Usually harassed and assaulted her at off base residences. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for abusive sexual contact. Subject was convicted of abusive sexual contact.
84	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	O-2	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR).	
85	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	TEMPORARY LOCATION	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR).	
86	Rape (Art. 120)	Japan	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 12 hearing officer	Evidence not sufficient to support a recommendation for prosecution						Notes: Victim stated subject was in the gym and became violent when subject attempted to force her to have sex. Subject told victim she could not report the incident. Subject reported the incident to the staff judge advocate. The commander preferred charges for rape. Subject was convicted of rape. Subject was also convicted of punishment of the victim for sexually harassing victim later that month.	
87	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Notes: During hearing subject pinned victim on the buttocks while using force. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander imposed non-judicial punishment.		
88	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Notes: Victim reported that subject put his hand on her neck and pulled her hair. Subject was investigated for this incident and the commander preferred a letter of reprimand and related administrative discharge (downgrade).		
89	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Discharge in Lieu of Art. 15	Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Notes: During a management subject began massaging victim's buttocks and vaginal area. The manager told victim to stop. Later that night, subject used force to penetrate her. Subject was investigated for this incident and the commander preferred a letter of reprimand and related administrative discharge (downgrade).	
90	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim and subject went back to subject's residence with a group of friends after a night of drinking. Victim had a sexual relationship with subject. After consultation with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault. Subject was acquitted.	
91	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male				03 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR).	
92	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male				02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed							General	Notes: Victim reported that subject sexually assaulted her in her dorm room between while asleep. Victim stated that subject forcibly removed her pants against her wishes. Victim reportedly did not, but subject removed her pants and also grabbed victim's buttocks. Eventually, subject got on top of victim's pants and left. Victim filed an unrecorded report. AFOSI interviewed subject and admitted to forcibly removing the victim's pants and refusing to return them. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander ordered subject non-judicial punishment for abusive sexual contact, assault, and holding prisoner.













Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Race	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Race	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Convictions For Sex Assault	Subject Moral Conviction	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Offense Completed	Case Description	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges Dismissed or Not Hearing If Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
																							Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)
180	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Charges dismissed for other reasons after Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim attended a hearing party with subject and had consumed alcohol before and during the party. She reported the assault and made a complaint from the assault report and the subject's starting injury. Victim stated that she did not report the assault to her commander because she was afraid of the subject. The commander professed a charge of sexual assault against the subject. The subject was sentenced to 30 days confinement and 100 days of extra duty. The subject was not to get forward with the case, indicating that her husband pressured her to come forward. Based on the victim's decision not to cooperate, the commander dismissed the charge.	
181A	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Male	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer referred by Art. 15	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution						All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim, subject #1 and subject #2 were at a party when subject #1 and subject #2 were present and aware to both subjects having sex and touching her to perform oral sex. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander professed charges against both subjects. After receiving the recommendations from the Art. 32 investigating officer, charges were dismissed against both subjects. Subject #2 received nonjudicial punishment for underage drinking.
181B	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Male	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer referred by Art. 15	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution						All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim reported she had been sexually assaulted on multiple occasions by subject. During the investigation, it became clear that victim and subject had a consensual affair and no assault had occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander announced nonjudicial punishment for adultery against both subjects.
182	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: After a night of drinking, subject and victim were taking a taxi back to base. During the taxi ride, subject grabbed victim's face and kissed her. Later that night, subject entered victim's room, victim was asleep and subject pulled down the covers and had sex with her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander advised the subject nonjudicial punishment.
183	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							None	Notes: Victim reported she had been sexually assaulted on multiple occasions by subject. During the investigation, it became clear that victim and subject had a consensual affair and no assault had occurred. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander announced nonjudicial punishment for adultery against both subjects.
184	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	South Korea	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed							Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Subject came into victim's dorm room and took off his pants and pants (which contained semen) and had sex with her. When he did not get away, victim called the police. Victim tried to leave the room and subject pushed her onto the bed. Victim had herself and ran from the room. It was later determined subject had a severe drinking problem. The commander, after consulting with the staff judge advocate, imposed nonjudicial punishment.
185	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Convicted		Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)			Yes		Notes: Victim took some medicine and prior to falling asleep, called the Subject and asked him to bring her some items. Subject arrived at the victim's room with items for her to use. Victim woke up and saw the subject. After waking, the victim went back to sleep with her commander. The subject was in her room. Victim woke up to see the roommates and subject in her room. Victim went to the bathroom and saw the subject. The victim went back to her bed and found the bathroom in a state of disarray. The subject was lying on her bed partially dressed. The victim was at her table when she eventually fell back to sleep, when she woke up the subject had left her room. The victim went to the subject's room and confronted her about what happened but she only did not do so because she was with her. After confronting the subject in a second time, he informed her that only only did he attempt to have sex with her but she did not consent. The subject and victim went to the staff judge advocate, the commander professed charges and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander announced nonjudicial punishment for adultery against both subjects.	
186	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	Yes	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Charges dismissed for other reasons after Courts-Martial								Notes: Subject, victim supervisor, grabbed victim's buttocks, touched her breast and attempted to have sex with her. After consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander professed charges. Prior to the victim stating she would no longer cooperate in the investigation or court process, because the victim no longer wanted to proceed the charges were dismissed.
187	Rape (Ar. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	Yes	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution						Notes: On the evening of the alleged incident, victim and subject were in a vehicle at a local park. Subject removed victim's clothing and performed oral sex on her. On a number of occasions, victim told him to stop, but he didn't. On their third date, victim and subject began sexual activity and touching in the front seat of a vehicle at a local park. Subject then climbed on top of the victim, took off her clothes, and had sex with her. Subject then told her to get into the backseat of the car, and victim climbed into the backseat. Subject did not get into the backseat and pulled victim to the top of her, inserting his penis into her vagina. Victim used force to get away from subject, but subject continued. Subject then asked victim to go to his girlfriend's house and agreed. Over the next few weeks, victim and subject engaged in consensual sex on other occasions after this incident. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander professed charges for abusive sexual contact of the victim and another victim from a different incident. The charges were dismissed following the Art. 32 hearing board's determination that the evidence was insufficient to support the charges.	
188	Attempts to Commit Offense (Ar. 80)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Air Force	E-2	Male	No	No	02 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Notes: Subject, who is victim's supervisor, tried to have sex with her in the truck. Victim pushed subject before he could do so. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander decided to give subject a letter of reprimand.	
189	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Notes: Subject and victim attended a party together. Subject took victim back to her dorm room where they had consensual intercourse. Victim stated she was too intoxicated to consent but did consent to the sexual assault. She did not want to cooperate in the investigation and only wanted the subject to get help. After consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued a letter of reprimand to the subject for a nonsexual offense.	
190	Rape (Ar. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar. 120)	Rape (Ar. 120)	Convicted		Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)			Yes		Notes: While having consensual sexual intercourse, victim told subject to stop because subject was hurting victim. Subject said no. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander professed charges.	
191	Attempts to Commit Offense (Ar. 80)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force			No	No	02 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim reported that subject, a civilian volunteer, propositioned her in the truck on the 1st. After providing her assistance. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander learned the civilian subject from the base for 5 years.	
192	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Convicted		Indolent language (Ar. 134-2)					Notes: Multiple victims reported that subject touched them in a sexual manner and/or used indecent language toward them. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander professed charges of abusive sexual contact, indecent language, assault, and disorderly conduct. Subject was convicted of the relevant language charges, but not convicted of abusive sexual contact and the other charges.	
193	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Acquitted							Notes: Victim stated that after a night of drinking, subject took her back to her room and had sex with her. Victim and subject went to the staff judge advocate. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander professed charges of sexual assault. Subject was acquitted.	
194	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Convicted		Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)					Notes: Victim and subject were drinking in a bar. Victim told subject to stop because subject was hurting her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander professed a charge of abusive sexual contact. Subject was convicted of abusive sexual contact.	
195	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Convicted		Indolent language (Ar. 134-2)					Notes: Victim stated that subject digitally penetrated her while she was on the toilet. Victim 2 stated subject digitally penetrated her after a night of drinking at a bar. She did not want to cooperate in the investigation and only wanted the subject to get help. After consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander accepted a charge of sexual assault with a letter of reprimand. Other charges were dismissed.	
196	Rape (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)			Yes		Notes: Victim and another training student, subject, went out to get some shopping. Victim and subject then finished the first Victim and subject got dressed and went to dinner. Victim and subject returned to the hotel after dinner. Victim and subject were in the room and subject had sex with her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander professed a charge of sexual assault. Subject was convicted of sexual assault.	















**ENCLOSURE 4:**  
**National Guard Bureau**





## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

1636 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON DC 20301-1636

04 MAR 2015

### MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: 2014 National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program  
Review for Department of Defense (DoD) SAPR Office Annual Report to Congress

As requested, the attached National Guard SAPR program review is provided for inclusion in the DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 SAPR program review details National Guard efforts to sustain and enhance program initiatives along the five lines of effort for Title 32 Service members.

The National Guard Bureau, in collaboration with The Adjutants General of the fifty states and three territories, and the Commanding General of the District of Columbia National Guard (the states) removed barriers to deliver multi-dimensional SAPR programs that are dynamic and responsive. Each state took deliberate steps to strengthen the range of their SAPR program and increased stakeholder confidence.

SAPR is an integral part of the National Guard's overall effort to support soldiers and airmen and to make available a healthy force in defense of our Nation. Leaders at every level acknowledge their collective responsibility and are fully invested in their roles to fuel the charge until we realize a National Guard free from sexual assault.

Your point of contact is Brigadier General Ivan E. Denton, Director of Manpower and Personnel, National Guard Joint Staff, at (703) 604-9540.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Frank J. Grass".

Frank J. Grass  
General, U.S. Army  
Chief, National Guard Bureau

Attachment:  
As stated

## FY14 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: National Guard Bureau (NGB)

Members of the National Guard (NG) fight side-by-side in combat with the active Services; the same is true in the fight to combat sexual assault. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB), as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is tasked with similar responsibilities as the Service Chiefs for program development and implementation. In addition to executing Federal policies and directives mandated by Headquarters, Department of Army (HQDA) and United State Air Force (USAF) for Title 10 (T10) Guardsmen, the NG incorporated the Services' guidance concurrently into its own Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program for members in Title 32 (T32) status.

The NG has executed a stand-alone SAPR program since 2005; the only Reserve Component (RC) to do so. Each of the fifty states, three territories, and the District of Columbia (DC) (hereinafter referred to as the "states") operates a T32 SAPR program under the authority of the governor or the mayor of DC and The Adjutant General (TAG) or the commanding general (CG) of DC (hereinafter referred to as "TAGs"). The TAG serves as the CG of the Army and Air NG units within his or her own state.

The CNGB, in coordination with Department of Defense (DoD) SAPR Office (SAPRO) and TAGs, established and implemented the following SAPR policies and procedures for T32 Guard members:

- CNGB Instruction 0400.01, 30 July 2012, and CNGB Manual 0400.01, 08 November 2012, "*Chief, National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigations*" (Interim Revision CNGBN 0400, 16 April 2014)
- CNGB Memorandum, 19 November 2013, "*National Guard Command Climate Assessment Policy*"
- CNGB Memorandum, 27 November 2013, "Implementation of the Joint National Guard Special Victims' Counsel (NGSVC) Program"
- CNGB Instruction 6400.01, 14 November 2013, "*Use of Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID)*"
- CNGB Notice 0401, 24 April 2014, "*National Guard Implementation of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program*"
- CNGB Notice 1004, 08 July 2014, "*2013 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategic Plan*"
- CNGB Instruction 1303.01A, 06 August 2014, "*Expedited Transfer, Reassignment, or Removal of National Guard Members Due to an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault*"

- CNGB Information Memorandum, 02 September 2014, “*National Guard Implementation of 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*”

Policies and procedures currently being staffed include CNGB Instruction, “*Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*,” and CNGB Notice, “*National Guard Implementation of Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight Report*.” Additionally, the Army National Guard (ARNG) and Air National Guard (ANG) adhere to their respective Service requirements when applicable to T32 duty status. Other factors which have an effect on factions of the NG SAPR program include the state Code of Military Justice (CMJ) and civilian law enforcement (CLE).

The CNGB’s SAPR Office falls within the Manpower and Personnel Directorate, J1, NG Joint Staff and is led by the NG-J1-SAPR Chief, who serves as the principle SAPR program advisor to the CNGB, NG-J1 Director, DoD SAPRO, and key leaders on all SAPR related issues. The office consists of nine personnel (two military, three civilian, and four contractors) and is divided into four functional areas: Strategy and Policy; Prevention and Outreach; Data Collection and System Management; and, Accountability and Assessment. Although a Judge Advocate (JA) is not assigned to the SAPR Office, a strong association exists with the Office of the Chief Counsel (NGB-JA) on matters involving the Office of Complex Administrative Investigations (NGB-JA/OCI) and the Special Victims Counsel (NGB-JA/SVC) program.

The ARNG Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) and ANG SAPR programs reside within the Human Resource Directorate (ARNG-G1) and Manpower, Personnel and Services (NGB/A1), respectively. The ARNG SHARP office consists of seven personnel who include: five military personnel, the SHARP Section and Assistant Section Chiefs, SHARP Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge (NCOIC), and two SHARP Instructors; and, two contractor personnel employed as the Incident Coordinator and SHARP Program Analyst. The ANG SAPR office consists of five personnel: a Branch Chief/program manager (PM); and, four military personnel to include Training Manager, Management Analyst, Incident Coordinator, and Analyst NCOIC.

At each Joint Force Headquarters-State (JFHQ-State), there is a full-time (FT) Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), who serves as the state SAPR PM and is responsible for reporting all ARNG and ANG sexual assault reports within the state to TAG. Each state is authorized a FT JFHQ-State Victim Advocate Coordinator (VAC). These positions fulfill the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 requirement for the assignment of at least one FT SARC and FT SAPR Victim Advocate (VA) at the brigade or equivalent unit level as applicable to the National Guard structure with TAG as the Senior Commander. A collateral duty SARC and two SAPR VAs are located at each ARNG brigade and battalion level command respectively. At each wing, the ANG maintains a FT technician, whose position description includes SARC duties. This Wing SARC reports to the Wing or Vice Wing Commander and is supported by a minimum of two volunteer SAPR VAs.

When placed on T10 duty status for over 30 days, SAPR program implementation and management is assumed by the Active Component (AC). If the JFHQ-State SARC deploys, the state may hire a temporary technician, or utilize the JFHQ-State VAC to backfill the position until the SARC returns.

In order to provide the services, support, and resources necessary to meet the needs of the sexual assault victim, the NG SAPR Program collaborates with various organizations within and outside the Guard. In addition to NGB-JA, NGB-JA/OCI and NGB-JA/SVC, as mentioned previously, other partners in this effort include NG Family Programs, Office of Equal Opportunity, Director of Psychological Health and Well Being (DPH), Joint Surgeon, Joint Chaplain, and Public Affairs, along with their internal functional areas. By leveraging the Guard's unique position as a community-based organization, relationships are also forged at the state and local levels to assist in helping the victim as well as advancing the mission to educate, heighten awareness, and empower individuals to take action.

**1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.”**

**1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault or sexual harassment is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.”**

Major initiatives at multiple levels were implemented within the NG during FY14 in support of the prevention line of effort. The emphasis on sexual assault prevention and awareness within the NG is both top-down and bottom-up driven, and has been since the inception of the NG SAPR program. The NG fully supports the premise that education and training are essential factors in the prevention of sexual assault and endeavor to:

- Enhance awareness of the unit cohesiveness damage and victim trauma caused by sexual assault.
- Maximize prevention efforts to reduce and eliminate incidents of sexual assault.
- Train Guard members to use safe bystander intervention techniques (BIT) to help prevent offenders from committing assaults.
- Hold those who commit sexual assault appropriately accountable for their crime as a preventative measure to deter others from offending.

To meet program goals, the NG focused efforts on both unit and leader prevention training, first responder (SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, and SAPR VA) training, T32 specific curriculum review, and establishing coalitions and networks with the Services, and civilian agencies and organizations. Some of the most significant enhancements made

as a result of these efforts are described below:

- Regularly scheduled Senior Leader engagements integrated SAPR presentations and discussions into the agenda. These engagements included Guard Senior Leadership Conferences (GLSCs), Guard Senior Leader Updates (GSLUs), and Senior Enlisted Leader Forums.

These forums offered a venue for NG senior leaders to engage each other on ideas to address the unique SAPR program implementation challenges that face NG members in a T32 status. They also reinforced senior leaders' responsibility for creating a command climate of dignity and respect and to establish and sustain an environment where victims feel empowered to report sexual assaults. During the past year, other benefits gleaned from the conferences and updates included:

- Receiving National-level best practices on sexual assault prevention and intervention methods from DoD and non-DoD subject matter experts (SMEs) to decrease incidents of sexual assault.
- A forum to discuss strategies to meet the goals and training requirements for the ARNG and ANG.
- Identifying opportunities to promote SAPR social marketing and media initiatives, and community education.
- Information on how to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks resulting in memorandums of agreement (MOAs) and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) for interaction, resources, and response capabilities in an attempt to cover all regions within the states.
- Stimulating state senior leaders to conduct their own senior leader and commander engagements.

Aside from the CNGB policies, procedures and plans published, the NG's greatest assets in the prevention of sexual assault are the SAPR personnel, commanders, senior leaders, and enlisted members who reside within the states. The training, training support, activities, and events initiated and sustained by SAPR personnel within the states play a tremendous role in helping to establish a positive environment that discourages an offender from attempting to commit a sexual assault. The end state is focused efforts at multiple levels to prevent sexual assault. These efforts included, but were not limited to, active bystander intervention to help avert potential sexual assaults; Guard members willing to engage in discussions on the effects a sexual assault may have on the individual, family, friends and coworkers; and, commands developing and implementing measures to identify and remedy environmental factors that may facilitate an act of sexual assault, and to eliminate high risk behaviors.

While a greater emphasis is placed on the development of primary prevention methods and initiatives as part of the overall NG strategy to align with DoD's Prevention Initiatives, NG's current efforts to achieve the prevention end state focus on training and awareness campaigns, such as activities conducted during the 2014 Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM). Many of these efforts are identified below:

- Training

- NGB T32-specific Initial SARC and SAPR VA training provided for newly assigned SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs and SAPR VAs contains a segment on Male Victimization cited by DoD SAPRO as a DoD best practice.
- The NGB T32-specific Initial SARC and SAPR VA training also includes a training block that is specific to understanding the differences between traditional risk reduction methods of sexual assault prevention and bystander intervention methods. Although risk reduction methods encourage at risk populations to be aware of potential situations that may be perceived as dangerous, the emphasis for command responsibility for reducing environmental and climate risk must be the primary focus of any risk reduction methods taught.
- Rather than relying on state SAPR Staff to conduct annual refresher training, senior leadership facilitated the training using small group instruction and open discussion based training. Emphasis was placed on commander led sexual assault prevention training, while using the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, and SAPR VAs as SMEs.
- Individual states have developed innovative approaches to training.
  - ✓ The Alaska (AK) JFHQ-State SARC adapted a child's game to help SAPR training in the state become lively educational events with willing audience participation. During the training, the SARC asked the attendees to write down on a sheet of paper, "How sexual assault has impacted their lives." They were asked to scrunch the paper into a ball and toss it randomly around the room. One by one, these balls of paper were opened and read by the person closest to it. As these personal, anonymous writings were shared, a change in the atmosphere occurred and the participants were more willing to discuss and express empathy about the impacts of sexual assault on people's lives. This training approach helped create a level of comfort that encouraged participants, who otherwise would have remained silent during the class, to engage in a discussion about sexual assault.
  - ✓ The Colorado (CO) JFHQ State SARC and state SAPR Staff partnered with the CO Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CCASA) and conducted a two-day course, "*Strengthening Military/Civilian Partnerships*" for more than

12 CO community organizations committed to responding to elements of sexual assault. This training helped to prepare the SAPR VAs to respond effectively to many possible situations that they may face in helping victims.

✓ The Ohio (OH) ARNG, Assistant Adjutant General (AAG), took additional steps to make certain adequate sexual assault response capability was available, by increasing the number of deployable SHARP personnel to three times the state's requirement. Additionally, the state developed an aggressive state-specific leadership training curriculum to better inform leadership at each echelon. The result was the "*OHARNG Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Two-Day Leader Course*." The instructors are a mix of civilian and military sexual assault prevention and response experts, senior leadership, former company commanders, JA general officers, and sexual harassment and sexual assault survivors. The training is interactive, video and scenario-based, and structured to facilitate discussion rather than dictate and download policy.

✓ In direct support of the Iowa (IA) TAG Campaign Plan, "*Care for Soldiers, Families and Survivors*," the JFHQ-State SARC developed a Sexual Assault Training and Prevention program. The program includes policies on Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer Evaluation Reports, a "position of special trust" screening process, state sexual assault standard operating procedures (SOP), and policy tracker that provide IA ARNG leadership with an operational picture of the evolving enforcement strategies within the DoD, NGB, and IANG. This program is a collaborative effort by a Prevention Team of practitioners from the Equal Opportunity (EO) and Substance Abuse Offices.

✓ The newly hired Massachusetts (MA) JFHQ-State VAC made significant improvements in the area of awareness. The MA SAPR website was established, a SAPR distribution email, and SAPR logo was created. An awareness prevention training, "*In Her Words*," was provided for all E-7 and above to help create the sense of urgency for prevention of sexual assault and to increase risk identification and mitigation. Nationally recognized SMEs were invited to speak at the base on sexual assault.

- Awareness

- Public Service Announcements (PSAs). In FY14, more than 15 PSAs were produced and released in an effort to raise the awareness of sexual assault and availability of the DoD Safe Helpline and SafeRoom website. Below are some of the organizations who participated in this endeavor:

- ✓ Minnesota National Guard Sexual Assault & Harassment | Mentorship Moment, November 1, 2013

- ✓ Make It Safe, 108<sup>th</sup> Wing, New Jersey Air National Guard, February 22, 2014
- ✓ Alaska Adjutant General Tom Katkus Address the Alaska National Guard on Sexual Assault, March 4, 2014
- ✓ Army National Guard Command Sergeant Major discussing the new SHARP Buddy card, March 4, 2014
- ✓ North Dakota National Guard, We Believe You, March 10, 2014
- ✓ North Dakota National Guard Sexual Assault & Harassment Awareness, March 20, 2014
- ✓ Nebraska National Guard Sexual Assault Awareness Month, April 1, 2014
- ✓ NGB - On Every Front (Episode 15) – Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program, April 2, 2014
- ✓ Army NG Sexual Assault Awareness Month kickoff event, April 3, 2014
- ✓ NGB SAPR Program Chief Recognizes Sexual Assault Awareness Month, April 16, 2014
- ✓ South Carolina TAG SAPR Message, April 23, 2014
- ✓ Senior Enlisted Advisor, National Guard Bureau, addressing SAAM, April 25, 2014
- ✓ Director of the Air National Guard, National Guard Bureau, May 12, 2014
- ✓ Air National Guard Readiness Center Commander's Call and SAPR Stand Down, June 19, 2014
- ✓ National Guard Soldiers attached to the 218th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade held a "Walk a Mile in her Shoes" event, July 19, 2014
- ✓ 108<sup>th</sup> Wing, New Jersey, addressing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training, August 2, 2014
- ✓ Delaware Air National Guard, addressing SAPR 2014 Stand Down Day, September 7, 2014
- ✓ GX, The Guard Experience, Magazine included a full-page PSA for the

Safe Helpline Chat Room and Safe Helpline resources in three issues

- NGB and State SAAM Initiatives. To show solidarity in the goal to eliminate sexual assault within the Guard, the NGB memorandum declaring April as SAAM was signed by the CNGB, and Directors of the ARNG and ANG. The ARNG-G1 SHARP and NGB/A1 SAPR programs also held initiatives specific to their component to support SAAM. SAPR personnel at the unit and wing level within the states designed activities and special events to raise awareness and promote the prevention of sexual violence. To list all supporting events would be too exhaustive. However, events routinely supported by all states include: International Denim Day; Clothing Drives, (in many states, the clothing and toiletry items are donated to the Rape Crisis Centers throughout the states); SAAM proclamation signing by the Governor; SAAM Awareness Banners (displayed at various locations, to include state Capital Buildings); “Walk a Mile in her Shoes;” and, 5K Race to Eliminate Sexual Violence.
- The Wisconsin (WI) NG SAPR Service Dog initiative was a new concept devised to help increase outreach, approachability and awareness and to bring attention to the SAPR program within the WING. Falcon, a black Labrador Retriever, trained as a Post Traumatic Stress Disorder service dog was placed on loan from Custom Canines Service Dog Academy (CCSDA), a nationally known 501(c)3 not-for-profit organization. A MOA was established with CCSDA to provide a fully credentialed service dog to the WING full-time JFHQ-State VAC as his handler to support Guard members who were victims of sexual assault and their families. As good will ambassadors, Falcon and his handler helped raise awareness, promote outreach and served as advocates in support of victims of sexual assault.

**1.2 Describe your progress in enhancing and integrating SAPR Professional Military Education in accordance with National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 requirements.**

Members of the NG participate in their respective Service’s Professional Military Education (PME) and subsequently receive training consistent with the AC.

Responding to the unique structure and requirements for Guard members on T32 duty status, NGB is developing T32 specific SAPR training modules as a supplement to the T10 SAPR PME. With completion scheduled in FY15, the objective is to offer this training at NG training facilities, and during other special events as required and requested. The design of the T32 specific SAPR PME modules will meet the core competencies and learning objectives as specified by the requirements of the NDAA.

**1.3 Describe your progress in implementing core competencies and learning objectives for all SAPR training to ensure consistency throughout the military. If already implemented, describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.**

To make certain NG SAPR personnel obtain essential knowledge of the unique requirements and specific issues surrounding SAPR procedures for NG member on T32 duty, the NG T32-specific 40-hour Initial SARC and SAPR VA Training was developed and is updated regularly to keep abreast with issuance of new policies and procedures. This course was submitted to the National Advocate Credentialing Program and DoD SAPRO in FY12 for review to determine if the curriculum met pre-credentialing requirements. The training was approved and a process was established to begin credentialing approval effective in FY13. This course was recently reviewed and approved in May 2014 by DoD SAPRO for consistency and compliance with the DoD SAPR core competencies and learning objectives promulgated by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness USD(P&R), and the training standards contained in DoD Instruction 6495.02.

Outcome: This course was cited for its focus on the complexities and challenges in assisting SAPR personnel learn the nuances of executing their unique roles and responsibilities. A few of the specific benefits are listed below and reach across all LOEs.

- Better support to the victim of a sexual assault based on an understanding of resources available, and benefits for which victims are eligible based on the status of the Guard member at the time of incident. A thorough understanding of the importance of community outreach to provide additional resources and support to the victim.
- Improved “marketing” of the NG SAPR program. With an understanding of the challenges of reaching NG members who perform duty just one weekend a month and 15 days of annual training, SARCs exercised different approaches to ensure messaging was distributed using numerous forms of media.
- Improved investigative procedures with knowledge of the jurisdictional requirements based on the location in which the sexual assault occurred; the military or civilian status of the victim and subject; and, the duty status of the victim and subject at the time of the sexual assault.
- Improved legal support for the victim of sexual assault during the investigation process, and judicial proceedings with the help of the Special Victims Counsel (SVC) specific to T32 NG members.

This SARC and SAPR VA initial training program was offered on a quarterly basis at the Professional Education Center at Camp Robinson, Little Rock, Arkansas during FY14. The primary audience consisted of SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs and SAPR VAs. Trainers included staff members from the NG-J1-SAPR office, NGB-JA, selected SARCs from the states, and SMEs from various functional DoD and NGB organizations. After each day of training, the students assessed all aspects of the training conducted that day. Members of the NGB SAPR staff from the Joint, ARNG

and ANG directorates are also present to assist in evaluating the training. The critiques and recommendations are used in the re-evaluation and modification, if necessary, of the content, delivery, and overall execution of the training.

To meet the training requirements for SAPR VAs across the states, there were a number of options for Guard members. SARC's conducted the NG T32-specific 40-hour Initial SARC and SAPR VA Training as needed at the local, state or regional level. Prospective SAPR VAs enrolled in their respective Service SAPR or SHARP training as available. These options ensured SAPR personnel received training consistent with their Service requirements and in compliance with the established core competencies and learning objectives.

To meet the unit level Service-specific SAPR training requirements as specified by HQDA and USAF, the ARNG and ANG within each state executed SAPR unit level training program consistent with TAG and Service direction.

- ANG-specific training during FY14 included, but was not limited to, the following:
  - Annual SAPR training conducted in accordance with the USAF training plan.
  - Using hand-picked facilitators to conduct the specially developed training plans and materials.
  - Command Chief and Wing SARC personally spoke with airmen individually and in small groups to ask them SAPR related questions covered in training.
  - Videotaped SAPR training. All unit commanders received a copy of their training video; members who were not able to attend were required to view the training video.
  - Training rosters were recorded by the training Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) into a common location on SharePoint site and entered into the Advanced Distributed Learning System (ADLS) for accountability and data tracking.
  - Unit level training tracking reports were listed as a metric for quarterly reports to CNGB, TAG, and NGB leadership via the NGB SAPR GKO Dashboard.
  - Feedback was provided through numerous avenues:
    - ✓ Group facilitators were required to provide feedback on the status of small group sessions and the effectiveness of training along with any concerns or issues to include how the message was delivered.

- ✓ Outcomes were constantly monitored and assessed by the SARC through continual discussions with wing members, supervisors and commanders.
- Monthly case management group (CMG) meetings presided by TAG, were held at JFHQ-State to monitor and assess case progress or concerns, and to assess training outcomes.
- ANG Wing SARCs presented training objectives at their quarterly wing Integrated Delivery System working group and sought feedback on their compliance with DoD core competencies and learning objectives.
- States formulated a strategic SAPR plan. SARCs supported the plan by reviewing lesson plans to ensure the training was conducted using an interactive format (role play, discussion, and exercises) and would improve the audience's knowledge base, impart a skill, and influence attitudes and behaviors. SARCs also ensured the curriculum included bystander intervention, victim empathy, consent, acceptable behavior, and healthy relationships.
- ARNG-specific training during FY14 included, but was not limited to, the following:
  - New JFHQ-State SARCs and VACs attended the 80-hour initial SHARP training in 2014, in addition to the *Joint NG T32-specific 40-hour Initial SARC and SAPR VA Training*
  - New collateral duty SAPR VAs attended the 80-hour initial SHARP training and refresher training offered in various regional locations throughout the country.
  - Online T10 training was made available for continuing education for ARNG SAPR personnel.
  - Conducted annual SHARP Refresher training for all soldiers and civilians in accordance with Army Regulation 350-1. This training incorporated the following:
    - ✓ Bystander intervention as a standard method for primary prevention.
    - ✓ Best practices and holistic approaches to prevention techniques.

**1.4 Describe your progress in ensuring commanders receive training on sexual assault prevention and response during pre-command courses.**

NG officers designated for a command may take the Pre-command or Commander's Course of their respective Service. SAPR training received in this course is currently consistent with program implementation within the AC.

Some officers may take the Service-specific Commander's Course, if their status as a traditional, part-time Guard member allows for more extensive course work. Currently, a T32 specific SAPR lesson is under development to ensure Guard Officers receive SAPR training on procedures and resources relevant to the T32 Guard member.

In the interim, the state leadership and SARCs communicate expectations and procedures to foster a climate free of sexual assault. State EO personnel communicate procedures and guidance on addressing any type of discrimination, including sexual harassment response and prevention. Additionally, commanders are briefed by the SARC and provided with resource materials, policy guidance and SAPR Commander's Checklist electronically, for future reference and referrals. One-on-one training is offered by the SARC for newly assigned commanders as part of their immersion training. New Commanders are encouraged to participate in any state or wing SAPR leadership course offered to further their awareness and understanding of the SAPR program.

Some states formulated their unique strategic SAPR plans, which included the development of short (five minutes or less) SAPR related messages, and presentation at formation on drill weekends. Other state specific endeavors included implementing SAPR training programs for new commanders (such as a narrated video and slide presentation) accessible through web link. This training included test questions and certificates, which were loaded into the Digital Training Management System (DTMS).

**1.5 Describe your progress in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings).**

Identified below is a list of activities to demonstrate the progress made by units within the NG in incorporating specific SAPR monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums.

- SAPR talking points were incorporated into unit events.
- ANG Recruiters received the Air Force's revised training program *Inspire, Dissuade, Detect, Deter, and Hold Accountable (ID3A)*, which emphasizes the service's core values. Many of the ANG Recruiters also participated in local SAPR VA training to stay current on trends.
- Deploying personnel and those going on temporary duty (TDY) were required to complete pre-deployment and TDY SAPR training.
- SARCs provided specific SAPR training to new recruits in the student flight and

recruit sustainment programs on available resources, procedures for reporting a sexual assault, and whom to contact if there are safety concerns.

- New commanders received a Commanders' Guide to SAPR. This guide includes a checklist to help reduce climate and environmental risks that may allow for increased sexual assault perpetration.
- Direct access to SAPR information on unit websites and educational materials were readily available and offered to all members.
- Newly assigned members received SAPR information during in-processing and quarterly newcomer briefs.
- SAPR discussions, trainings and briefings were common and integrated into weekly, monthly, and quarterly meetings as appropriate.
- SARCs provided SAPR updates to Commanders on techniques and actions to increase safety, and reduce risk within their command.
- CMG meetings were held at both the state and some wings to ensure continuum of care for NG victims.
- Some state SAPR programs instituted a risk analysis process, and developed a video that included messages on personal safety measures, personal wellness, SAPR, and resiliency.
- Multiple wings held an ANG SAPR Commander's Call during FY14 in conjunction with Safety Down Day.
- EO and SAPR programs used the "Continuum of Violence" model to illustrate how sexual violence may escalate from lesser to greater forms of sexual, such as sexual harassment to sexual exploitation to rape.
- By expanding Brigade Combat team positions to include women, increased safety training was provided to those units gaining women in those roles.

**1.6 Describe your progress in exploring expansion of SAPR training to include Recruit Sustainment Programs, Student Flight Programs, and for National Guard prior to arrival at Basic Training.**

Within the NG, recruiters are included in all education and awareness programs and are encouraged to participate in the SAPR VA training or attend their recruiting-specific SAPR training. Each month, NG SARCs conduct SAPR training to newly assigned recruits at the Newcomers' Orientation, and to recruits in Student Flights and the Recruit Sustainment Program (RSP). This training raised awareness and provided the

definitions of sexual harassment and sexual assault, reporting options, prevention techniques, bystander intervention, victim assistance options, NG SAPR policy and their respective Service SAPR policy. All new recruits meet with their SARC and receive additional SAPR training prior to leaving for Basic Military Training (BMT).

**1.7 Describe your efforts to establish and implement policies that prevent individuals convicted of a Federal or State offense of rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, incest, or other sexual offenses, from being provided a waiver for commissioning or enlistment in the Armed Forces.**

Per FY14 NDAA, a person who has been convicted of a felony (Federal or State) may not be processed for commissioning or enlistment in the Armed Forces. This information was distributed to states by NGB-JA. The ARNG and ANG follow the AC Army and Air Force regulations that prohibit individuals convicted of a Federal or State sexual offense felony from enlisting or commissioning in the NG. Recruiters follow those policies that prohibit convicted offenders from becoming a member of the NG.

The ANG recruiters adhere to ANG Instruction 36-2002, *“Enlistment and Reenlistment In The Air National Guard and as a Reserve of the Air Force.”* If convicted by civilian court of law for a felony or a Category 4 offense, potential recruits are ineligible to enlist in ANG. Waivers are not granted for these offenses. All enlistees are required to complete the NGB Form 3621, *“ANG Eligibility Checklist for Enlistment, Reenlistment, or Extension.”* All ANG applicants must provide a legal history in addition to the background check.

ARNG Recruiters follow established guidelines per AR 601-210, which do not allow convicted sex offenders from joining the unit. ARNG recruiters conduct police background checks using DD Form 369 *“Police Record Check”* to determine if an individual has been charged or convicted of any violations. Waivers are not granted for these offenses.

**1.8 Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.**

The NG is often described as the “Guard Family.” Whether the individual is a brand new recruit, or a member who is transitioning from one unit to another, both the ARNG and ANG have specific measures in place to provide sponsorship and ensure new members are fully integrated into their unit and chain of command. These measures help reduce possible vulnerability from being new to a unit, and aid in establishing a secure and safe integration into the unit.

Within the ANG, the Wing SARC briefs new recruits at Student Flight training as a way of introducing the SARC and the SAPR program. New ANG members are paired with a more senior individual within their gaining section to provide support and assist in

increasing comfort in the new unit and answer questions. The ARNG unit readiness NCO assigns a sponsor for each new member entering the unit after completing initial entry training. The relationship is fostered from initial enlistment and continues through BMT and, in some cases, well into the member's career. Meeting the unit's chain of command is included as part of an In-Processing checklist for the new member for both the ARNG and ANG. Both programs are highly successful, allowing incoming members to be fully engaged with the unit prior to training and when transitioning back to the wing after completing BMT. Each new ANG member is required to attend SAPR training at newcomer's briefing. The Newcomer's briefings provide information on where to find support, such as the DPH, SARC, Airmen and Family Readiness Program, and Chaplains. The briefings also provide a forum for personnel new to the installation, such as transfers, to ask questions and receive guidance.

**1.9 Describe your progress in ensuring commanders conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter. Include policy for providing results to the next level in the chain of command.**

CNGB Notice, 08 July 2014, *"2013 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategic Plan,"* identified commanders, first line supervisors at all levels, and Equal Opportunity Practitioners (EOPs) as the offices of primary responsibility to develop, conduct and assess command climate surveys within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter. Further, CNGB Memorandum, *"National Guard Command Climate Assessment Policy,"* November 19, 2013, directs EOPs to provide the results and analysis of command climate assessments to the commander or leader requiring the assessment and the commander or leader at the next level in the chain of command within 30 days after receiving the assessment results.

CNGB Instruction, *"Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program,"* currently in staffing, establishes TAGs responsibility to verify that commanders conduct a command climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command. This instruction also establishes the policy for the results of the command climate survey to be provided to the next level in the chain of command.

- Within the National Guard the climate assessment program is managed by the component-specific military EO Officer. The organizational climate assessments are conducted by EO within 120 days of the new commander's assumption of command. Providing results of the climate survey to the next level of command is handled slightly differently within the two components.
- Within the ANG, areas identified as challenges for a functional organization in the Wing are given as action items to the Community Action Information Boards (CAIB). Incorporating the CAIB into the action plan to address the findings of the climate assessments has been beneficial in helping leadership address concerns. The Wing SARC collaborates with EO when referring cases of Sexual Harassment complaints, per NG Regulation (NGR) 600-21, *"Equal Opportunity Program in the*

*Army National Guard*”, and NGR 600-22, “*National Guard Military Discrimination Complaint System*.” The SARC receives SAPR data collected on completed climate assessments.

- Within the ARNG, results of the survey are addressed in an action plan that helps leaders identify areas of concern within a unit. The JFHQ-State SARC and the State Equal Employment Manager work together to assess and address results of the ARNG climate surveys.

Using the Command Climate Survey, some states’ SAPR personnel collaborated with numerous NG functional offices within their state to include Suicide Prevention Program Manager, Alcohol and Drug Coordinator Officer, DPH, Financial Management Awareness program, Resiliency Officer, Chaplain, Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) and command staff to develop a commander feedback process that included wrap-around services to Guard members in units identified as those with challenges. Additionally, services such as Strong Bonds, Strong Choices (a researched-based drug and alcohol prevention program), and customized training led by the SARC, were scheduled for the unit. A group of trained and specially selected NCOs and SMEs, “boots on the ground,” conducted a “walk-through” on unit training assembly weekends to give Guard members the opportunity to speak to them and to receive assistance as needed.

**1.10 Describe your progress in establishing a clear policy to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and etc.**

CNGB Notice, 08 July 2014, “*2013 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategic Plan*,” identified the commanders, and first line supervisors at all levels as the offices of primary responsibility to establish and implement policies to reduce the impact of risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assault and other crimes against persons.

CNGB Instruction, “*Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program*,” currently in staffing establishes TAGs responsibility to hold commanders responsible for developing and implementing policy for mitigating high-risk behaviors, reducing personal vulnerabilities, and establishing a safe environment.

- TAGs are the senior commander within each state responsible for establishing policy to mitigate high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. Policies are posted on every bulletin board and online websites for each Service.
- Examples of additional efforts: Wing and Brigade commanders published alcohol policies regarding safe consumption of alcohol and zero tolerance on driving under the influence. ANG policies were supported by the Airman Against Drunk Driving and Wingman programs. SARCs collaboration with Force Protection

Officers to determine areas of high-risk or off-limits areas in their community; and, additional member training opportunities through use of the Air Reserve Component Network (ARCNet) system.

- Guard members were also provided education from Strong Bonds, JFHQ-State SARC, JFHQ-State VACs, Wing and Brigade SARCs, Victim Advocates, Commanders, and Supervisors on healthy relationships, mutual dignity and respect, and obtaining consent for sexual activity.

### **1.11 Describe your progress in implementing the 2014 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy.**

In response to the 2014 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, the CNGB Information Memorandum, 02 September 2014, “*National Guard Implementation of 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy*” was developed.

Outcome: The information memorandum identified the steps taken toward integration of accountability, community involvement, communication, deterrence, incentives, training, education, and harm reduction within the NG SA prevention strategy. These steps included:

- *Dedicating* a NGB-level SAPR staff member to align the Guard’s prevention approach to the DoD Prevention Strategy.
- *Improving* training delivered to NG leaders, SAPR and SHARP personnel. The NG is in the process of developing T32-specific Commander SAPR training for its Brigade, Battalion and Company level commanders for the ARNG and Wing, Group and Squadron level commanders for the ANG. Specific prevention training is also being reviewed and updated for presentation at the quarterly GLSCs.
- *Training* all Guardsmen on BIT, tactics, and procedures. The NG is in the process of reviewing and updating its BIT training taught originally as a part of the *NG T32 Initial SARC and SAPR VA course*. This training will be incorporated into policy as required annual training for all Guard members.
- *Improving* Male Victimization-Prevention and Response. NG SAPR has engaged contracted SMEs to create prevention and outreach materials targeting male victims of military sexual trauma (MST) to increase reporting and reduce incidents. The total support package will include public service announcements, training material and command messaging. The ultimate goal is to compile and share current best practices for messaging and outreach to men regarding sexual assault victimization.
- *Increasing* the dissemination of NG “best prevention practices” across the States. The NG is engaging the states regularly, through the use of the Sexual

Assault Prevention and Response Advisory Council (SAPRAC), located at the regional and national levels, to identify sexual assault prevention promising practices for elevation to the federal level for nation-wide implementation. A specific site was dedicated on Guard Knowledge Online (GKO) for states to upload information on all of their existing practices. This information, in turn, can be viewed by all others who have GKO access, such as SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs and SAPR VAs. Other avenues to share these practices are being explored.

- *Improving* NG investigation and accountability LOEs. The NG is developing Guard-specific investigation metrics to provide state-level visibility on offender accountability with the intent to deter the occurrence of incidents through accountability actions. Through coordinated efforts with TAGs, key state leaders, NGB-JA, and State SJAs, the NG is developing a process to capture the outcome of sexual assault cases involving Guard members. GKO is the venue that will be utilized to capture and provide visibility of investigative measures.
- *Soliciting and incorporating* professional civilian and military expertise into the development of unique research-based prevention methods and program enhancements. The NG Prevention Lead will be the point of contact for this effort.
- *Analyzing* data on SAPR program effectiveness to target areas for improvement. The NG will continue the detailed analysis of the multiple data sources to better identify SAPR related trends, inform the effectiveness of their efforts, and to serve as a guide to target areas for improvement.
- *Addressing* sexual assault issues in a holistic approach, relying less on isolated training events and moving toward adapting SAPR messages into other organizational programs and areas of responsibilities.
- *Partnering* with local and county agencies and organizations, and institutes of higher education to lead SAPR initiatives in our communities. The SAPRAC will be the vehicle to compile and disseminate the best practices regarding partnerships, MOUs and MOAs with community agencies, and colleges and universities in the States. They will operate through its regional representatives to identify trends and elevate best practices regarding college engagements. The goal is to strengthen the NG leadership role in their communities and encourage partnership with colleges and universities to reduce, with the goal of eliminating, incidents of sexual assault.
- *Reviewing and recommending the creation of new policies* regarding alcohol use and other substance abuse concerns as they relate to sexual assault prevention.

### **1.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

The citizen-military duality is the essence of the National Guard and is the foundation for our success. As a community-based organization with wings in every state and armories in over 3,000 communities, the NG is able to establish innumerable relationships in the fight against sexual assault along all five lines of effort. Identified below is a sampling of the relationships developed within the states. Many of these relationships include endeavors that cover several LOEs.

- Kentucky (KY) National Guard SAPR Office has established relationships with the following:
  - Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs (KASAP) - a coalition of 13 Rape Crisis Centers across Kentucky.
  - KY Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Advisory Committee – The KY SART advisory committee was established by KY Revised Statute 403.707. This multidisciplinary committee is made up of Executive Directors from a variety of agencies across the state (State Police, Rape Crisis Centers, State Crime Lab, Directorate of Nursing, Crime Victims Compensation Board, Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE), etc). It works to develop a model protocol for operation of SART teams in the state, recommends changes in statute, administrative regulation, training, policy, and budget to promote a multidisciplinary response to sexual assault. The KYNG SARC is part of the committee.
  - Additional relationships made within Kentucky include: Victims of Crime Act, Grant Review Committee; KY Office of the Attorney General; KY Crime Victims Compensation Board; KY SART Violence Against Women Act Grant Review Committee; and, KY VINE.
  - KY Universities and Colleges.
    - ✓ KY State University – Provided training to future service providers at the request of the professor.
    - ✓ Morehead State University – Provided the plenary speaker at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Prevention Conference in Morehead, KY, discussing the KYNG SAPR program initiatives for improved services for military survivors of sexual assault and their family members.
    - ✓ Lindsey-Wilson College – Participated in “Take Back the Night” event to raise awareness in their community and on campus.
    - ✓ Asbury University – Presented a 90 minute workshop entitled “*Sexual*

*Trauma Impacting Military Families: Programs, Services, Challenges and Considerations*” for the inaugural “*Collaborations Impacting Traumatized Youth*” conference sponsored by KASAP.

✓ Murray University – Participated in events during SAAM and provided information to the cadets at the Reserve Officer Training Corps program.

- California Military Department (CMD) Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB) collaborated with the California state legislative liaison and participated in hearings to educate the state legislature on MST. The result was a bill recently signed into law that mandates referral of sexual assault allegations for investigation to the civilian law enforcement.
- Delaware (DE) SARC became a member of the Sexual Assault Network of Delaware (SAND). Coordinating with local, state and federal agencies, the DE SARC, MAJ Estelle Murray, provided uniformed training, resources and support for survivors of sexual assault. As a member of SAND, she works with other agencies such as the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner committee, Criminal Justice Council, Delaware Department of Justice, Delaware Department of Corrections, Delaware Police Departments, local crisis organizations and other public and private organizations whose collaborative efforts help to raise awareness of sexual assault.
- Illinois (IL) SAPR staff supported the Health and Disabilities Advocate sponsored MST Behavioral Health Workshops. Conducting two workshops previously in FY12, the SAPR staff helped to conduct three workshops in FY14 in the Chicago area, Shiloh Armory and Camp Lincoln. These workshops were open to everyone, with members of the military attending free. Coordination is underway to conduct three workshops in the upcoming FY, to include one at Camp Lincoln on 3 April 2015 in conjunction with SAAM.
- The “*Strive to Thrive in Your College Years*” event was an effort coordinated by the Department of Social Services (Youth and Family Services), with the support of the Town of East Hampton, Connecticut Board of Education, the Connecticut NG SEEM, the East Hampton Chief of Police, and the Connecticut JFHQ-State SARC. The “*Strive to Thrive*” initiative was created to promote awareness among incoming freshmen. The JFHQ-State SARC’s presentation included the following topics:
  - Individuals most at risk for sexual assault.
  - Getting comfortable about having uncomfortable conversations.
  - Those most at risk are young people between the ages of 18 and 24.
  - The prevalent use of alcohol in sexual assaults.
  - Most sexual assaults are committed by someone you know.

- The Five “Is” of sexual assault - Invasion, Ignoring, Intoxication, Instincts and Isolation.
- Barriers to intervening, pluralistic ignorance, diffusion of responsibility, the importance of stepping up, the use of a buddy system and having an exit plan.

School districts in Portland and Newfield; University of Connecticut, Quinnipiac University and Southern Connecticut State have all requested the JFHQ-State SARC to present a similar presentation to their students.

- Idaho (ID) Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence coordinates and organizes services and resources throughout the state. JFHQ-State SAPR personnel frequently partnered with them to provide training, outreach, and project collaboration.
- Idaho Victim Advocate Academy – This local resource provided training to members of the IDNG SAPR staff.
- New Hampshire (NH) National Guard SAPR office staff has established relationships with the following:
  - NH Department of Justice
  - NH SART - Based on their growing relationship, the JFHQ hosted the 2014 New Hampshire SART Summit. Members of the SAPR Staff are sitting members on five county SARTs.
  - NH Attorney’s General Office – The SAPR office staff has worked with this office for the past three years. The NH SAPR Office presented at the annual Conference on Child Abuse, Sexual Assault, and Human Trafficking.
  - University of NH, Prevention innovations – SAPR Office Staff collaborated with the university to present a lesson on bystander intervention strategies.
  - NH Coalition against Domestic and Sexual Violence
- North Carolina (NC) National Guard has established relationships with the following organizations: NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault; NC Coalition Against Domestic Violence; and, NC Victim’s Assistance Network’s Practitioner’s Certification program.
- Rhode Island (RI) National Guard SAPR relationships:
  - Rhode Island Day One Collaboration. The RING SAPR Staff established an MOU with RI Day One in 2010 and is invited to present at all Law

Enforcement Advocate In-Service Training classes. This training provides community advocates with an awareness of the NG SAPR program. Similarly, Day One SMEs are invited to conduct classes for the RING.

- RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence (RICADV). RING SAPR Staff established a MOU with RICADV in 2010. Members of the Coalition help in presenting the 40 hour initial training, joint refresher training classes, and annual training classes for the RING.
- Coalition partners, RI Vet Center MST, Veterans Administration Hospital MST and RING SAPR staff continuously collaborate and assist each other in treatment, best practices and knowledge sharing to increase advocacy and support for victims
- RING JFHQ-State SARC was invited to participate in Grand Rounds at Memorial Hospital, Providence RI in partnership with doctors from the Veterans Administration Hospital to brief on Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation New Dawn veterans: Grand Rounds are an important teaching tool that consists of presenting a medical problem and discussing treatment options so healthcare professionals can keep up to date on evolving areas.
- RING JFHQ-State SARC participated in numerous “Lunch and Learn” sessions to help update Veteran Affairs Regional Office personnel, specifically Raters, on the current SAPR initiatives within the military. This forum was also used to gain insight on the information and documentation they would need to process a victim’s claim. Additionally, RING SAPR Program staff was made available for support to survivors who have compensation and pension benefits appointments.
- South Carolina (SC) SAPR Program relationships include:
  - Supported the Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands in hosting a golf tournament to raise awareness for victims of sexual trauma in the Midlands.
  - SC SART local agencies in the Columbia SC area. Composed of agencies to include: Richland County Sheriff’s Department, Columbia Police Department, Ft Jackson SHARP, Palmetto Richland Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners, and Campus Police from various colleges and universities within Columbia, etc.
  - SC Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The JFHQ-State SARC along with Shaw Air Force Base SARC conducted MST training with the agency.
- Texas (TX) National Guard SAPR Program relationships include:

- An MOU with TX Department of Public Safety to store Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) kits for 5 years.
- TXNG is collaborating with Governmental Affairs for a change in Texas law that recognizes privileged communication in a civilian court between Military Victims and Military Victim Advocates.
- Rape Crisis Centers throughout the country – SAPR staff have helped to raise awareness and to provide local information.
- State Coalitions Against Sexual Assault
- State and regional SART meetings – Opened doors and cooperation with SANEs, law enforcement, District and US Attorney’s offices, Victim Witness Specialists and other VAs.

**1.13 Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your SAPR program.**

The NG is aligning its prevention approach with the DOD Prevention Model to reach all of the spheres of influence to provide the means and ways to detect, influence, and deter sexual assault. Specific joint and service component efforts will include:

- Increasing the focus on training prevention methods, developing strategies for cultural change, enforcing standards, and defining how leaders may align command climate with NG cultural values to create a culture of prevention.
- Exploring the increased use of “Green Dot” violence prevention training and using the methods and processes from this training to increase the primary prevention efforts to deter violence before it occurs. The “Green Dot” training uses surveys to document measureable prevention techniques, which are shared as best practices.
- Continuing the integration of prevention methods through communication of the techniques during the Air National Guard Ancillary Training Program.
- Implementing the components of the “I. A.M.” campaign that leverage Army values and Warrior Ethos to drive soldiers to Intervene, Act, and Motivate. The strategy is to achieve cultural change for preventing sexual harassment and sexual assault.
- Increasing the use of small group discussion to educate Guard members, guide leadership, and discourage offenders in an effort to reinforce a positive climate.

- Partnering with all first responder functional elements within SAPR to conduct a needs assessment. Possible use of external SMEs to provide perspectives and understanding about how offenders operate and how victims process the trauma as a result of being assaulted.
- Encouraging SARCs to continue to reach out to local rape crisis centers and other resources to help provide relevant VA skill development and information on local resources available for victims of sexual assault.
- Ensuring certified individuals are serving as SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs, and SAPR VAs.
- Promoting command emphasis on the SAPR program by conducting Commander's Call prior to all SAPR training, providing commander briefs, newcomer briefs, and continuing to complete required annual SAPR training.
- Continuing the delivery of SAPR messages in a personal manner - Face-to-face and frequent interaction with all members.
- Discharging members of the National Guard convicted of a sexual assault promptly.
- Reviewing training updates to ensure all changes and additions are incorporated as appropriate into the *NG T32 Initial SARC and SAPR VA* training program.
- Increasing the collaboration with Public Affairs to deliver consistent and effective messages.
- Maximizing the use of social media to increase awareness and promote effective and diverse SAAM activities.

**2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”**

**2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.”**

As a T32 entity, the NG does not operate a military criminal investigative organization (MCIO). Therefore, in July 2012, NGB established NGB-JA/OCI under the NGB-JA as an investigatory resource. The primary mission of this office is to investigate sexual assaults that occur within the States, but outside the jurisdiction of MCIOs, declined for investigation by CLE, or are not sufficiently investigated by CLE. NGB-JA/OCI investigations were typically conducted by three-person investigative teams, which included at least one lawyer. For FY 15 the OCI teams will be reduced to two, with one investigator of the same gender as the victim. The NGB-JA/OCI investigative reports

yield thorough results and provide the state leadership with actionable findings and evidence.

In FY14, 36 investigations were initiated pursuant to TAG requests for assistance. Investigations were conducted as soon as possible, based partly on the availability of witnesses and investigators. In April 2014, to improve reporting and handling of reports of sexual assaults, NGB mandated the referral of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving non-federalized members of the NG to the appropriate investigative agency. This policy required NG commanders to first refer such reports to law enforcement with jurisdiction over the crime, and if law enforcement declined to investigate, then to NGB-JA/OCI. The policy also allowed referrals of cases to NGB-JA/OCI, which law enforcement did investigate, but not sufficiently for the Command's purposes (for example, law enforcement did not prosecute or did not conduct a thorough enough investigation for the State Command to use for appropriate administrative action).

One-hundred and sixteen specially recruited NGB-JA/OCI investigators have been trained at the Special Victim Unit Investigator Course at the U.S. Army Military Police School at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. To maintain currency, these investigators also participate in annual refresher training at NGB. To enhance its investigative capabilities and to achieve consistency in the procedures conducted by the AC MCIOs, NGB-JA/OCI is currently in the process of purchasing special investigative equipment similar to that used by MCIOs to facilitate its investigations.

## **2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability for MCIO's.**

Sexual assaults that occur while NG members are in a T32 status do not typically fall under the jurisdiction of an MCIO. As a result, the Guard cannot fully implement the Special Victim Capability as defined in 10 U.S.C. § 1561.

Nevertheless, NGB-JA/OCI was built to provide TAGs with a similar capacity of specially trained professionals to investigate sexual assaults within the NG. NGB-JA/OCI investigators are hand selected by the Chief Counsel's staff. The investigators are chosen for their prior experience or expertise as a judge advocates, paralegals, or civilian law enforcement or special investigative backgrounds. NGB-JA/OCI has grown rapidly since its creation in August of 2012, from the original staff of three to a FT staff of 22 personnel, which includes 17 investigators, and an available pool of over 100 specially trained NG investigators.

## **2.3 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Capability case assessment protocol for open and closed sexual assault, child abuse, and serious domestic violence cases.**

As stated above, NGB-JA/OCI investigates adult sexual assault, not child abuse or domestic violence. Cases are assessed by determining first whether the victim or the reported perpetrator is a NG member. If so, did the event occur while in T10 status

(i.e. will the MCIO take jurisdiction)? If no MCIO jurisdiction, was the case referred to civilian law enforcement? If so, was the CLE action sufficient for DoD's purposes? Closed cases are not re-assessed automatically; however, they could be if the referring State requested it. To date, no such requests have been made.

Cases involving child abuse and serious domestic violence cases are investigated and handled by state and local child protective authorities and civilian law enforcement.

**2.4 Describe your progress in enhancing training for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.**

All NGB-JA/OCI investigators must complete core training at the Sexual Assault Unit Investigations Course at the US Army MP School at Ft Leonard Wood, MO and annual refresher training at NGB, which is refined every year based on lessons learned and new policies and procedures. As additional funds become available, selected investigators will attend other training events and conferences. In terms of measuring effectiveness, all investigations are reviewed and approved by NGB-JA/OCI leadership. Issues raised during the review stage are addressed directly with investigators. NGB-JA/OCI leverages expertise inherent in the National Guard by recruiting investigators who already have relevant legal backgrounds (including civilian prosecutors and defense counsel) and those with investigative experience (including police and detectives).

**2.5 Describe your progress in developing joint doctrine for investigations to incorporate Service interoperability and command independence consistent with authorities of MCIOs in the operational/institutional environment.**

CNGB Instruction 0400.01 and CNGB Manual 0400.01, which cover NGB-JA/OCI authorities, requests and procedures, are joint publications applicable to both the ARNG and ANG. NGB-JA/OCI also developed internal SOPs for its investigators, who are members of the ARNG and ANG.

**2.6 Describe your progress in sustaining the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies.**

As a T32 entity without MCIOs, the NG has no experience with the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service. However, NGB-JA/OCI, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), and Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) have plans to stand up a working group to explore ways to maximize resources and enhance information sharing. This will allow the MCIOs to pass information regarding NG-related incidents directly to NGB-JA/OCI.

**2.7 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing.**

When forensic evidence is available and identified, NGB-JA/OCI will first attempt to coordinate with state or local law enforcement to collect and analyze. When the state is unwilling or unable to accommodate the request, NGB-JA/OCI may coordinate directly with the Army Criminal Investigative Division for investigative analysis. Additionally, NGB-JA/OCI, AFOSI and CID are standing up a working group to share forensic expertise.

**2.8 Describe your progress in ensuring that all sexual assault crimes are immediately reported to MCIOs to establish investigative oversight and coordination.**

CNGB Notice 0400, 16 April 2014, "*Interim Revision to CNGB Series 0400.01*," established the mandate for all NG sexual assault incidents to first be reported to MCIOs, if applicable, then to CLE. When required, based on lack of jurisdiction or declination to investigation by the MCIO and CLE, TAG will request investigatory assistance from NGB-JA/OCI. This policy was briefed to senior leaders during the GSLU and will remain a topic of interest in future training venues.

Additionally, in response to the DoD 2013 SAPR Strategic Plan task to "Establish NGB measure for tracking referrals for investigation of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to an MCIO, CLE, or NGB-JA/OCI," NG-J1-SAPR and NGB-JA identified investigation and accountability measures. These measures are being developed for reporting and display on GKO SAPR Dashboard. NG-J1-SAPR collaborated with the NGB Strategic Management Systems staff members to develop the system processes for these metrics. Process instructions are being established to ensure consistency in reporting. Once these processes are established, the NG will begin collecting state investigation and accountability-data. This will enable our ability to ensure all reports of sexual assault are being processed and followed through to their completion.

**2.9 Describe your progress in ensuring prompt MCIO investigative notification to commanders and SARCs concurrent with initiating an investigation of a sexual assault crime.**

In the absence of a MCIO in the NG, this is not applicable.

However, TAGs refer cases to NGB-JA/OCI, which closely coordinates with the State Command prior to and during the investigation process. Pursuant to CNGB Manual 0400.01, each NGB-JA/OCI investigation into a sexual assault includes a read-in with TAG (or designee), State Chief of Staff, JFHQ-State SARC, State JA Point of Contact (POC), State Public Affairs (PA), and select staff as needed, upon arrival at JFHQ.

**2.10 Describe your continuing efforts to foster early coordination between investigators and judge advocates when initiating a sexual assault investigation.**

As a community-based organization, the NG relies heavily upon MOUs and MOAs to establish the relationship between the NG and a specific organization. Although differences may exist within each state and locality, the use of MOUs and MOAs with civilian and military agencies and organizations are strongly encouraged. This specifically includes CLE, state attorney generals, and other investigative or judicial entities. Additionally, SARCs maintain a relationship with State JA personnel to assist in monitoring an investigation conducted by CLE or MCIO. In the event, NGB-JA/OCI is requested by TAG to investigate the sexual assault, NGB-JA/OCI investigators coordinate directly with the State SJA POC prior to and during the sexual assault investigation.

**2.11 For Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, describe your efforts to ensure sexual assault documentation (DD Forms 2910 and 2911) is retained for 50 years in accordance with Section 1723 of the NDAA for FY14.**

Consistent with the requirement as established in Section 1723 of the NDAA for FY14, NG SARCs were instructed to maintain sexual assault documentation under double lock and key security measures at the JFHQ-Stat and Wing levels, as appropriately required by TAG policy guidance. A signed DD Form 2910 is scanned and maintained in DSAID when an Unrestricted Report is elected. All DD Forms 2910 electing a Restricted Report are maintained under double lock by the SARC. In all cases, a copy of the DD Form 2910 is provided to the victim and maintained for 50 years.

For those cases involving an investigation by NGB-JA/OCI, the originals of these forms are kept at the State level, while copies are maintained by NGB-JA/OCI. Special servers with limited access are being purchased for NGB-JA/OCI to assist in complying with the required recordkeeping.

Typically, NG sexual assault victims are referred to civilian medical treatment facilities, where DD Forms, specifically DD Form 2911 "*DoD Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Report*" is not used.

**2.12 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

As stated previously, the NG relies heavily upon MOUs and MOAs to establish relationships with agencies, organizations, and facilities for specific purposes. These MOUs and MOAs are always reviewed by the State SJA for legal sufficiency, and may be initiated by the SARC, State SJA, medical personnel, JFHQ-State VAC, or other SAPR related personnel between the NG and a specific organization. These MOUs and MOAs are always reviewed by the State SJA for legal sufficiency.

As it relates to investigations, when CLE is initially involved in a case that NGB-JA/OCI is investigating, the NGB-JA/OCI investigators and State SJA POCs routinely collaborate with them to obtain police reports and other evidence. When NGB-JA/OCI uncovers evidence that may impact how law enforcement might handle a case, it encourages the State to provide that evidence to help ensure criminal accountability where appropriate.

**2.13 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.**

NGB is working to establish NGB-JA/OCI as the program of record to ensure it is properly staffed and resourced with fully qualified investigators to meet the needs of the sexual assault victims. Additional management and oversight structures are being implemented within NGB-JA/OCI, including the establishment of mid-level managers and dedicated legal reviews, to ensure high quality investigations and reports. NGB-JA/OCI leadership is also seeking additional training opportunities to augment the current required training for NGB-JA/OCI investigators and is actively recruiting investigators and judge advocates with demonstrated experience in the field of sexual assault investigation and prosecution.

At the state level, SAPR personnel will continue to conduct outreach operations and establish relationships through MOUs and MOAs with CLE agencies. SARCs will continue to cross-feed information with the State SJAs on new developments and best practices within the SAPR community.

**3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”**

**3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.”**

The NG is faced with unique challenges to achieve the goal of holding sexual assault perpetrators appropriately accountable for their actions. The first challenge, being able to properly investigate a report of sexual assault, was overcome with the creation of the NGB-JA/OCI. Thorough investigations conducted by the NGB-JA/OCI investigators and the resulting report, offer state leaders the information necessary to initiate administrative action in order to hold the offender appropriately accountable.

The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) is not applicable for Guard members in a T32 duty status. Consequently, the NG must rely on CLE to investigate and prosecute offenders under existing state criminal statutes covering sex crimes for its cases that occur when the member is not in a federal status. Each state has its own CMJ, which may vary considerably from state to state. Many SARCs have become interested in their state’s CMJ and working are with State JA and state legislative liaison staff to examine and review any proposed state sexual assault legislation that may involve actions or legal issues related to the NG’s SAPR program within the state. A number of states have revised their legislation or mandated a more extensive review. For

example:

- The CMD SARB worked with state legislative liaisons and participated in hearings to help educate the state legislature on MST. The team collaborated on California Military Sexual Assault legislation Senate Bill 1422, signed by Governor Edmund G. “Jerry” Brown Jr. on 21 August 2014. This bill:
  - Removes investigations and prosecutions of military sexual assault cases from the Chain of Command and requires cases of sexual assault involving Guard members of the CMD to be subject to the jurisdiction of local civilian authorities. The CMD includes the NG, State Military Reserve, the California Cadet Corps, and the Naval Militia.
  - Prohibits a convening authority from overturning a conviction for a qualifying sexual assault offense issued by a general court-martial.
  - Requires the convening authority to dispose of cases on appeal in accordance with the decision of the Courts-Martial Appellate Panel. Under the bill, no statute of limitations would apply for a member of the active militia to be charged with a qualifying sexual assault offense when subject to the jurisdiction of the military court.
  - Requires the punishment for a conviction of any of the specified offenses to be issued as directed by the general court-martial, and to include, at a minimum, dismissal or dishonorable discharge.
  - Requires the CMD to report on or before 1 July of each year to the Governor, the Legislature the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, the Assembly Committee on Veterans Affairs, the Attorney General, and the United States Attorneys in California regarding the federal government’s activities relating to sexual assault prevention and response.
- The IA state Legislature passed a bill that prohibits IANG commanders from interfering with sexual assault victims’ right to report incidents involving members of the Guard to civilian law enforcement officials. After passing the Senate on a 47-0 vote and the House on a 94-0 vote, the bill was signed by IA Governor Terry E. Branstad on 3 April 2014. This bill:
  - Makes it a state court-martial offense if a member of the state military interferes with or retaliates against a member who makes or intends to make a report of certain serious crimes (murder, robbery, sex abuse, etc.) that are under the exclusive jurisdiction of civilian courts to civilian law enforcement. This offense takes place if the accused and victim were subject to the IACMJ at the time of the offense.
  - Makes it a court-martial offense if a member of the state military fails to

cooperate with or obstructs a civilian law enforcement investigation based upon a report of an offense mentioned above.

- Requires a commander, who is made aware of an allegation that a crime the civilian courts have exclusive jurisdiction over has been committed by a member of the state military forces against another member, to report it without delay to civilian law enforcement. In a case of an allegation of sexual abuse, the commander's obligation to make this report to civilian law enforcement does not apply in the case of a restricted report as defined by federal military regulations.
  - Details that if the allegation is of sexual abuse, the commander is required to provide the person making the allegation with written notice of the person's right to notify local civilian law enforcement independently (but the commander is still required to notify civilian law enforcement if the report was unrestricted).
  - State's military members retain the right to notify civilian law enforcement of crimes that civilian courts have primary or exclusive jurisdiction over.
  - Requires TAG to submit an annual report to the Governor and the Veterans' committees in each chamber of the number of offenses that are under the primary or exclusive jurisdiction of civilian courts that were reported to civilian authorities.
- Maine (ME) Revised Statutes - Title 37B: Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management – Chapter 5: Maine Code of Military Justice – added subsection on Sexual Assault.

In 2012, the MENG identified the need for sexual assault offenses to be specifically included in Title 37-B Chapter 5, the MECMJ. Language similar to Articles 120, 125 and 134 of the UCMJ were drafted for submission and enacted by the legislature in 2013. Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault are referred to the civil authorities for investigation and adjudication; however, the Maine NG maintains capabilities in addition to or in lieu of a District Attorney's actions.

- Maine Chapter 66, Legislative Document 1504, 126th Maine State Legislature, Resolve, Directing TAG of the State to Ensure the MECMJ Addresses Sexual Trauma in the Military.

As requested in Legislative Document 1504, TAG's Office conducted an assessment of the MECMJ and the provisions of the FY13 NDAA in order to determine if there are gaps in adequate prosecution and proper treatment of sexual assault victims.

- Review of Kentucky Code of Military Justice (KYCMJ).

During a review of the KYCMJ, all statutes pertaining to sexual assault within Title V –

Military Affairs, Chapter 35, Military Justice were identified as being repealed in 1970. The JFHQ-State SAPR Office worked with the State SJA office to add new statutes covering this during an update of the KYCMJ. Two sections, 681 and 690, "*Rape and sexual assault generally*" and "*Other sexual misconduct*" respectively, were introduced into the legislative process and approved with zero dissenting votes and became effective on 25 June 2013. Section 681 clearly defines the act of each type of sexual assault, removing any possible ambiguity. It also defines "consent" and the conditions under which it can or cannot be given.

During CMG meetings, every effort is made to ensure CLE are included in the meeting to discuss the ongoing investigation. Attendance by the State SJA is also critical for the proper management of cases which many go to prosecution.

The remaining factor in achieving this end state of holding perpetrators appropriately accountable is gaining the trust and confidence in the sexual assault victim. Without the election of an Unrestricted Report, there is no investigation. The NG continues to raise awareness of everyone's responsibility to help eradicate sexual assault and to hold the subject appropriately accountable for their actions.

### **3.2 Describe your progress in implementing a special victims' advocacy/counsel for victims.**

The NG SVC Program was developed to institute legal support available to T32 NG victims of sexual assault. Per FY14 NDAA, eligibility to receive SVC services was limited to NG members sexually assaulted while in a federalized status. Consequently, most NG members and eligible dependents did not meet the requirements to receive SVC services from active duty Service SVC Programs.

CNGB recognized this inequity and in November 2013, directed the NGB-JA to establish a NG SVC Program. The intent of the program is to ensure all NG members and eligible dependents, who are victims of sexual assault, receive the same level of legal support as the AC. The SVC program consists of a cadre of specially-trained JAs, who represent a client's interests on issues arising as a result of the sexual assault.

With funding for the resource authorized by DoD SAPRO, the NGB-JA/SVC was quickly created and tasked with the responsibility to stand up the NG SVC Program. In light of the complexity of establishing a national SVC program to support NG sexual assault victims in the States, a phased approach was developed. This approach allowed the program to immediately respond to existing SVC requests, and to design a sustainable plan to gradually grow the NG SVC Program.

- Policy Development (December 2013 to June 2014).

During Phase I and II of program development, one of NGB-JA/SVC's priorities was to develop SVC policy and practice documents that addressed the unique challenges

facing NG members and NG SVC. They closely coordinated its training, policy and programmatic development with the Service SVC Programs and The Judge Adjutant Generals (TJAGs) throughout the phases of program development. Through this coordination, the Services modified policy to ensure Guard members and eligible dependents who are victims of sexual assault could receive SVC services provided by NG SVCs.

The CNGB Instruction and CNGB Manual for the NG SVC Program, providing fundamental policy statements and SVC rules of practices, respectively, are currently undergoing internal review. Until their approval, NGB-JA/SVC continues to provide policy guidance to practicing NG SVCs with SOPs on areas such as client consultation, legal trainings, and template documents on issues concerning privacy protection, record requests, and requests for expedited transfer. They also host weekly conference calls with Regional NG SVCs as a forum for peer-to-peer learning, professional development, and accountability checks.

- Manpower Development.

NGB-JA/SVC coordinated and met its training requirements by partnering with the Army and AF SVC certification courses. To address the NG policies and unique challenges facing the T32 Guard member, they provided an NG curriculum and instructors for the NG JAs participating in the certification course. Following successful completion of this course, NGB-JA/SVC coordinates with the Army or AF SVC PM to ensure the Service TJAG properly certifies the NG JAs as SVCs.

To date, 94 trained NG SVC are present in 43 of the States. Of the 94 trained SVC, 11 were selected to serve as NG Regional SVCs on full-time, NG duty (T10, and Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS)-RC orders). The full-time Regional NG SVCs provide sustained legal support to allow sexual assault clients to focus on recovery. NGB-JA/SVC was able to recruit NG Regional SVCs by leveraging expertise and diverse legal experiences within the NG SVC community. NG Regional SVCs are seasoned attorneys who have served as civil litigators, state prosecutors, or civilian defense attorneys, in addition to being NG JAs. Additionally, NG Regional SVCs have extensive experience in advising individual clients or executive-level leadership in military or civilian settings.

Since the inception of the NG SVC program, NG Regional SVCs have experienced a high volume of cases laden with complicated legal issues. The amount of work to resolve these cases would require a legal assistance attorney to invest work hours extending well beyond a normal drill schedule and annual training days.

- Operational Status.

The NG SVC Program reached its operational status on 15 May 2014. Within two months of this date, NG Regional SVCs were collectively representing 43 cases addressing a myriad of cross-cutting legal issues, such as military criminal investigation

and prosecution (court martial), administrative investigation and case disposition, line of duty determination for NG victims of sexual assault, expedited transfer requests, and protection of privacy. NG SVC program staff was also monitoring seven NG cases supported by Army and AF SVCs.

**3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the special victim capability program (paralegals, JAGs, Judges, special victim counsel/victim legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized SAPR training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.**

The NG special victim capability program primarily includes the NGB-JA/OCI investigators and SVCs. Training programs are established for each of these categories.

NG-JA/OCI investigators must complete their core training at the 2-week Sexual Assault Unit Investigations Course at the US Army Military Police School at Ft Leonard Wood, MO. Annually, the OCI investigators are required to attend refresher training conducted at NGB. This training includes instruction on the appropriate techniques for interviewing victims of sexual assault.

Regional SVCs attend initial certification and child advocacy trainings provided by the Service SVC Programs. During the initial months of assuming their duties, Regional SVCs participate in the NG 40-hour initial training for SARCs and SAPR VAs, to become fluent with DoD and NGB SAPR policies, programs, and resources. Furthermore, Regional SVCs will be attending legal assistance training at the Army Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School. Regional SVCs are also provided with opportunities and funding to attend legal trainings conducted by State NG judge advocates, SARCs and SAPR VAs, and regional trial defense counsels.

The NG SVC Program further provides Regional SVCs with a three-day, intensive legal training focusing on legal issues that are unique to NG members. The legal training sessions are led by military and civilian victim attorneys who are subject matter experts in the area of Federal and State criminal and administrative disposition of sexual assault cases. Regional SVCs also participate in weekly conference calls with NG SVC program staff and SMEs to discuss challenging legal issues, professional responsibilities, best practices and lesson learned. Regional SVCs routinely receive policy guidance on the provision of SVC services and professional consultation from NG SVC program staff.

**3.4 Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect shall be placed in the service personnel record.**

The ARNG and ANG adhere to their respective Service administrative publications for placing a notation in a Guard member's personnel record to document the member's

conviction by court martial or receipt of non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense.
<b>3.5 Describe your progress to expand the availability, sequencing, and scope of commanders' legal courses (e.g., range of command legal authorities and options). Include how you are assessing course outcomes.</b>
Relevant courses are made available by the active duty Services JAG schools. The NG is provided quotas to attend.
<b>3.6 Describe your effort to ensure the withholding of initial disposition authority in certain sexual assault cases from all commanders who do not possess at least Special Court Martial Convening Authority and who are not in the grade of O6 or higher.</b>
Not applicable to NG on T32 duty status.
<b>3.7 Describe your efforts to ensure SAPR first responder knowledge of MRE 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).</b>
Not applicable. MRE 514 does not apply to Title 32 NG, although some States may have a corollary privilege for SAPR VAs under individual state statutes and therefore may be included as part of their State Military Codes. Those states, if they conduct courts martial, would need to train as necessary for SAPR VAs.
<b>3.8 Describe any treatment or rehabilitation programs implemented by your Service or Component for those members who have been convicted of a sexual assault. Include any pertinent referrals such as drug and alcohol counseling, or other types of counseling or intervention.</b>
<p>The NG does not possess the capabilities to offer specific treatment or rehabilitation programs for those T32 members convicted of a sexual assault.</p> <p>However, it is the responsibility of the Commander to ensure the welfare of the subject. Resources within the NG may include the Chaplain, DPH, and SAPR personnel. These individuals will be able to provide the Guard member with a list of community, county or state programs which may be able to offer them assistance.</p> <p>If the Guard member is also a Federal Technician, assistance may be obtained from the Employee Assistance Program, which may result in a referral to drug and alcohol counseling and other intervention programs.</p>
<b>3.9 NGB, describe how you are ensuring that all investigations are being referred to the NGB-JA/Office of Complex Investigations.</b>
CNGB Notice 0400, signed in April 2014, established the mandate for all NG sexual

assault incidents to first be reported to MCIOs, if applicable, then to CLE. When required, based on lack of jurisdiction or declination to investigation, by the MCIO and CLE, TAG will request investigatory assistance from NGB-JA/OCI. This policy was briefed to senior leaders during the GSLU and will remain a topic of interest in future training venues.

**3.10 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

As in the case of the collaboration between NGB-JA/OCI investigators and State SJAs with CLE and the civilian judicial system, members of the NG SVC program also maintain a close working relationship with these organizations. MOUs and MOAs may be developed as appropriate to establish specific roles and responsibilities.

SAPR personnel play a tremendous role in community outreach to improve interoperability. Many states have established MOUs and MOAs with various organizations in support of different facets of the SAPR program. In many states, SAPR personnel have collaborated in community efforts, which included CLE and members of the judicial system, as well as support agencies, to raise awareness of sexual assault within the community. The extent of the NG's collaborative efforts and relationship building with the community, local, regional and state, is unmatched within the military. Although sexual assault prevention and victim advocacy may be the primary focus areas when establishing relationships, such as local rape crisis centers, Victim Witness Assistance Programs, domestic abuse organizations, and local hospitals and clinics that will perform sexual assault forensic exams, efforts focus on those areas where there is an indication of a specific need.

**3.11 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.**

Accountability rests with the individual States under available state legal authorities. However, NGB-JA/OCI will highlight the special training received by the NGB-JA/OCI investigators and demonstrate the effectiveness of the program. State SJA trainings to enhance their understanding of the NGB-JA/OCI program will be maintained. Additionally, utilizing case or potential case investigations to help in the socialization process between NGB and the states will be maintained. The efforts of the NGB-JA/OCI will be a focus at GSLCs to ensure TAGs and the command are aware of the requirement to request an investigation by NGB-JA/OCI investigators when CLE do not investigate or when their investigation failed to lead to prosecution. Instead of just closing a case because CLE may have, the States can assess the value of having NGB-JA/OCI administratively investigate the report of sexual assault. The ensuing investigative report may potentially provide additional information that would enable the commander to take administrative action. An action that might not have been an option if based solely only on a CLE report or position, may be available through findings from an NGB-JA/OCI investigation. Additional training of NGB-JA/OCI investigators will continue annually and intended to result in better investigations.

Better trained investigators and more thorough investigations may lead to stronger cases and thus, a greater level of accountability as appropriate.

Within the states, each TAG follows established policy and laws which include clear direction on offender accountability. Commanders and senior leaders support the policies of the CNGB and TAGs. Additionally, in many states, SAPR personnel and State SJA provide briefings on the precedence set on the conviction of offenders of sexual assault or the administrative actions taken upon them based on the state CMJ.

The strong emphasis from senior leaders to ensure sexual assault offenders are held appropriately accountable for their actions, demonstrates the importance of working closely with the investigators, whether military or civilian, throughout the judicial process. Using the CMG effectively to manage each report of sexual assault is critical to the success of the SAPR program. The CMG meeting minutes are captured on the restricted NG SAPR GKO website.

**4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance--The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”**

**4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include responsibilities established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2.**

The NG is committed to providing the best care and support possible for victims of sexual assault. To accomplish this objective, the NG takes a multi-dimensional approach. At the grass roots, SAPR personnel are provided with T32-specific Initial SARC and SAPR VA training developed by NGB to address the unique requirements for providing care and support within the states’ T32 construct. This course meets the core competencies and objectives as developed by DoD and pre-credentialing requirements of National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), addresses the standards for victim assistance personnel specified in enclosure 2, DoD Instruction 6400.7, November 25, 2013, and equips NG SAPR personnel with the knowledge and tools necessary to function in the T32 community-based environment. As a result of this T32-specific training, NG SAPR personnel are better prepared and more competent in providing the care and support to victims of sexual assault who may have fewer resources available to them than their active duty counterparts. To compensate for these resources inherent to the AC, the NG relies upon the relationships built with its community partners. These relationships are extremely important as many assets and resources available to the AC are only available to NG members when they are federalized. The end result is the victim of a sexual assault feels confident in the response to their needs and more comfortable in knowing they are being provided the highest level of care and support available to them.

The ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR PMs systematically monitor and track the initial training and credentialing of their SAPR personnel, as well as the fulfillment of the

annual refresher training requirements necessary for maintaining certification. All states are required to track the status of required annual SAPR training within every unit in their state and report data to their respective Service PMs.

The NG continued to establish partnerships with state, county and local community resources to help provide qualifying events and training opportunities that can be utilized for recertification of SAPR personnel. These collaborative efforts not only provide opportunities for high quality, specialized victim advocate skills training, but often help to identify and establish additional resources available for NG victims of sexual assault. An example is the partnership created with the ID Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence and the ID Victim Assistance Academy.

- Members of the ID SAPR Office frequently partner with the Coalition to provide training, outreach and project collaboration. The Coalition coordinates and organizes services and resources throughout the state to provide comprehensive care to victims.
- Members of the ID SAPR team are trained members of the Academy. The Academy is a unique academic opportunity involving multi-disciplinary professionals learning and leading together to better serve the needs of ID crime victims and is held every two years.

One of the major initiatives to come to fruition in FY14 was the establishment of the NG SVC program. In November 2013, the CNGB directed the NGB-JA to establish a NG SVC Program. During the December 2013 GSLC, NGB Chief Counsel briefed senior leaders on the SVC Program available in the AC, explaining how the program provides legal representation and advice to Guard members facing legal issues arising out of reported sexual assault. As this program was unavailable for T32 NG members, Chief Counsel presented information on the NG SVC Program that was under development. The briefing included a discussion on the requirement to establish this capability in the NG as mandated by the NDAA for FY13 and the 14 August 2013, Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Memorandum, "*Sexual Assault Prevention and Response*." The ideal structure for the SVC program, SVC requirements and qualifications, and scope of responsibilities were also reviewed. Further, senior leaders were briefed that the Joint NG SVC representation will be available to all NG victims of sexual assault. At the time of this presentation, Minnesota and Wisconsin were in the process of developing their own state's SVC program.

- **Wisconsin National Guard Special Victims' Counsel Program, October 2013.**

Wisconsin's TAG, Major General Donald P. Dunbar, was determined to make the message clear, "There is no place for sexual assault in the Wisconsin National Guard." The WI TAG was also adamant about extending the services and support provided to WING members serving on T32 or state active duty who are sexually assaulted by another Service member. Based on a program that was piloted by the

AF, WI became the first state in the nation to implement the SVC program for its Guard members. The program provides a JA licensed to practice law in WI to help the victims, who file an Unrestricted Report, navigate the investigatory and military justice processes. Both the WI Army and Air NG assigned a senior JA to serve as a SVC. The SVC advocates for the victim's best interests, and as such, may help empower the victim to continue cooperating with the investigation and prosecution of the alleged assailant.

- **Minnesota (MN) National Guard Special Victims' Counsel Program, December 2013.**

The MNNG became the second state to provide special legal counsel for victims of sexual assault. The MNNG hired a JA to serve as an SVC. The individual possessed experience in both military and civilian trial practice to help guide victims through the often time long and difficult process to bring an offender to justice.

- **Establishment of NG Special Victims' Counsel Program, May 2014.**

- Although the establishment of a SVC program was a mandate for the Military Services, the CNGB directed like services be available to Guard members who were victims of sexual assault. Through additional funding support from DoD SAPRO, NG SVCs are now available for eligible victims of sexual assault to provide confidential legal representation related to issues that may arise as a result of being sexually assaulted. A "*Notification of National Guard Special Victims' Counsel Services*" was distributed to inform the states of the following services the SVC may provide:

- ✓ Legal representation and advocacy on issues related to the military criminal or administrative disposition of the sexual assault, such as attending interviews with military investigators and military trial and defense counsels, participating in courts martial and assisting with drafting victim impact statements.
- ✓ Referral to Trial Defense Service or Area Defense Counsel for collateral misconduct, if necessary.
- ✓ Advice to client on personal civil legal affairs that have a direct nexus to the sexual assault.
- ✓ Advice to client on filing an expedited transfer requests, requesting military and/or civilian protection orders and obtaining records related to the sexual assault investigation or case disposition.
- ✓ Traditional legal assistance services.
- ✓ Individuals eligible for NG SVC assistance include: NG members on

T10 or T32 duty status, on SAD with a NG Nexus, not in a duty status but with a NG Nexus, Dual-Status Technician with a NG Nexus, and dependents of NG members if either the Service or the NG has jurisdiction over the alleged perpetrator.

- The SVC program consists of a cadre of specially-trained JAs, who represent a client's interests on issues arising out of the sexual assault. The NGB-JA/SVC was quickly created and tasked with the responsibility to stand up the NG SVC Program. In light of the complexity of establishing a national SVC program to support NG sexual assault victims in the States, they developed a phased approach. This approach allowed the program to immediately respond to existing SVC requests, and to design a sustainable plan to gradually grow the NG SVC Program.
- The NG SVC Program reached its operational status on 15 May 2014. Since then, NGB-JA/SVC has received positive feedback from many senior leaders, military prosecutors and investigators, and clients. The Regional SVCs were commended on their excellent legal acumen, quality of legal representation, and professional, yet unyielding, legal advocacy. Since becoming fully operational, the NG SVC Program has experienced a 47 percent monthly case increase, equating to 20 new cases per month. This rate of increase is indicative of the strong confidence in the legal services provided by Regional NG SVCs and their positive reputation.
- In order to build the appropriate program infrastructure, NGB-JA/SVC conducted a series of assessments. To project the manpower needs for the phased approach, they evaluated the number and characteristics of NG sexual assault reports from FY09 to FY13, against Army and Air NG force strength. Based on information gleaned from the assessments, it was determined that a regional breakdown of the States, comparable to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and defense counsel regions, would support the most effective use of human and financial resources. These regions include Northwest, West, Midwest, South-Central, Upper Midwest, Southeast, East and Northeast.
- NGB-JA/SVC studied the characteristics of the NG sexual assault cases, focusing on the duration and intensity of legal support required, lessons learned and best practices reported by Service SVC programs, and feedback from the NG JA community. Based on this information, a centralized SVC program, similar to the AF SVC program structure, was developed to serve the States. In this structure, the full-time NG Regional SVC is situated within a state of the assigned region under the direction of the NGB-JA/SVC. This program infrastructure properly addressed potential challenges in resource support, SVC service accessibility, utilization, and programmatic accountability, as well as preserving the independence of the SVC legal representation.

- **Improvements to Victim/Survivor Services and Resources Available.**

Members of the NG SAPR Staff within the states continued to be creative, innovative and resourceful in their quest to provide quality support and resources for victims of sexual assault.

- Colorado SARC was instrumental in the creation of the CO NG Joint Services SART. This is a partnership between three DoD programs and include Buckley Air Force Base, the 140<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing, CO ANG and JFHQ-CO ARNG. Through this team, military members receive care and services of seven SARCs, Alternate SARCs, and JFHQ-State VAC and 75 (AC, NG and Reserves) D-SAACP certified civilian and military victim advocates.
- CMD SARB initiative: CMD SAPR VAs are provided support kits containing references, resources, checklists and forms necessary for a rapid response.
- State specific SA Response Checklist. Idaho developed a state specific checklist for the SARCs and SAPR VAs to use when working with a survivor of sexual assault. The checklist helped to assure survivors are provided the best care possible.

Although the NG possesses organic medical assets, their availability and capability to respond to victims of sexual assault in a timely manner is very limited while in T32 status. Capitalizing on the available assets within the community, many of the states have established MOUs or MOAs with local medical treatment centers, local hospitals, college and university medical clinics, rape crisis centers, and other facilities already prepared to respond appropriately to a victim of sexual assault. Every attempt is made to include the requirement for a SAFE conducted by a SANE or a member of the medical staff trained to conduct a SAFE in the MOU or MOA.

**4.2 Describe your progress in allowing Reserve Component Service members who are victims of sexual assault while on active duty to remain on active duty status to obtain the treatment and support afforded active duty members.**

NG members who are sexually assaulted while on T10 duty status fall under the responsibility of the AC Service. Procedures to retain the Guard member on active duty for the purpose of obtaining treatment and support are executed by the Service.

However, at the victim's request, the ARNG and ANG will coordinate with the respective Service and follow policies and procedures as specified to ensure that Guard members, who were victims of sexual assault while on active duty, are afforded the opportunity to remain on active duty orders to receive the appropriate medical care and support.

Through coordination between the AC SARC and appropriate FT JFHQ-State SARC or Wing SARC, the NG takes every measure to ensure continuity of care is provided to

Guard members returning to T32 duty status from active duty status.

**4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring that a member of the Reserve Components who is a victim of sexual assault by another member of the Reserve Components has timely access to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator.**

NG SARC follow the processes and procedures outlined in DoD Instruction 6495.02. As the only RC with its own stand-alone SAPR program, the NG established policies and procedures for responding to victims of sexual assault in the NG. To ensure knowledge of resources available, each state developed its own communication plan to disseminate specific information on its program, identification of SAPR personnel, contact information, basic procedures for reporting a sexual assault, and other relevant information, as well as posting the Safe Helpline number through multiple media.

Specific instructions are provided in CNGB instructions and manuals regarding the responsibilities for the commander of the victim and the subject. Checklists are also provided for commanders in these specific roles. Additionally, all unit members are provided annual SAPR training, and pre-deployment and post-deployment SAPR briefs, which include information on who to contact in the event of a sexual assault.

When a sexual assault occurs while the Guard member is on T10 status, the applicable Service will establish the procedures to ensure the victim has timely access to a SARC. NG SARC work closely with all Service SARC as necessary to ensure continuity of care for Guard members returning from active duty. All NG members are provided the cellular telephone number of the SARC to ensure a timely response is provided to the victim of a sexual assault.

**4.4 List the total number of full-time SARC/SAPR VAs serving at brigade or equivalent level. If not at 100%, describe your efforts to achieve 100% fill.**

Each of the states has a FT JFHQ-State SARC. This position may be filled by a member of the ARNG or ANG. Each JFHQ-State is now authorized a FT JFHQ-State VAC to assist the JFHQ-State SARC in a number duties. FT SAPR personnel currently assigned to the JFHQ-State positions include:

JFHQ-State SARC (Technician) = 46  
JFHQ-State SARC (AGR) = 4  
JFHQ-State SARC (ADOS) = 2  
JFHQ-State SARC (Civilian) = 0

VAC (Technician) = 42  
VAC (AGR) = 2  
VAC (ADOS) = 3  
VAC (Civilian) = 0

The ANG currently has (84) personnel assigned as FT SARC and (84) additional duty

Alternate SARCs at the wing level. In most cases, the primary wing SARC is the Wing Executive Support Officer (WESO) and performs their SARC duties in addition to other assigned duties. Additionally, there are at least two SAPR VAs assigned at each wing. FT SAPR personnel currently assigned within the ANG include:

Primary SARCs (Technician) = 67  
Primary SARCs (Active Guard Reserve [AGR]) = 15  
Primary SARCs (Drill-Status Guardsmen [DSG]) = 2  
Primary SARCs (Civilian) = 0

Alternate SARCs (Technicians) = 50  
Alternate SARCs (AGR) = 11  
Alternate SARCs (DSG) = 16  
Alternate SARCs (Civilian) = 7

VAs (Technician) = 137  
VAs (AGR) = 169  
VAs (DSG) = 79  
VAs (Civilian) = 7

**4.5 Describe what measures have been taken by your Service to ensure that Service members are informed in a timely manner of the member's option to request a Military Protective Order (MPO) from the command of assignment. Include documentation that requires law enforcement agents to document MPOs in their investigative case files, to include documentation for Reserve Component personnel in title 10 status.**

All NG SAPR personnel receive instruction during the T32 Specific Initial SARC and SAPR VA training on how to interview a victim of sexual assault and the completion of the DD Form 2910, "*Victim Reporting Preference Statement*". When explaining the items in section 1d, "*Other Important Considerations for Unrestricted and Restricted Reports*," SAPR personnel are trained to provide additional information to the victim on requesting a MPO, Civilian Protective Order (CPO), or both. Some states and wings have established checklists or internal Standard Operating Procedures for their SAPR personnel to use while they are interviewing the victim to ensure all items are discussed and processes described.

Within the CNGB Manual currently being developed, procedures are provided regarding the issuance of a MPO and CPO. As part of these procedures and during the CMG meetings, the appropriate law enforcement agency is provided with the MPO and CPO documentation to include in the investigative case file. In most cases, this will either be CLE or NGB-JA/OCI, as previously indicated, a MCIO does not exist in the NG.

**4.6 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials,**

**qualifications, and refresher training for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification if appropriate.**

As part of the NG SAPR metrics maintained on GKO, ARNG and ANG SAPR PMs submit a monthly report to NG-J1-SAPR on the status of SAPR personnel relating to mandatory initial and refresher training and Defense-Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) certification. These reports are a compilation of the reports sent to the applicable PM from the JFHQ-State and Wing SARCs.

CNGB Notice 0401, 24 April 2014, "*National Guard Implementation of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program*," provides the procedures and requirements for obtaining, renewing, and revoking D-SAACP certification. NG-SAPR staff reviews all D-SAACP certifications of NG personnel and interacts with NOVA, if needed to suspend or revoke certifications based on inactivity, change in eligibility to serve as a SARC or SAPR VA, or misconduct through the process described in the CNGB Notice 0401. The process as described in CNGB Notice 0401 is as follows:

b. Revoking D-SAACP Certification. Before revoking certification, a commander (defined as the first O6-level officer in the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA chain of command; or supervisor at the grade of GS-15, for SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs, or SAPR VAs in technician status) must meet these NG standards:

(1) On receipt of a complaint, the appropriate commander will:

(a) Ensure a timely and appropriate inquiry is conducted.

(b) Notify the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA in writing that a complaint has been received, an inquiry has been initiated, and their authority to perform SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, and SAPR VA duties is suspended until reinstated by the responsible commander.

1. Complaints Made Against Technicians. Consult the Human Resources Office (HRO) and State JA before notifying the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA, to ensure any additional procedural requirements are appropriately addressed prior to and during the inquiry.

2. Complaints Made Against Non-technicians. Consult State JA before notifying the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA to ensure procedural requirements are appropriately addressed prior to and during the inquiry.

(c) Notifying appropriate stakeholders.

1. Inquiries Involving SARCs. Notify the ARNG or ANG SAPR PM; the SAPR program office then notifies NG-J1-SAPR.

2. Inquiries Involving JFHQ-State VACs or SAPR VAs. Notify the supervisory SARC; the SARC then notifies the ARNG or ANG SAPR PM, and the SAPR program office then notifies NG-J1-SAPR.

(d) Report any and all allegations of unrestricted reports of sexual assault (to include attempts) to the appropriate MCIO or civilian law enforcement agency.

1. Inform TAG or the CG of the District of Columbia NG of all unrestricted reports declined by the MCIO or local law enforcement for considered referral to the NGB-JA/OCI.

2. Refrain from conducting internal command directed investigations on sexual assault (specifically, referrals to appointed command investigators or inquiry officers) or delaying immediate contact of the responsible law enforcement agency while attempting to assess the credibility of the report.

(2) The inquiry process will follow established adverse action, administrative inquiry, or investigative NG procedures (for example, NGB-JA/OCI or command-directed investigation for non-sexual misconduct allegations, or technician inquiries in accordance with reference d) to determine whether the D-SAACP certified SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA has completed one or more of the actions outlined in Attachment 4, paragraph b, of reference a, or otherwise failed to maintain suitability requirements in accordance with NG-specific guidance.

(3) If the commander finds, in consultation with HRO and State JA, there is a preponderance of evidence to support the allegation, the commander will then determine whether to suspend or revoke the D-SAACP certification.

(4) The commander will immediately notify the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA in writing when suspending or revoking a D-SAACP certification and provide a copy of the notification to the ARNG or ANG SAPR PM. This letter must include the following:

(a) Effective date of suspension or revocation of certification.

(b) Grounds for suspension or revocation, including the specific misconduct, ethical violation, substandard performance, professional or personal impairment, or the reason the commander lost faith and confidence in the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA to perform assigned duties.

(c) Direction for SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA to surrender their D-SAACP certificate and wallet identification card to the first person in the chain of command or supervisor within 24 hours of receipt of the letter.

(d) Description of the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA's right to appeal the decision to suspend or revoke certification in accordance with NG appeals procedures in paragraph 5.e.

(5) Upon receiving the commander's letter, the recipient SAPR PM immediately forwards a request to suspend or revoke the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA's D-SAACP certification, as well as a copy of the commander's letter, to NG-J1-SAPR.

(6) Upon receiving the SAPR PM's request, NG-J1-SAPR immediately will:

(a) Notify DoD SAPRO to take appropriate action to suspend or revoke D-SAACP certification.

(b) Take action to suspend or revoke access to DSAID.

(7) The commander provides a written report to the ARNG or ANG SAPR PM, as applicable, within three business days of concluding an inquiry. The report must document:

(a) Complaint received.

(b) Facts surrounding the complaint.

(c) Findings made during the inquiry process.

(d) Commander's decision to sustain, suspend, or revoke the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA's D-SAACP certification.

(8) Upon receiving the commander's written report, the SAPR PM will forward the report to NG-J1-SAPR.

(9) NG-J1-SAPR may initiate or continue the revocation process when the commander fails to seek revocation once a violation is identified; NG-J1-SAPR must coordinate with TAG or CG. If necessary, TAG or the CG may request an investigation by NGB-JA/OCI.

c. Non-Punitive Certification Closure. SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA certification may be closed in a non-punitive manner by command when the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA:

(1) Submits a written request for closure.

(2) No longer serves in the role of SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA.

(3) No longer is supervised in the role of SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA.

d. SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, and SAPR VA Self-Reporting. NG personnel performing the duties of a SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA will immediately self-report if involved in an incident that would invalidate their current National Agency Check (NAC), Service suitability, or commander or supervisor recommendation.

(1) SARCs. SARCs report to their respective:

(a) TAG, CG, or Wing Commander.

(b) SAPR PM.

(2) JFHQ-State VACs and SAPR VAs. JFHQ-State VACs and SAPR VAs report to their respective:

(a) Appointing commander.

(b) SARC.

e. Appeal of D-SAACP Certification Revocation. SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs, and SAPR VAs have the right to appeal a decision to revoke D-SAACP certification.

(1) The appeal request is submitted in writing to the next level in the revocation authority's chain of command; the appeal authority must be at the minimum rank of colonel.

(2) The appeal authority will review all documentation, interview pertinent personnel, and render a decision within 30 days of appeal request submission.

(3) The appeal authority's decision is final and not subject to further review.

f. Unfounded Complaint. If a complaint proves unfounded, the following steps are completed:

(1) The commander reinstates the SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA through re-issuing the appointment letter and submits a request to the SAPR PM for reinstatement of D-SAACP certification and reestablishment of DSAID access.

(2) Upon receiving the commander's request, the program office submits a request to NG-J1-SAPR to reinstate D-SAACP certification and reestablish DSAID access.

(3) Upon receiving the program office's request, NG-J1-SAPR submits a request to DoD SAPRO to reinstate D-SAACP certification. Once reinstated, NG-J1-SAPR reestablishes DSAID access.

Additionally, at the Wing level, the Wing SARC and Commander or Vice Commander

review all qualifications and applications. Inappropriate behavior by members in victim-sensitive positions (such as victim advocates) is immediately handled by the SARC in conjunction with the Commander or Vice Commander and member's supervisor. The procedures identified in CNGB Notice 0401 are followed to ensure the matter is investigated thoroughly and the appropriate measures are taken regarding the individuals certification. Service-specific instructions are followed to meet the requirement for the removal of Special Experience Identifier code following the revocation of the certification.

**4.7 Describe your progress in ensuring all SARC and SAPR VAs are D-SAACP certified prior to performing the duties of a SARC and SAPR VA.**

All potential NG SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs and SAPR VAs must follow the procedures as described in CNGB Notice 0401 to obtain D-SAACP certification. These procedures for meeting D-SAACP certification requirements are identified below:

1. Requirements for All Applicants. All NG applicants must complete applicable sections on DD Form 2950. The application includes:

a. Signed D-SAACP SARC or SAPR VA Code of Professional Ethics, as applicable.

b. Two signed letters of recommendations.

(1) SARCs and JFHQ-State VACs.

(a) Letter of recommendation signed by the commanding officer in the SARC or JFHQ-State VAC's chain of command at a minimum rank or grade of O-6 or GS-15. This letter includes the date the applicant's NAC background check was completed. ARNG and ANG commanders must comply with all additional suitability requirements of their respective Service.

(b) Letter of recommendation signed by the supervisor in the SARC or JFHQ-State VAC's chain of command at a minimum rank or grade of O-3, E-7, CW2, or GS-11.

(2) SAPR VAs.

(a) Letter of recommendation signed by the supervisory SARC.

(b) Letter of recommendation signed by the supervisor in the SAPR VA's chain of command at a minimum rank or grade of O-3, E-7, CW2, or GS-11. This letter includes the date the applicant's NAC background check was completed and Service-specific suitability requirements were met.

2. Requirements for New Applicants. In addition to the requirements in 5.a.(1), the application includes:

a. Documentation of 40 hours of National Guard Bureau SARC and SAPR VA Course, National Advocate Credentialing Program pre-approved training.

b. Memorandum verifying required hours of sexual assault victim advocacy experience for applicants to Levels II, III, and IV.

3. Requirements for Renewing Applicants. In addition to the requirements in 5.a.(1), the application includes:

a. Documentation of 32 hours of D-SAACP related continuing education, completed every two years.

(1) Prevention and Advocacy Training. NG applicants complete 30 hours of training in topics relevant to their role as a SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA.

(a) SARCs and JFHQ-State VACs receive refresher training from Sexual Assault Prevention and Response in the Directorate of Manpower and Personnel, National Guard Joint Staff (NG-J1-SAPR); the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO); the Services; or qualified civilian agencies and organizations.

(b) SAPR VAs receive refresher training from SARCs or SARC-identified approved alternative instruction.

(2) Ethics Training. NG applicants receive two hours of victim advocacy ethics training provided or approved by NG-J1-SAPR.

b. Memorandum verifying required hours of sexual assault victim advocacy experience for applicants seeking a higher level of certification.

Oversight of this process includes NG-J1-SAPR, ARNG and ANG SAPR PMs, Commanders and SARCs, as appropriate. To obtain D-SAACP certification, all necessary forms must be submitted to the NG-J1-SAPR NOVA liaison for submission. Communication remains open during this process until certification is obtained from NOVA.

As part of the NG SAPR metrics on GKO, the number of SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs and SAPR VAs that are D-SAACP certified are tracked. The PMs are responsible for sorting the NOVA list by state. This information is collected and updated on a quarterly basis and is used to create the Quarterly Reports available to each TAG and instrumental in identifying trends within the program.

To ensure ANG SAPR personnel receive and maintain their D-SAACP certification prior to performing their duties, all certification requirements information is maintained on the ANG SAPR website. Updates are made as necessary and reviewed on a regular basis to confirm that all SAPR personnel are properly certified prior to performing in their SAPR role.

The ARNG has the JFHQ-State SARC track the D-SAACP certification process for all SARCs and SAPR VAs assigned to them. Once certification is obtained, the SAPR personnel report their certification number to the JFHQ-State SARC for monitoring purposes and as a trigger to allow the individual to be assigned to provide victim advocacy.

A SARC will not assign a SAPR VA to a case until the certification process is complete and the individual has obtained D-SAACP certification.

SARC and SAPR VA D-SAACP identification numbers are included in DSAID for those personnel assigned cases. Tracking of certification renewal dates can be monitored in DSAID by NG-J1-SAPR and the JFHQ-State and Wing SARC.

**4.8 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, Medical Personnel).**

NG-J1-SAPR staff has the responsibility to update information for all NG JFHQ-State SARCS on the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline website. This information is updated regularly when contact information for SAPR personnel changes.

The JFHQ-State SARC is the point of contact for their state NG (ARNG and ANG). The ARNG SAPR PM provides state personnel updates required for the Safe Helpline contact information. The NG-J1-SAPR office point of contact makes all updates required on the Safe Helpline website.

**4.9 Describe your efforts to publicize various SAPR resources, such as DoD Safe Helpline, to all Service Members.**

From the NGB level to state and unit level, various methods were used to disseminate information on SAPR resources available to the Guard member. NG-J1-SAPR and NGB-PA coordinated efforts and developed a SAPR communication plan to establish standardized SAPR messaging and to identify how best to distribute the information. At the NGB level, PSAs were widely used and often broadcast on NGB's "On Every Front" and the Pentagon Channel. Taking advantage of an online publication to help advertise the DoD Safe HelpRoom, NG-J1-SAPR coordinated for a full page advertisement in three issues of the "GX", The Guard Experience Magazine.

Both the ARNG and ANG used a variety of efforts to publicize SAPR resources.

- Links to varying SAPR resources were placed and updated on every state NG website, NG Wing website and SharePoint sites. These links included the DoD Safe Helpline, DoD SAPRO, ARNG SHARP, ANG SAPR and NG SAPR homepage, and a host of local resources available based on the state or locality.
- Annual flyers, tri-folds and wallet cards were distributed at special events, activities, and varying times throughout the year to provide pertinent information on SAPR resources for a specific Wing, unit or location. Other material offered at these events included locally purchased items such as magnets, coffee cup holders and other similar merchandise to help publicize websites and other SAPR resources available to the NG member.
- During weekend drills, display tables were often set up and loaded with SAPR materials for Guard members to take. SAPR focused posters were exhibited on unit bulletin boards and around the base, armory, and facilities. These posters included information such as contact information on the DoD Safe Helpline, local crisis center line, Chaplain, DPH, SAPR VAs, Wing SARCs and JFHQ-State SARCs. Occasionally, SAPR posters were e-mailed to all wing members.
- To help publicize the DoD Safe Helpline, brochures were distributed at customer help desks, removable “pull-tabs” on the wing’s SAPR posters were available for unit members to pull and take with them, and phone and e-mail message systems provided relevant contact information.
- Facebook was another medium used to help inform Guard members of SAPR resources available, especially within local communities or regions.

**4.10 Describe your progress in ensuring victims are afforded their legal rights, protections, and services.**

The assigned SARC or SAPR VA who makes the initial contact with a victim of sexual assault often uses that meeting to explain DD Form 2910 and to inform the victim of all medical, legal, and reporting options available to them. These options include requesting an expedited transfer, initiating an MPO and CPO, and requesting an SVC. To ensure SAPR personnel are well versed on these topics, detailed information is provided and discussed during NG T32-specific Initial SARC and SAPR VA training. Checklists are also provided at the initial training to assist SARCs and SAPR VAs in providing the victim with all the resources and options available to them. These types of best practices are routinely shared during the Regional SAPRAC meetings.

During SARC and SAPR VA Refresher training, these topics, along with other updates are presented to adequately prepare NG SAPR personnel to provide the best support possible to the victim.

**4.11 Describe your progress to improve the victim care services at Joint Bases,**

## **in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components.**

By virtue of its unique structure as a state joint-service organization, the NG routinely demonstrates the collaboration and cooperation between the ARNG and ANG in varying operations and activities at home and abroad. The SAPR program is no exception. The SAPR Staff located within any state to include the JFHQ-State SARC, Wing SARCs, JFHQ-State VAC and all NG SAPR VAs are experts at maximizing limited state resources and accentuating the cross-service joint response capability for a victim of sexual assault. A situation unique to the NG is having a Soldier or Airmen that drills away from his or her home of record, sometimes driving many hours on drill weekends. At least three states are addressing this situation to ensure sexual assault victims and survivors receive timely support. These states have established a locator map which includes the home locations of all ARNG and ANG SAPR VAs within the state. Examples include:

- The CMD SARB mapped the geographical locations of over 115 credentialed VA's and developed an area coverage methodology to ensure border-to-border, cross component advocacy.
- The ID SAPR Office is developing a map of the state that documents the home of record of each of the SAPR VAs in order to ensure there is good coverage throughout the state. This will help in assigning a victim advocate to a survivor, ensuring they live in close proximity to each other for easier access.
- Nebraska NG posted a map of the state on their GKO website that identifies the locations of their victim advocates. It also includes the following disclaimer: "Although each SAPR VA is represented in a certain geographical or unit specific location, any SAPR VA is able to assist and refer a victim of sexual assault or domestic violence anywhere in the state to the appropriate resources."

In order to enhance the ability to respond promptly to the needs or wishes of a sexual assault victim, the victim advocate assigned to respond may be based on location rather than service affiliation.

Where applicable, such as at Hanscom Air Force Base in Massachusetts (MA) and Buckley Air Force Base in Colorado, the NG SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, and SAPR VA work to create or enhance existing relationships with other SAPR personnel located on the base. Although the precise manner and degree to which these relationships may grow are dependent upon the joint base or joint environment, provided below are several examples of how victim care services were improved at a joint base, joint environment and within a State Military Department.

- After having served as the MANG JFHQ-State Alternate SARC and years of experience at the joint level, the newly hired JFHQ-State VAC at the 66th Air Base Group immediately established new written policy to professionalize victim advocacy roles of the SARC and SAPR VA assigned to Hanscom AFB. The result

was standardized sexual assault response to victims, which improved the management and facilitated the coordination of care process for at-risk Guard members. The base also saw an increase in SAPR VAs by 200 percent by increasing the availability of the 40-hour mandatory initial training courses. The JFHQ-State VAC delivered a constant and effective training and response program by hiring six new facilitators to provide annual prevention training and mandatory unit level training. The JFHQ-State VAC also integrated community resources into the SAPR program, including Home Base Program, Jane Doe, Inc., and Project New Hope. These partnerships helped to offer additional services to the victims of sexual assault.

Improvements were also made in the area of awareness. The Hanscom SAPR website was established, along with a SAPR distribution email, and the creation of a Hanscom SAPR logo. An awareness and prevention training, "In Her Words," was provided for all E-7s and above to help create the sense of urgency for prevention and to increase risk identification and mitigation. Nationally recognized SMEs were invited to speak at the base on sexual assault. Every effort was made by the SAPR staff to offer a number of initiatives to engage the five SAPR LOEs.

- The CMD is a diverse, community-based organization composed of four pillars: the California Army National Guard, the California Air National Guard, the California State Military Reserve and the California Youth and Community Programs. The CMD SARB is an organization that not only excelled at meeting the requirements according to regulation, but through innovative ideas and collaborative efforts with the civilian community and throughout the State Military Department, expanded prevention efforts, assured compassionate victim response, and ensured perpetrators faced justice. These efforts, along with their SAAM events, resulted in a 69 percent drop in reported assaults, with reports in the last nine months involving cases older than seven years. The program's prevention successes demonstrate the trust inspired by the members of the CMD. Listed below are some of the initiatives they established.

- Appointed a full-time, trained sexual assault investigator in the Provost Marshall's Office (PMO) to track cases, expedite civil investigations, and obtain timely and accurate updates for victims.
- The PMO is instituting Live Scan for the SAPR VAs and SARCs. This system will provide continuous monitoring for persons in positions of trust, expanding the current process of checking for past improprieties.
- The team strengthened program services by producing a confidential client evaluation and incorporated a member feedback system as an essential element for program improvement.
- To increase victim support, three SJAs completed the SVC training and are now fully qualified and prepared to fulfill this role.

- The SARB mapped the geographical locations of the more than 115 credentialed SAPR VAs and developed an area coverage methodology to ensure border-to-border, cross component advocacy.
- Upon appointment, State SAPR VAs are provided response kits containing references, resources, checklists, and forms necessary for a rapid response.
- Working hand-in-hand with the California state legislative liaison and participating in hearings, the SARB helped to educate the state legislature on MST. The team also collaborated on Senate Bill 1422 language, which was recently signed into law by the governor. This bill mandates the referral of sexual assault allegations for investigation to the civilian law enforcement.
- Implemented a state award program to recognize the dedicated service of SAPR VAs.
- The Colorado JFHQ-State SARC created the Colorado NG Joint Services SART. This partnership exists between three DoD programs and include Buckley Air Force Base; 140th Fighter Wing, Colorado Air NG; and, JFHQ-CO ARNG. Through this team, military members receive care and services of seven SARCs, Alternate SARCs, and JFHQ-State VACs and 75 (AC, NG and Reserve) D-SAACP certified civilian and military victim advocates.

**4.12 Describe your progress in strengthening participation in an integrated victim services network of care.**

State SAPR personnel routinely coordinate with their DPH, Transition Assistance Advisor, State and unit Chaplains, State Surgeon and Medical Detachment, State SJAs among others within the state NG.

Another prime example of integration is the Connecticut (CT) Victim Support Team. In September 2013, the CTNG organized a Victim Support Team to provide military support in civilian courts to Guard members who are pursuing legal action against their assailants. The team consists of a JA, a Special Victims Investigator, JFHQ-State-SARC, SEEM, the JFHQ-State VAC, and the SAPR VA assigned to the case. The team's intent is to demonstrate to their commitment to the well-being of the Guard member, even when off duty. The team only provides moral support; they do not provide legal counsel. Since its inception, this team has supported four CT Guard members.

**4.13 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian victim response organizations to improve interoperability.**

As a community-based organization, the NG is uniquely designed for establishing partnerships with various organizations in virtually every community across this nation.

The strength of NG personnel is enhanced through the collaborative efforts of the numerous military, governmental and civilian agencies and organizations whose goal is to help support sexual assault victims.

- The state of IL is a prime example of the collaborative partnerships established between the NG and various organizations and agencies geared toward assisting the sexual assault victim in the recovery process. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Michael Reese Health Trust
- Health & Disability Advocates
- Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault and its subsidiaries
- Transitional Living Services Veterans
- Lindenwood University (Belleville), Education and Counseling Division
- The Chicago School of Professional Psychology
- Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
- St Louis Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC) (Suicide Prevention Coordinator, OIF and OEF Coordinator, MST Coordinator)
- Hines VAMC (Suicide Prevention Coordinator, OIF and OEF Coordinator)
- Marion VAMC (Suicide Prevention Coordinator, OIF and OEF Coordinator, MST Coordinator)
- Captain James A. Lowell (Suicide Prevention Coordinator, MST Coordinator)
- E. St. Louis, Springfield, Chicago, and Peoria Vet centers
- United States Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps
- NGB Psychological Health Program
- Illinois Connections for Families of the Fallen
- Braveheart Therapeutic Riding Center Lake and McHenry Veterans and Family Services
- McHenry County Mental Health Board

- National Able in Chicago
- Children Home + Aid in Granite City
- Chestnut Health Systems in Granite City
- More specifically, Illinois ARNG and ANG established MOUs to provide insight into the care and advocacy received by an Illinois Guard member. Through this increased communication, the intent is to better assess and support a sexual assault victim's needs. The basis of the MOU includes:
  - ✓ Illinois National Guard will:
    - Provide victims of sexual assault with basic referral information.
    - Notify the organization to arrange for free transportation of the sexual assault victim who agrees to receive support or services from that organization.
    - Provide a listing of resources available from the organization, to include telephone numbers and a general description of the services offered.
    - Provide information to the organization, as needed, on the resources available to victims of sexual assault provided by the ILNG, as well as other programs and agencies within the community.
  - ✓ Supporting Organizations (Growing Strong Sexual Assault Center, Safe Passage, Mutual Ground, Incorporated, The Center for Prevention of Abuse, The Vet Center Readjustment Counseling Services, and Prairie Center Against Sexual Assault) will:
    - Participate in military competence training provided by the ILNG SARCs.
    - Contact the JFHQ-State SARC immediately upon receiving an ILNG member referral and when a staff member identifies a victim of sexual assault as a member of the ILNG.
    - Provide the same services to a NG member who is sexually assault as they would to all other clients, in accordance with the wishes and needs of the victim.
    - Work with the JFHQ-State SARC, when needed, to train ILNG first responders on resources available and processes pertinent to the

effective care and support of victims.

- Maine (ME) SAPR staff opened the doors for additional cooperation with Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners, CLE, District and US Attorney's Offices, Victim Witness Specialist and other Victim Advocates. They also collaborate with ME VAMC's MST program and Vet Center Staff.
- Inaugural Retreat for Survivors of MST in Georgia. The Georgia NG in collaboration with Silver Lining Villages held a one-day retreat for 12 veterans of the Army, Army Reserve, ARNG, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. The women victims valued the Emotional Freedom Techniques or "tapping" sessions and the safe environment that was created. Recognizing that the stress of trauma from MST is a life-long battle, the retreat offered tools to reduce stress and a chance to interact with other survivors. The participants found the experience uplifting and life affirming. Receiving positive responses to a questionnaire, a second retreat is scheduled for two days based on recommendations from the participants.
- Collaborations with regional civilian SART. A majority of the States have established a relationship with their state SART. Listed below are several specific examples.
  - KYNG teamed up with the KY SART development committee to develop an SOP for establishing SARTs and Sexual Assault Interagency Committees across the state to ensure a multidisciplinary standard response in each community when responding to a sexual assault. This document was completed in mid-2014 and is now available for use across the state. The goal is to improve services in underserved communities and improve services and response for those Guard members who elect to pursue services outside the military in cases of sexual assault.
  - SCNG has teamed up with the SART in the Columbia SC area, which is comprised of local agencies that serve survivors of sexual assault. It is composed of agencies such as Richland County Sheriff's Department, Columbia Police Department, Ft Jackson SHARP, Palmetto Richland Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners and Campus Police from varying insitutions, among others.

Many of the relationships and collaborative efforts discussed in the Prevention Line of Effort are also relevant under this LOE. These examples identified above are a small sampling of the tremendous accomplishments made the NG SAPR personnel situated in the states. Cooperative agreements have been made with some colleges and universities allowing NG members who are sexually assaulted to receive medical care, to include a SAFE, regardless of their enrollment status at that institution.

**4.14 Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed**

**in a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, and challenges to the implementation of the policy. Documentation should be included as an appendix.**

All NG SAPR personnel who received the NG T32-specific initial SARC and SAPR VA training are provided with instruction on the timeliness of discussing the option of requesting an expedited transfer with the victim when they review the DD Form 2910 with the victim. No known specific challenges have been identified within the NG as it relates to implementing this program.

**4.14.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (does NOT involve a PCS), provide:**

**The number requested**

**The number approved as the victim requested**

**The number approved different than the victim requested**

**The number denied and a summary of why**

**The number moved within 30 days of approval**

**The number moved after 30 days of approval**

Within the ARNG, the following information pertaining to temporary and permanent unit and duty expedited transfers is provided:

The number requested: 14

The number approved as the victim requested: 14

The number approved different than the victim requested: 0

The number denied and a summary of why: 0

The number moved within 30 days of approval: 14

The number moved after 30 days of approval: 0

Within the ANG, the following information pertaining to temporary and permanent unit and duty expedited transfers is provided:

The number requested: 5

The number approved as the victim requested: 4 approved; 1 Pending

The number approved different than the victim requested: 0

The number denied and a summary of why: 0

The number moved within 30 days of approval: 4

The number moved after 30 days of approval: 1

**4.14.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (does involve a PCS move), provide:**

**The number requested**

**The number approved as the victim requested**

**The number approved different than the victim requested**

**The number denied and a summary of why**

**The number moved within 30 days of approval**

<b>The number moved after 30 days of approval</b>
No PCS moves were requested in the National Guard.
<b>4.15 Describe your efforts to implement and enhance first responder training (e.g. sexual assault health care providers).</b>
Although the NG does possess organic medical units, at present, these medical personnel are not trained as sexual assault health care providers. CNGB policy currently in staffing places the responsibility for training Guard healthcare personnel with the NG Joint Surgeon's office in concert with guidance from the active duty Army and Air Force health affairs directives.
<b>4.16 List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure you took to remedy the situation.</b>
There are no known Guard members whose care was hindered due to the lack of SAFE kits or timely access to laboratory testing.
<b>4.17 Provide the following information about coverage for Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations for all Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs):</b> <b>A list of MTFs with the number and hours of emergency room coverage</b> <b>The number of full-time Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) assigned at each MTF under your respective jurisdiction that operates an emergency room 24 hours per day</b> <b>A list of the number of qualified SAFE examiners by MTF, listed separately by employees and contractors, if any</b> <b>The number and types of providers (i.e. registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, medical doctor, physician assistant, independent duty corpsman)</b> <b>The dates of Service-certification to perform these exams (and/or national certification date) by provider</b> <b>The number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) assigned for sexual assault examiner response per facility and the types of providers assigned to those FTEs</b> <b>A listing of all MOU/MOA to provide SAFE services, with the location, distance from the facility, and execution and termination dates for each agreement</b> <b>How many SAFE kits were processed and results used to inform command action</b>
The NG does not possess Medical Treatment Facilities for T32 operations and SANE. Coordination is made with civilian medical facilities, local rape crisis centers and other resources to provide medical care to the victim of sexual assault. All attempts are made to include facilities which perform sexual assault forensic exams. The NG does

not process SAFE kits.
<p><b>4.18 Provide information about any problems or challenges that have been encountered with MTFs during the previous year and the actions taken to improve the program or services.</b></p>
N/A to the NG as MTF’s do not exist within the structure.
<p><b>4.19 Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.</b></p>
<p>The NG will continue to assess the effectiveness of the various aspects within the SAPR program. As necessary, courses of actions will be designed using an integrated approach to ensure the NG, as a joint-service entity, provides consistent, reliable, effective, timely, and competent support and resources to the victims of sexual assault.</p> <p>A primary goal is to publish CNGB Instruction, “<i>Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program</i>,” within the first quarter of FY15. This publication will establish NG SAPR policies and define roles and responsibilities. Also expected in the first quarter of FY15 is the release of the “<i>NG 2014 – 2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy</i>”. In the second quarter of FY15, the anticipated CNGB Manual, “<i>Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures</i>,” is expected to be published. This publication will ensure standardization of the existing NG SAPR procedures.</p> <p>A review of the existing training program is ongoing to ensure it continues to meet DoD SAPRO core competencies and learning objectives. As mentioned earlier, another course, T32-specific SAPR Commander’s Course, is under development.</p>
<p><b>5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”</b></p>
<p><b>5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.”</b></p>
<p>In FY13, the NG developed the series of joint metrics and measurements listed below to monitor and assess the NG SAPR program’s effectiveness according to the DoD Strategic Plan 5 LOEs as they are measureable within the NG. Collaborative work with the service directorates produced a dashboard of SAPR metrics with targeted thresholds and performance minimums. By analyzing the dashboard data, NG is able to determine the states that are performing at optimal levels. NGB is able to share the information with the state leadership and support TAG efforts to have an effective program. Criteria are being developed to determine what remedial and corrective action will occur based on whether or not there are repetitive issues or concerns with an individual state. Staff Assistance Visits (SAVs), additional training, or leadership engagement may be possible remedies. This information is collected and updated on a quarterly basis and is used to create the Quarterly Reports available to each TAG</p>

and is instrumental in identifying trends within the program. The NG SAPR Dashboard Requirements include:

#### LOE- Prevention

- Annual unit level SAPR and SHARP Training for ARNG ANG.
- Annual Leadership Training.
  - All training data for the ARNG is entered into, and ANG wings provide training data to ANG PM through GKO website submission.

#### LOE – Investigation

- Number of Investigators on orders with OCI to conduct sexual assault investigations.\*
- Investigators trained to conduct SA investigations.
  - Number of investigators who completed special sexual assault investigator training at Ft. Leonard Wood, MO.
- Number of OCI investigations conducted.\*
- Number of cases vetted by OCI for investigation.\*
- Timeline for investigations to be initiated.\*
- Timeline for investigative report to be sent to the requesting state following collection of all evidence.\*

***\*Data points are tracked by NGB-JA/OCI and not included on the Dashboard***

#### LOE – Accountability

- Unrestricted Cases Investigated.
  - Referral to Investigative Agency entered in DSAID by SARC.
- Unrestricted Cases Not Investigated.
  - No referral to investigative Agency entered in DSAID by SARC.

#### LOE – Advocacy

- All SARCs and SAPR VAs Certified.

- All SARCs and SAPR VAs have applied for D-SAACP. PMs responsible for sorting NOVA listing by state.

### LOE – Assessment

- Unrestricted Cases entered correctly with all available elements complete in DSAID.
  - Cases entered into DSAID within 48 hours of report received.
    - ✓ Victim Demographics include date of birth, gender, race, affiliation, duty status, pay grade, and whether the victim was in the military at time of assault
    - ✓ Subject Data include gender, subject type, and affiliation.
    - ✓ Incident Detail complete with the exception of type of offense investigated
- JFHQ-State SARCs and Wing SARCs are certified, credentialed and have DSAID access
- JFHQ-State SARCs conduct monthly CMG
  - CMG Agenda and minutes are prepared in the proper format and uploaded into GKO Portal by 15<sup>th</sup> of each month.

Other important assessment activities include the regular monitoring of the D-SAACP certification requirements, the number of SAPR personnel assigned, and positions that are vacant due to deployments or turnover.

The NG SAPR program is only as effective as the SAPR programs that exist in the States. Staff Assistance Visits (SAVs) are conducted by NGB staff by invitation from state leadership and are not viewed as inspections, compulsory, or punitive. The intent of the SAV is to provide assistance and guidance before the program becomes dysfunctional or suffers any serious problems. NGB works with the States to strengthen the weakest areas and implement best practice features that might be missing. Over the past three fiscal years, a total of five SAVs were requested and conducted to include one SAV in FY 2014. The criteria for identifying when a SAV will be offered are listed below:

- SAPR Personnel Vacancy
  - Any state that has the JFHQ SARC position vacant more than two months may be scheduled for a SAV.

- Adverse SAPR incidents involving the JFHQ SARC or key SAPR personnel may initiate a SAV.
- Any state which has not met the minimum requirements for SARC or VA appointments for more than three months.
- SAPR Metrics Targets.
  - States that are red in seven or more NG-J1-SAPR Dashboard measurements will be assessed for a SAV. The minimum activity will consist of the SAV Pre-Site Protocol.
  - States that are scoring below expectations on two or more of the DoD SAPR metrics will initiate SAV Pre-Site protocol.
- Program Manager Initiated. The PMs of the Service Directorates may request the assistance of NG-J1-SAPR to conduct a SAV of a state or command. The PM making the request must identify the areas of distress or dysfunction that have been identified and expectations for the visit.
- State Requests.
  - TAG of any state or Commanding General of District of Columbia NG may request a SAV from NG-J1-SAPR. The identified issues will determine the length of the visit.
  - The JFHQ-State SARC may request support from the NG-J1-SAPR, but cannot initiate a SAV request. The state leadership must be aware of and in full support of the onsite activities of the SAV team.
  - Wing SARCs should work through the ANG SAPR PM in order to request a SAV for the Wing. The PM will work with the SARC and the Wing leadership before initiating a request to NG-J1-SAPR. Wing leadership must be in full support of the SAV.

NG-J1-SAPR initiates and participates in all official NGB SAVs. The Service Directorate PMs are invited to participate in as many SAVs as possible. States may request specific activities that may not require PM involvement. To assist the States, NG-J1-SAPR developed a SARC Self-Inspection Checklist. This checklist is used to help assess the overall health of the state SAPR program, as well as identifying areas in compliance and those areas not in compliance with DoD, Service or NGB policy or procedures.

Both ARNG and ANG commanders are required to use the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Equal Opportunity Climate (DEOCS) Survey to assist them in

monitoring the climate and identifying attitudes and behaviors that are damaging within their units. This tool was used to help determine the specific needs of the units and assisted the commanders in developing the strategies to address those needs.

Other assessment steps taken within the states include:

- Ongoing communications with victims' commanders regarding monthly case status updates and review of command responsibilities.
- Ongoing communications with SAPR VAs regarding victim concerns and status.
- Review of After Action Reports and feedback on SAPR Stand Down Training events and unit level trainings.
- Using specific ARNG or ANG self-inspection checklists for the SAPR Program.
- ANG participates in quarterly CAIB with Wing Commander and other CAIB members addressing SAPR data.
- Active participation in the monthly CMGs chaired at the state JFHQ.
- Evaluation of feedback from state Guard members regarding efficacy or suggestions for improving prevention and response.
- Participation in any Service-specific IG program inspections to assess compliance with applicable Service of DoD regulations and instructions.

**5.2 Describe your oversight activities that assess the SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General inspections), and other activities.**

To meet the intent in the DoD 2013 Strategic Plan to establish NGB measure for tracking referrals for investigation of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault, NG-J1-SAPR and NGB JA identified investigation and accountability measures. Once NGB leaders, Service components, and NG State leaders vetted these measures, the decision was made to leverage the GKO SAPR Dashboard to report and display the investigation and accountability metrics for the States. NG-J1-SAPR collaborated with the NGB Strategic Management Systems staff members to develop the system processes for these metrics. Additionally, process instructions are being established to ensure consistency in reporting. Once these processes are complete, the NG will begin collecting State investigation and accountability metrics. This will enable our ability to ensure all reports of sexual assault are being processed and followed through to their completion.

- SAPR Metrics Targets.

- States that are red in seven or more NG-J1-SAPR Dashboard measurements are assessed for a SAV. The minimum activity will consist of the SAV Pre-Site Protocol.
- States that scored below expectations on two or more of the DoD SAPR metrics will initiate SAV Pre-Site protocol.

#### NGB-JA/SVC Comparative Study.

Periodically, NGB-JA/SVC conducts comparative studies on the following:

- Number of cases referred to Regional NG SVCs.
- Number of NG sexual assault cases reported through DSAID.
- Number of cases referred to MCIOs or NGB/JA/OCI.

Using these data, they are then able to determine usage of the SVC program by region or case characterization. With the goal of providing NG victims of sexual assault with every resource available to them, steps are then taken to determine why there may be low usage of the SVC. Based on this information, measures are taken to address the factors and to increase awareness of the SVC program and improve victim confidence in this assistance.

The ARNG SHARP PM used the DTMS, Directors Personnel Readiness Overview (DPRO), and DSAID to track training metrics.

ANG Wing SARCs conducted random evaluations of members' knowledge on SAPR program policies such as reporting options, the names of their SARC and SAPR VAs, who can take reports, and who has to report, by going out to the squadrons unannounced to ask questions. The self-inspections conducted using the MICT checklist were monitored and reviewed frequently, and updated as required. Deficiencies identified during this inspection were addressed in a timely manner.

### **5.3 Describe your efforts to ensure integrity of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.**

Quality control oversight and review of DSAID data is the full time responsibility by the DSAID System Manager. In conjunction with ARNG and ANG PMs, accuracy and completeness of data entry by SARCs is monitored on a daily basis by NG-J1-SAPR. The NG-J1-SAPR office provides oversight for the NG use of the database. Access to DSAID is strictly limited to SARCs who have successfully completed the required training, background checks, and certification requirement; a process closely monitored by the NG-J1-SAPR office. Issues regarding DSAID are coordinated primarily with the ARNG and ANG PMs. Weekly or monthly DSAID updates were provided to the

SARCs or when coming to the attention of the PMs.

The ARNG reported cases are entered into DSAID by the JFHQ-State SARC or JFHQ-State VAC. Case entry is monitored for accuracy and timeliness by both the NG-J1-SAPR DSAID PM and ARNG SHARP PM. If a sexual assault occurs on T10 status, but is not reported until the victim returns to T32 status, the JFHQ-State SARCs will enter the T10 case into DSAID in addition to cases that occur, and are reported on T32 status.

The ANG reported cases are entered into DSAID by the Wing SARC and is closely monitored for accuracy and data entry timeliness by both the SAPR DSAID program manager and the ANG SAPR PM. As the overall SAPR PM for the state NG under the TAG, the JFHQ-State SARC is notified of all ANG sexual assault reports by the Wing SARC to ensure both ARNG and ANG sexual assault reports are reported to state leadership, as appropriate for the type of report made.

Both ARNG and ANG keep HQDA and USAF informed and worked closely to appropriately and accurately track any cases that occurred in T10 status.

**5.4 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in FY14. Include documentation in the appendix.**

In FY14, in response to the DoD SAPR Strategic Plan, 20 April 2013, the Army and NGB were tasked to “Assess SHARP training applicability for Army National Guard due to state vs. Federal differences, structure, and authorities.” The survey and feedback period began on April 18, 2014 and ended on May 9, 2014. ARNG SAPR personnel and state leadership were asked to participate in the survey. The survey consisted of 21 core competency questions, three “open” questions and one “yes” – “no” question. The platform used was the Joint Services Support (JSS) System. The total number of participants was 451. The breakdown was as follows:

36 = JFHQ SARCs  
24 = JFHQ VACs  
7 = Alternate JFHQ SARCs  
10 = Not a SARC or SAPR VA  
374 = SHARP/SAPR VAs

**Survey Summary.**

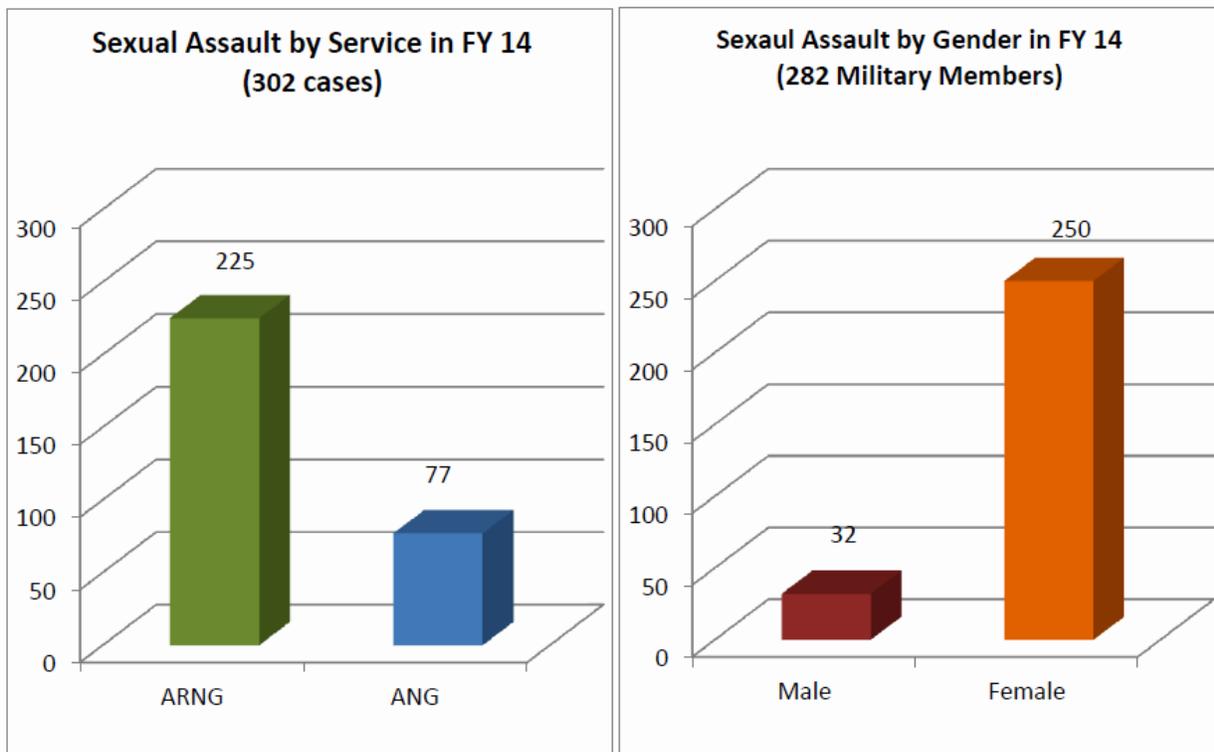
- Survey participant responses and state senior leaders’ feedback were instrumental in gauging applicability of the 80-hour SHARP Training for ARNG SAPR personnel.
- Currently, JFHQ SARCs and JFHQ VACs are required to attend both the 80-hour SHARP training and the NGB 40-hour training. Brigade and Battalion level ARNG SARCs and SHARP/SAPR VAs only attend the 80-hour SHARP training.

- The responses from the survey participants appear to indicate the desire for a more robust emphasis on T32 structure, authorities, and processes within the SHARP training.
- The number of responses to Question #19, which did not contain a specific T32 equity, were significantly higher in the "Extremely Well/Somewhat Well" category, than for any other question that included a T32 focus.

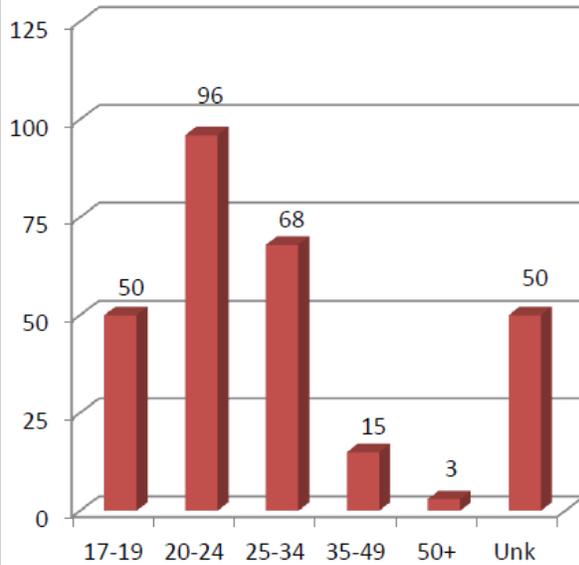
Graphs on the responses to the SHARP Course Survey are provided in Appendix A.

NG sexual assault victim demographics. The charts that follow depict the following demographics of the victims of sexual assault reported to the NG leadership in FY14:

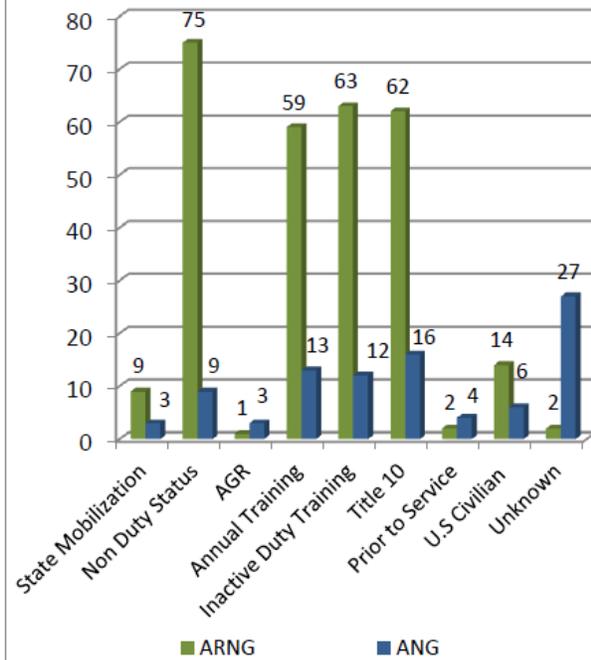
- Sexual Assault by Service
- Sexual Assault by Gender
- Victim Age at Time of Incident
- Duty Status by Service at Time of incident
- Victim Rank at Time of Incident by Service
- Report Type by Service
- Victim's Race by Service
- Latency of Report by Service



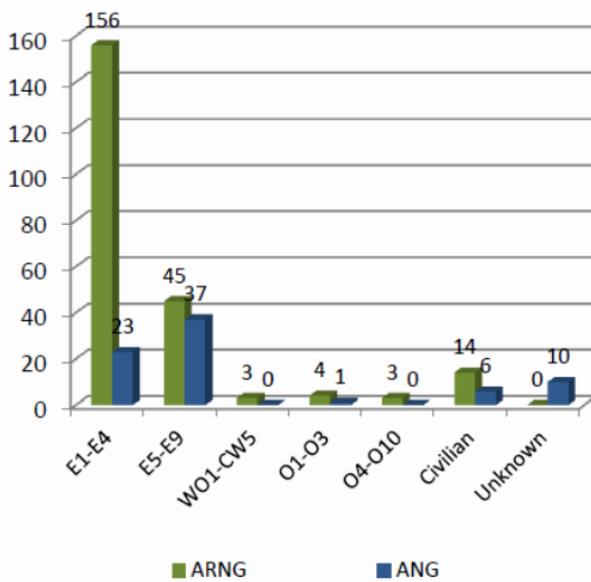
**Victim Age at Time of Incident in FY 14  
(282 Military Members)**



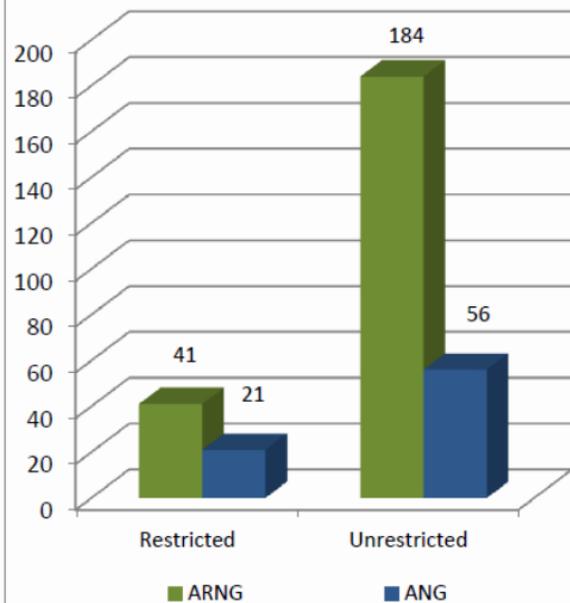
**Duty Status by Service at Time of Incident in FY 14  
(380 Cases)**

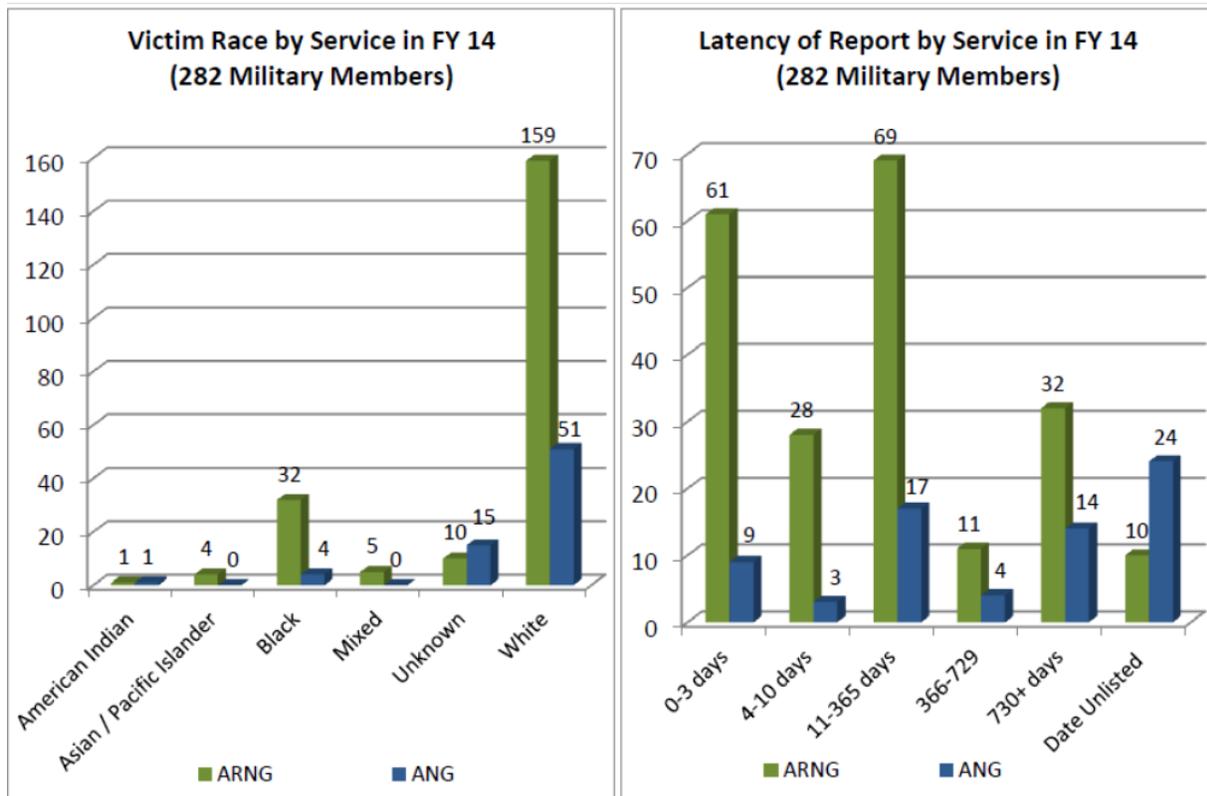


**Victim Rank at time of Incident by Service in FY 14  
(302 cases)**



**Report Type by Service in FY 14  
(302 Cases)**





**5.5 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a SARC Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or restructuring of military table of organization; addition of skill identifiers.**

Not applicable to the NG. This is a Service function and ARNG and ANG follow Army and Air Force MOS and Air Force Specialty Code requirements for special skill identifiers.

**5.6 Describe your efforts to assess the feasibility of incorporating sexual assault prevention training in Family Readiness, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), and Substance Abuse programs to enhance FAP and SAPR collaboration and training.**

NG-J1-SAPR office recently began dialogue with the NG Family Program Office to discuss the incorporation of SAPR related messaging and training within their program. This would have an overall reaching effect, as information would be made available to families in need at the Family Assistance Centers located throughout each state.

The Family Advocacy Program is specific to active duty, however, many SARCs have collaborated or established relationships with the service-specific substance abuse

programs within their states to examine the relationship to alcohol and drug facilitated sexual assaults.

**5.7 Describe your plans for FY15 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the SAPR program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).**

The NG adheres to DoD policy and procedures and develops policy, procedures and training based on these requirements. In FY15, the goal of the NG is to solidify the NG SAPR requirements as Joint Force standards for all members on T32 duty status. The publication of the CNGB Instruction, defining NGB's SAPR policy and roles and responsibilities, and the CNGB Manual, providing NG SAPR program procedures will play a major role in accomplishing this objective.

The NG will continue to recognize those requirements that are Service-specific with which the ARNG and ANG must comply. These areas include personnel record management and recruiting and retention.

**5.8 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability.**

Individual JFHQ-State SARC and personnel associated with the state SAPR program collaborate with civilian organizations to improve interoperability to assist in the assessment of the NG SAPR program progress within that state. An example is the RI Sexual Violence Prevention Planning Committee which was created by the RI Department of Health. This collaboration, consisting of the RI military (JFHQ-State SARC), institutions of higher learning (all state colleges), Rape Crisis Centers (Day One), RICADV, Homeless Veterans Agencies, focus groups, etc., meet bi-monthly to assess prevention efforts statewide. RI Rape Prevention & Education State System Evaluation Capacity Assessment was conducted last year and action is being taken to increase the impact of prevention training in various venues. Through this collaboration, 40 community partners attended Green Dot training and are using their methodologies throughout the state.

**5.9 Describe your future plans for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.**

The NG will accomplish this task by publishing the CNGB Instruction and CNGB Manual for T32 specific policy guidance, which will establish NG SAPR policy, roles and responsibilities, and procedures for Guard members on T32 duty status.

A greater emphasis will be placed on the role of the SAPRAC to capture best practices on the new section area of GKO for sharing best practices to all the states. These practices, along with identified accomplishments and challenges within the SAPR program will be shared with NG-J1-SAPR, and ARNG and ANG PMs for recommendations.

## **6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy**

### **6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate sexual assault information (e.g., SAFE Helpline, hotline phone numbers and internet websites) to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the DoD.**

In a collaborative effort between NG-J1-SAPR and NGB-PA, a SAPR Communication Plan was developed for FY14. The purpose of this plan was to provide an engagement strategy and consistent messages for the NG's SAPR program. This plan communicated the DoD's efforts to enable military readiness by establishing a culture free of sexual assault. It included top line and key messages for the NG SAPR program. It further described five themes, which corresponded to the five LOEs. The PA strategy and tactics were further defined in the categories of command information, public information, community engagement, plans and policy, and NGB-PA Synchronization. This FY14 plan is currently under review for revision as required to meet the requirements for FY15.

NG-J1-SAPR provides input and monitors the SAPR section on the NGB's JSS System website. This site is a gateway for Guard members and their families. In addition to SAPR, the programs supported by JSS include:

- Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program
- Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve
- National Guard Family Programs
- National Guard Financial Management Awareness Program
- Psychological Health Program
- Transition Assistance Program
- Financial Management Awareness Program
- Joining Community Forces

The SAPR JSS website has both a public and restricted site. The public site provides hyperlinks to Safe Helpline, DoD SAPRO website, and to important SAPR and DPH staff contacts, such as the JFHQ-State SARCs, JFHQ-State VACs, and DPHs in each state. Hyperlinks lead the reader to pages that will provide more help, answer frequently asked questions, and describe how the NG SAPR policy protects the Guard member. For the SAPR Staff, pertinent information may be uploaded. This information includes details on upcoming events such as Victim Advocate Training, Post-Deployment briefings; announcements such as monthly webinar schedules; and,

recent blog posts. This site also offers helpful information for the Guard member on:

- Identifying the Common Factors of Sexual Assault
- Bystander Intervention
- Victim Advocacy
- Report an Incident

Another resource maintained at the NGB level is the Joint Staff NG SAPR page on GKO, a US Government Information system built on SharePoint. On the homepage, links are provided to all readers to access DoD SAPRO, Army SHARP, Air Force SAPR, ARNG SHARP, ANG SAPR, NGB SAPRAC, and the newly created State's Best Practices. Although primarily for use by SAPR personnel, DoD employees, and senior leaders in the states, it is available by using the Common Access Card (CAC). The site offers access to a map of the locations and contact numbers for NGB SVCs, and relevant SAPR policies and instructions, including SecDef, DoD, NGB, ARNG, and ANG initiatives.

The JFHQ-State SARC and ANG Wing SARCs are required to standardize email and voice-mail messaging for their contact information. As a best practice, the DoD Safe Helpline is the standard referral on all voice mail messages. The states also developed their own internal websites and help-lines where NG members may turn to for local response in a time of crisis. Many of the partnerships created within the communities offer tremendous opportunities to post information and to provide briefings on the services provided and resources available within the JFHQ-State SAPR program.

Some additional avenues used to distribute information on individual Service and available resources at the local level have been:

- SAPR marketing items, handouts, educational pamphlets, and PSAs
- SAPR posters, flyers, newsletters, information boards
- SAPR business cards, wing wallet cards
- Social media, SAPR websites, articles in local newspapers
- SharePoint
- Posting the DoD Safe Helpline and embedding SAPR website pages on their State's NG website

## **6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of specialized**

**medical and mental health care policy for sexual assault victims. If applicable, provide a copy of your updated implementation plan in the appendix.**

In accordance with applicable Federal, State and Territory laws, guidance and regulation, and in partnership with the NG-J1-SAPR Program, the NG Psychological Health Program has licensed, mental health counselors ready and available to support and refer airmen and soldiers to appropriate resources to mitigate the physical and mental after effects associated with a sexual assault or threat.

MTFs within DoD Health Affairs are accessible to NG when the Guard member is on active duty orders, covered by TRICARE, and are located and accessible within a state member's locale. MOU's and MOAs are developed with local civilian or Veteran Affairs facilities to provide medical and mental health care to the victim of sexual assault, when qualifying for services.

**6.3 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:**

**The record of dispositions of unrestricted reports.**

**General education for correction of military records when victims experience retaliation.**

Section 1723 of NDAA FY14 mandates the retention of DD Form 2910, "*Victim Reporting Preference Statement*," and DD Form 2911, "*DoD Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Report*," for fifty years for both Restricted and Unrestricted cases. This mandate was reinforced by the SecDef memo, "*Fifty-Year Retention of Forms Related to Reports of Sexual Assault*," dated 23 July 2014. Retention of Records as directed by the NDAA and the SecDef memo also applies to records for incidents reported during T32 status. For all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault, the DD 2910 form is uploaded into DSAID by the owning SARC and is maintained according to DoD guidance. DD Forms 2910 for Restricted Reports are maintained by the owning SARC under double lock for the required 50 years. All victims receive their own copy of the signed DD 2910.

In most cases where the sexual assault occurs and is reported on T32 status, the DD Form 2911 is not used by civilian hospitals or clinics. If the assault occurred while on active duty orders, the originating active duty SARC may provide a case transfer within DSAID to the gaining T32 SARC and all records maintained in DSAID are included with the case transfer information.

**6.4 Provide an update on your progress in modifying policy provisions for general education campaign for correction.**

The ARNG and ANG follow their Service-specific guidance and directives related to this issue.

**6.5 Describe your efforts to sustain policy for General or Flag officer review of**

**and concurrence in adverse administrative actions and separation of victims making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY14.**

This policy is identified in the CNGB Instruction currently in its final staffing process prior to implementation. TAG serves as the final reviewing officer for adverse administrative actions and separation of victims of sexual assault making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault.

**7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives**

**7.1 Enhancing Commander Accountability—Describe your progress in developing methods of assessing commander effectiveness in establishing command climates of dignity and respect. Include efforts made by your Service to incorporate SAPR prevention and victim care principles in their commands, and efforts made to hold them accountable.**

The ARNG complied with the methods identified in the Secretary of the Army memorandum dated September 27, 2013, directing the enhancement of the Evaluation Reporting System to assess how officers and NCOs are meeting their commitments, and to hold them accountable:

- The ARNG incorporated character comments into the NCOER/OER (“Assessing Officers and Noncommissioned Officers and Fostering Climates of Dignity and Respect and on Adhering to the SHARP Program”) to ensure that the ARNG better evaluates, and holds accountable, its officers and NCOs with regard to their performance in establishing appropriate climates of dignity and respect and their adherence to SAPR principles.

The ANG complied with the methods identified in the Acting Secretary of the Air Force memorandum dated October 28, 2013, to assess commanders and hold them accountable:

- Modification to feedback evaluation forms. All Airmen will be held responsible for contributing, NCOs and officers with creating, and commanders for ensuring a healthy unit climate.
- Increase the frequency of required climate assessments.
- Requirement for commanders to brief their immediate supervisor and unit members on climate assessment results.
- Transition the current Unit Climate Assessment to the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey.
- Establish a Special Interest Item for the Inspector General new Unit Effectiveness Inspection system.

**7.2 Ensuring Safety—Describe your efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve SAPR training for members of the military serving in recruiting organizations, Military Entrance Processing Stations, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps. Include measures taken by your Service to select, train, and oversee recruiters, disseminate SAPR program information to potential and actual recruits, and how your Service has incorporated SAPR program information in ROTC environments and curricula.**

ARNG Recruiter emphasis:

- Focused on efforts to complete evaluation of Stand-down screenings.
- Guard Strength Maintenance Division created “Smart Cards” to give to potential recruits.
- Content – Professional Recruiter/Recruit relationship, DoD and State Safe Helpline, State SARC phone number.
- Recruit Sustainment Program delivers a 3-hr block of SAPR/SHARP information to all new recruits prior to attending Basic Combat Training.

ANG Recruiter Emphasis:

- ANG received their toll-free number October 1, 2013.
- Recruiters are required to brief applicant, and both must sign the “ANG Statement of Conduct Form”.
- “Recruiter Reporting Card” contains toll-free number and ethics.
- Recruits received “Rights and Duties of ANG Trainee” briefing prior to BMT and Technical Training School (non-prior service).
- These requirements were updated in ANG Instruction 36-2002 & ANG Instruction 36-2101.

**7.3 Evaluate Commander SAPR Training—Describe your progress in developing core competencies and learning objectives for Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted Leader SAPR training. If your Service has completed an assessment of newly established core competencies and learning objectives, explain findings and recommendations.**

Implementation of a newly developed T32 specific NG SAPR Commander’s Course will begin in FY15. Pre-command training and Senior Enlisted training for NG Traditional members has always been dependent on the ability of the Guard member to participate in extensive pre-command course work as a dual civilian/military

member. The specific T32 pre-command training is capable of being delivered during a two-day time frame by trained SARCs, SAPR VAs, and other subject matter experts within the state operations to include JAG, Chaplains, SVCs, and special investigators. The core competencies and learning objectives are based on the assessment that T32 resources and processes for investigations and accountability for sex offenders, is often based on state laws and statutes that do not include active duty resources or UCMJ directives. The assessment of core competencies for T32 commanders indicated the need for specific command training that utilizes real situations encountered while functioning in T32 status.

- The ARNG requires all Senior Leaders in the ARNG to attend Tier 1 SHARP training.
- ANG Commanders and Senior NCOs receive the same annual SAPR training given to all members of the wing. Some SARCs began offering one-on-one training with new Commanders as part of their immersion training.

**7.4 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods— Describe your implementation plan and methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, federal partners, Military Services, NGB advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.**

The NG SAPRAC is the primary instrument for collecting and disseminating best practices among the NG SARCs through the states. During the regional and national level meetings, the SAPRAC representatives have a forum that exists to share a host of information, such as best practices, and lessons learned. This information is subsequently shared among all the SAPR personnel with the states.

Additionally, as part of the NGB Prevention Strategy alignment with DoD SAPRO's Prevention Strategy, NG is in the process of identifying personnel to monitor and encourage participation in a NG T32 specific Community of Practice on DoD's SAPR Connect resource utilizing MilSuite as an overall DoD forum for sharing both internally and externally with partners, advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.

Through the many relationships developed between the NG SAPR personnel and their community partners, these best practices and lessons learned are shared with a larger audience. Routinely, members of the NG SAPR staff are asked to provide briefings, participate in forums, provide training, and participate in a host of events where there is an exchange of information with SAPR professionals from many organizations and agencies.

Additionally, both the ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR offices conduct monthly teleconferences with SARCs to discuss a variety of information to include best practices. This information is disseminated to the field through emails, posting it on the GKO SAPR, ANG SAPR and ARNG SHARP websites, and during initial and refresher

training.

**7.5 Improving Response & Victim Treatment—Describe your efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command. Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.**

To improve response and victim treatment by their peers, co-workers, and chains of command with the NG, the following initiatives were implemented.

- Execution of Service – specific directives set by Departments of the Army and Air Force and implementation of program initiatives developed to improve response and victim treatment. This is a SecDef initiative.
- Increased training focus on how tolerating or ignoring sexual assault is contrary to the Military’s Core Values and a renewed emphasis encourages greater Bystander Intervention in preventing sexual assaults. Through greater subject accountability for substantiated case investigations, the NG efforts by NGB-JA/OCI improved response to victims and encouraged increased reporting of sexual assault incidents.
- Released NG’s updated CNGBI 1303.01A, *“Expedited Transfer, Reassignment, or Removal of National Guard Members Due to an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault”*, 06 August 2014, to provide additional options and guidance for victim response involving T32 sexual assaults.
- Employed Sexual Assault Awareness Month Public Service Announcements to destigmatize victimization and increase efforts to encourage incident reporting.
- Re-emphasized the SecDef directive to use Command Climate surveys within 120 days of assuming command to evaluate current climate and increase awareness of any ongoing problems within a previous command.
- Enhanced sensitivity training by peers, co-workers, and chains of command at all training venues, including PME, annual sexual assault prevention stand-downs and professional development venues to recognize victim blaming statements and perceptions that would discourage reporting and influence treatment of victims. Evaluations are solicited after every training event.
- Engaged SARCs for review of the DoD Survivor Experience Survey prior to being offered to sexual assault survivors. SARCs reviewed content with the intent of determining whether the survey was appropriate and specific to include T32 survivors, in addition to examining content to prevent or minimize any possibility of re-victimization.

- The NG continued to educate Guard members on their roles and responsibilities in creating and maintaining a climate of dignity and respect through their annual refresher training sessions, commander led engagements, Newcomers Orientations, Staff Assistance Visits, and additional unit training settings.

**7.6 Enhancing Protections—Describe your efforts to update policies allowing for the administrative reassignment or expedited transfer of a member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense. Include your Service’s efforts to account for both the interests of the victim and the accused.**

CNGB Instruction 1303.01A, “*Expedited Transfer, Reassignment, or Removal of National Guard Members Due To an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault*” was recently updated and published on 06 August 2014.

The purpose of this instruction is as follows: “This instruction establishes policy and assigns responsibilities to expedite the transfer of National Guard T32 Guard members IAW reference a, who file an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault IAW reference b. This instruction also implements the statutory authority permitting an appropriate commanding officer (CO) to temporarily and administratively reassign or remove a T32 Guard member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense IAW reference c.”

Reference a: DoD Instruction 6495.02, 28 March 2013, Change 1, 12 February 2014, “*Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures*”

Reference b: DoD Directive 6495.01, 23 January 2012, Change 1, 30 April 2013, “*Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*”

Reference c: PL 113-66, Subtitle B, § 1713, “*Temporary Administrative Reassignment or Removal of a Member on Active Duty Accused of Committing a Sexual Assault or Related Offense*”

**7.7 Improving Victim Legal Support—Describe your efforts to establish a special victim’s advocacy program that provides legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service’s measures of effectiveness for this program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other services.**

As described in section 3, NG SVCs are now available to eligible victims of sexual assault to provide confidential legal representation related to issues that may arise as a result of being sexually assaulted. A “*Notification of National Guard Special Victims’ Counsel Services*” was developed to inform the victim of the following services the SVC may provide:

- Legal representation and advocacy on issues related to the military criminal or

administrative disposition of the sexual assault, such as attending interviews with military investigators and military trial and defense counsels, participating in courts martial and assisting with drafting victim impact statements.

- Referral to Trial Defense Service or Area Defense Counsel for collateral misconduct, if necessary.
- Advice to client on personal civil legal affairs that have a direct nexus to the sexual assault.
- Advice to client on filing an expedited transfer requests, requesting military and civilian protection orders and obtaining records related to the sexual assault investigation or case disposition.
- Traditional legal assistance services.

Individuals eligible for NG SVC assistance include: NG members on T10 or T32 duty status, on SAD with a NG Nexus, not in a duty status but with a NG Nexus, Dual-Status Technician with a NG Nexus, and dependents of NG members if either the Service or the NG has jurisdiction over the alleged perpetrator.

Within two months after the program reached its operational status, NG Regional SVCs were collectively representing 43 cases addressing a myriad of cross-cutting legal issues, such as military criminal investigation and prosecution (court martial), administrative investigation and case disposition, line of duty determination for NG victims of sexual assault, expedited transfer requests, and protection of privacy. NG SVC program staff was also monitoring seven NG cases supported by Army and AF SVCs.

NGB-JA/SVC continually assesses the health and utilization of the NG SVC program. Regional NG SVCs submit a monthly manpower tracking report that provides a quantitative means for NGB-JA/SVC to evaluate legal challenges facing the clients, identify subject matters that require advance legal training, and pinpoint shared concerns that require systematic resolution. Since May 2014, the majority of the work hours spent on providing direct client services by Regional SVCs were focused on initial client intakes, protection of privacy, and ensuring access to LOD determination. Driven by the manpower tracking results and feedback from the Regional NG SVCs, NGB-JA/SVC hosted the inaugural annual legal training for the Regional NG SVCs in August 2014. The three-day, advanced legal training focused on victimology and serving as a victim's attorney, LODs, incapacitation pay, and the medical separation process to include the disability evaluation system, and protection of medical and mental health records.

Overall, the NG SVC Program has experienced a gradual increase in SVC utilization. Specifically, Regional NG SVCs are collectively reporting approximately 20 new cases per month, making a sum total of 43 cases for June and July 2014. Also for the

months of June and July 2014, they spent:

- 117 hours in meeting with clients for initial case intake and other follow-up issues
- 92.5 hours in assisting clients with correction of personnel records and privacy protections
- 75 hours in obtaining and reviewing client investigative, personnel, medical and mental health records
- 61 hours in issues concerning LOD.

Regional NG SVCs reported over 1200 hours in conducting legal research, drafting, and consultation in preparation for their legal representation and advocacy.

The NG SVC Program has witnessed an increase in the intensity of legal support required. Examples include:

- A case involving the sexual assault of a Guard member taking place over a long period of time with the victim in a T10, T32, and civilian status.
- A victim facing adverse administrative actions.

NGB-JA/SVC coordinated and met its training requirements by partnering with the Army and AF SVC certification courses. To address the NG policies and unique challenges facing the T32 Guard member, they provided an NG curriculum and instructors for the NG JAs participating in the certification course. Following successful completion of this course, NGB-JA/SVC coordinates with the Army or AF SVC PM to ensure the Service TJAG jointly certifies the NG JAs as SVCs.

**7.8 Develop Standardized and Voluntary Survey for Victims and Survivors— Describe your progress in developing and participating in a standardized victim survey. List efforts made jointly with other Services and Departments to regularly administer the standardized victim survey in such a way that protects victim privacy and does not adversely impact victim legal and health status.**

The National Guard, in collaboration with DoD SAPRO, worked with the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) personnel to develop and review questions included on the 2014 SES. The survey was developed to meet requests from the White House Health of the Force request for feedback from survivors, who provided an Unrestricted Report beginning in FY14 on October 1, 2014. The anonymous survey was created to inform about the services and resources our survivors received, their level of satisfaction, and ways in which their needs could be better met.

The NG will continue to partner with DoD SAPRO and DMDC to advance and mature

the SES to continue obtaining valuable feedback on survivor experiences; information critical to impacting the services provided to NG survivors. DMDC plans to develop an additional SES to offer to survivors after a case is closed to compare initial survey responses to responses on final results and perceptions of support and response after case closure. NG will continue to engage with DMDC and DoD SAPRO on any input requested for issuing a final SES that may require specific questions for Guard members on T32 duty status.

# APPENDIX A

## ***PART ONE***

***Includes Responses from:***

***JFHQ SARC***

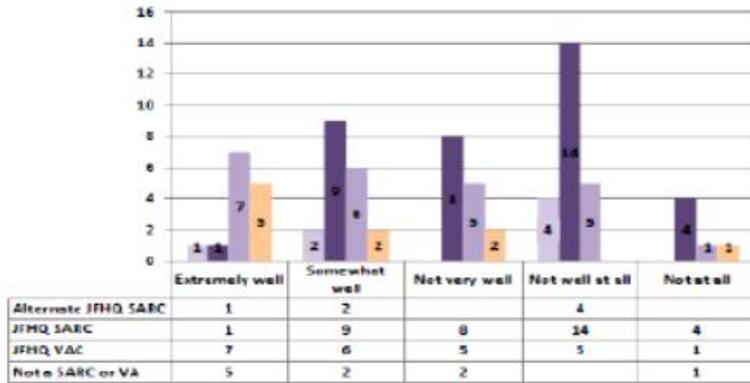
***JFHQ VAC***

***Alternate SARCs***

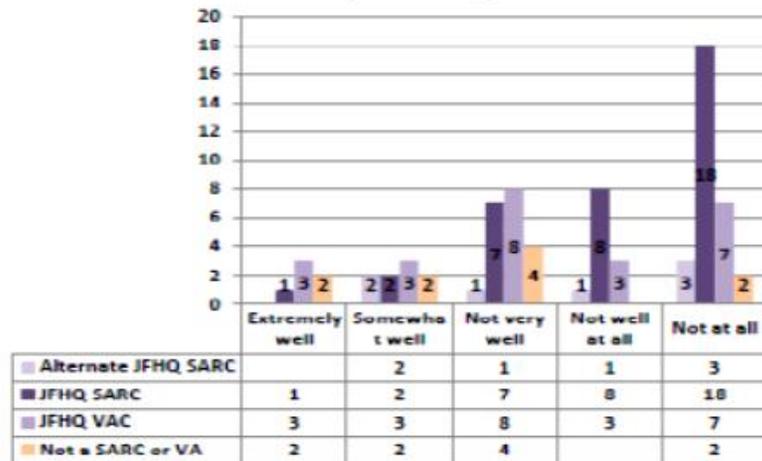
***Additional Responses from  
Attendees Not in SARC or VA  
Position***



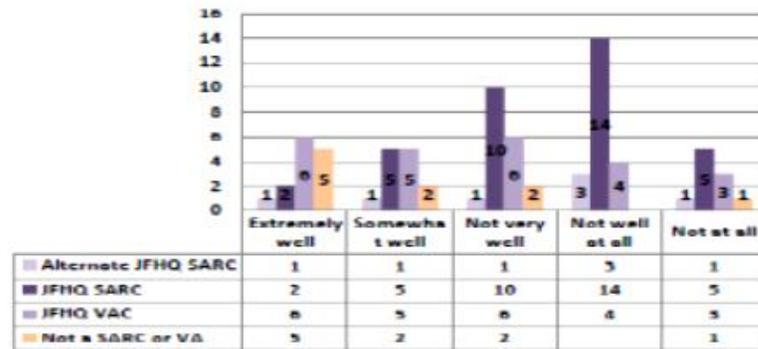
1. How well does the 80-Hour Sharp course provide an overview of the SAPR/SHARP program process within the Army National Guard, for members in a T32 status?



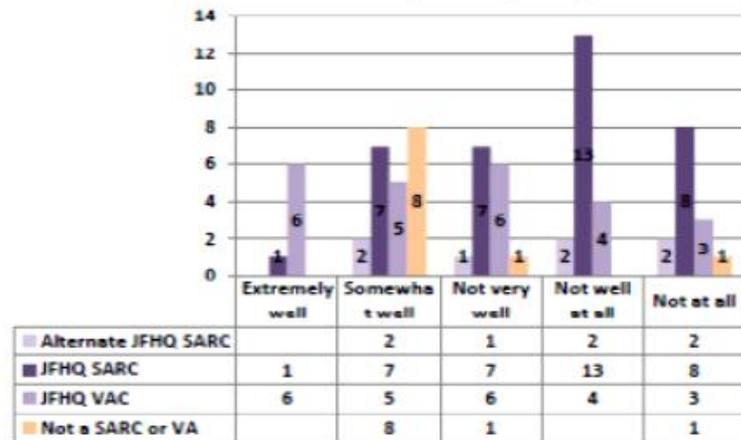
3. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course provide an overview of the role and function of the National Guard Office of Complex Investigations?



2. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss the possible flow and outcomes of a sexual assault investigation incident that occurs in T32 status?  
Chart Title

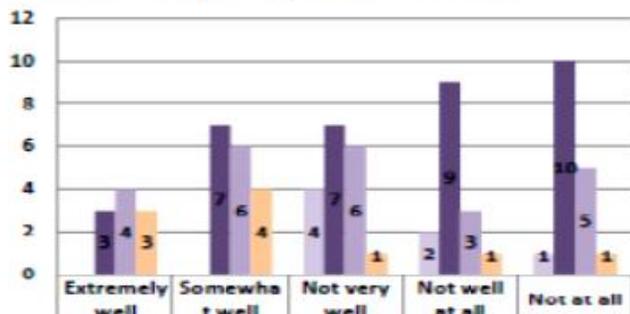


4. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss offender accountability options for subjects that are in a T32 or non-duty status (not subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice [UCMJ])?



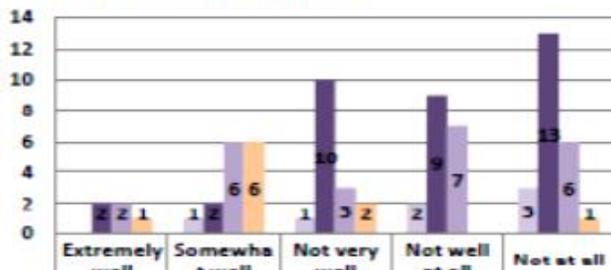


5. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course address or discuss victim advocate privilege under state law?



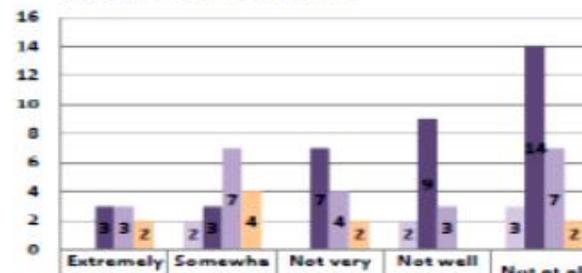
	Extremely well	Somewhat well	Not very well	Not well at all	Not at all
Alternate JFHQ SARC	4	6	6	3	5
JFHQ SARC	3	7	7	9	10
JFHQ VAC	4	6	4	2	1
Not a SARC or VA	3	4	1	1	1

7. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss the Line of Duty (LOD) process for ARNG victims in a T32 or non-duty status?



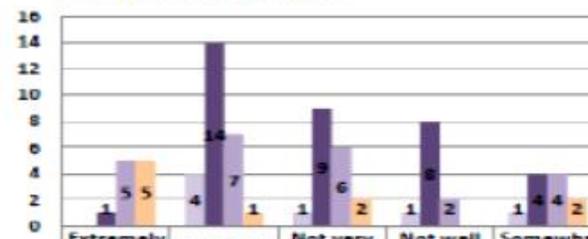
	Extremely well	Somewhat well	Not very well	Not well at all	Not at all
Alternate JFHQ SARC	2	6	3	7	6
JFHQ SARC	2	2	10	9	13
JFHQ VAC	2	6	1	2	3
Not a SARC or VA	1	6	2	7	1

6. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course discuss additional resources for victims that are unique to the ARNG such as the state/territory Victims of Crime Compensation Programs?



	Extremely well	Somewhat well	Not very well	Not well at all	Not at all
Alternate JFHQ SARC	3	7	4	3	7
JFHQ SARC	3	3	7	9	14
JFHQ VAC	3	7	4	2	3
Not a SARC or VA	2	4	2	3	2

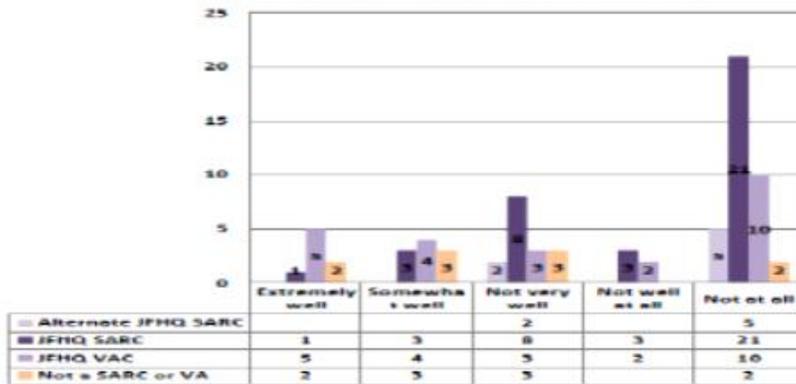
8. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss the referral process for reports of sexual harassment and/or sexual assault to the proper civilian response authority for non-dual status technicians who are not service members?



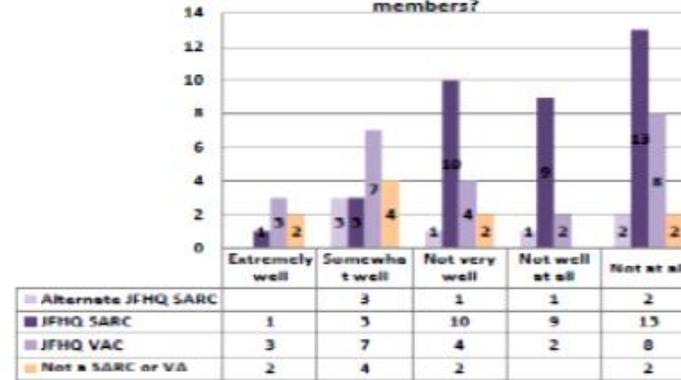
	Extremely well	Somewhat well	Not very well	Not well at all	Not at all
Alternate JFHQ SARC	5	7	6	2	4
JFHQ SARC	1	14	9	8	4
JFHQ VAC	5	7	1	1	4
Not a SARC or VA	5	1	2	2	2



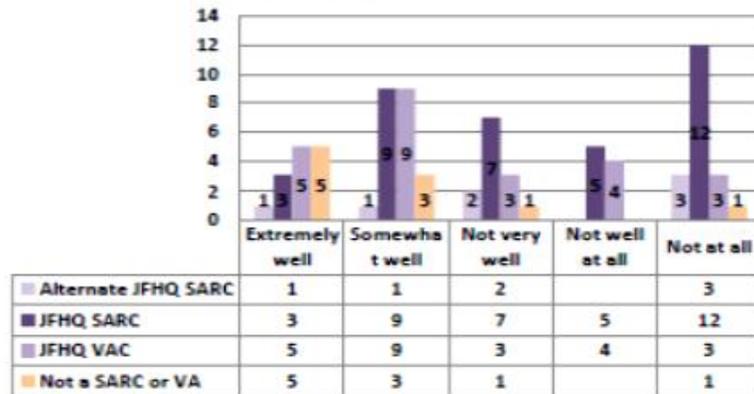
9. How well does the 80-P course explain or discuss resources available for ARNG victims sexually assaulted while on State Active Duty (SAD) to include Workman's Compensation?



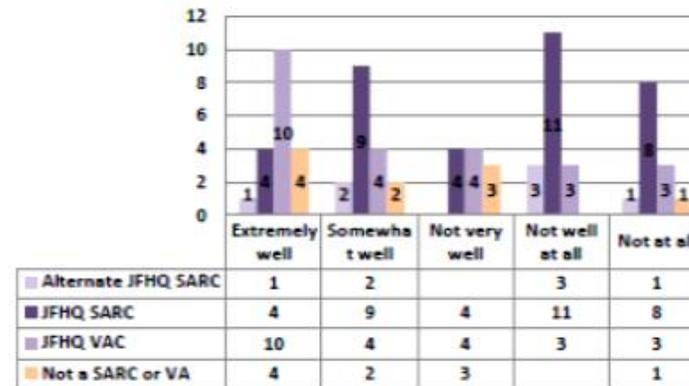
10. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss veterans' eligibility for military sexual trauma (MST) care from the Veterans' Administration for ARNG members?



11. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course discuss or address the ARNG process for responding to complaints of sexual harassment?

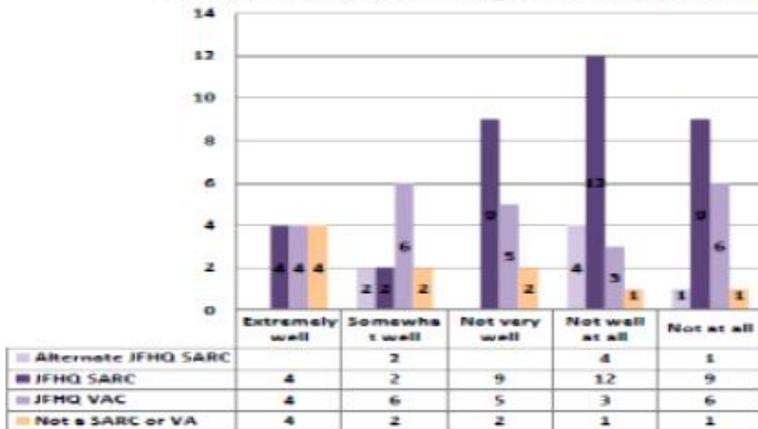


12. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course discuss or explain the role and responsibilities of the State JFHQ SARC and IFHQ VAC?

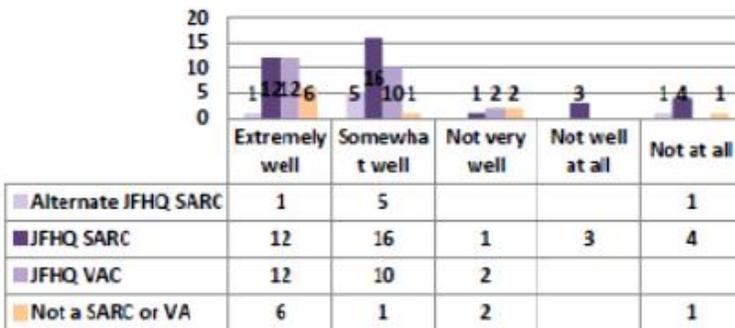




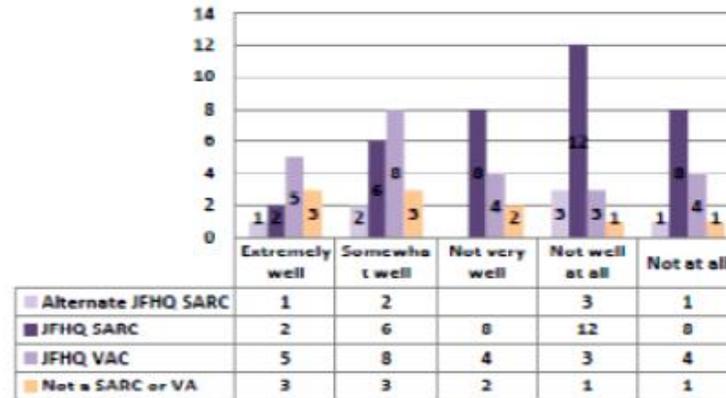
17. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss civilian rape crisis center or coalition resources available to service members who are sexually assaulted or do not wish to report through an ARNG SARC or VA?



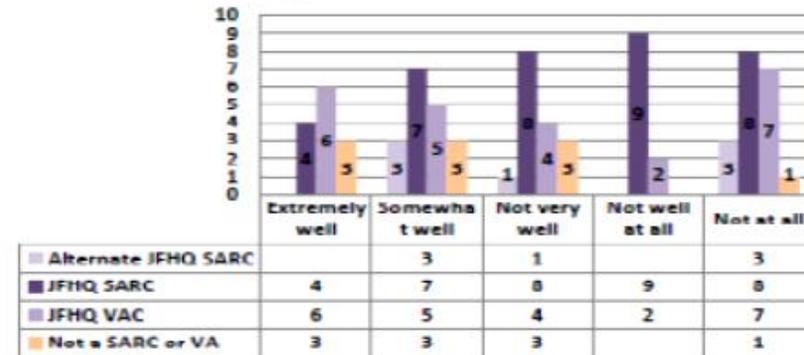
19. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss the unrestricted and restricted reported requirements and process to commanders for SARCs and/or VAs?



18. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss the differences between the active duty Army process and the ARNG state capabilities for granting expedited transfers?

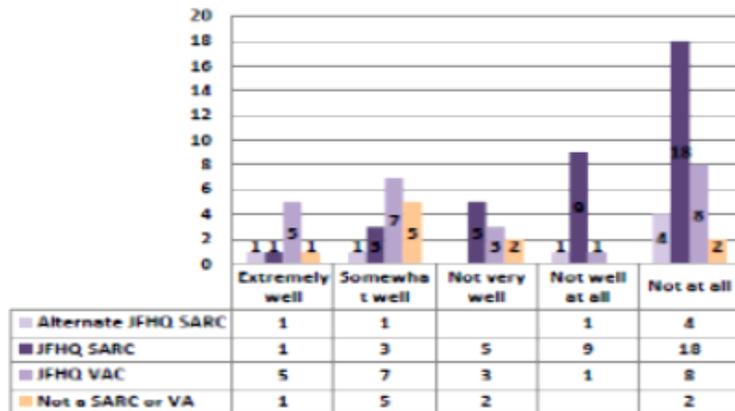


20. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss ARNG options for separating the victim and alleged offender, to include alternate drill weekends, expedited transfers, etc?

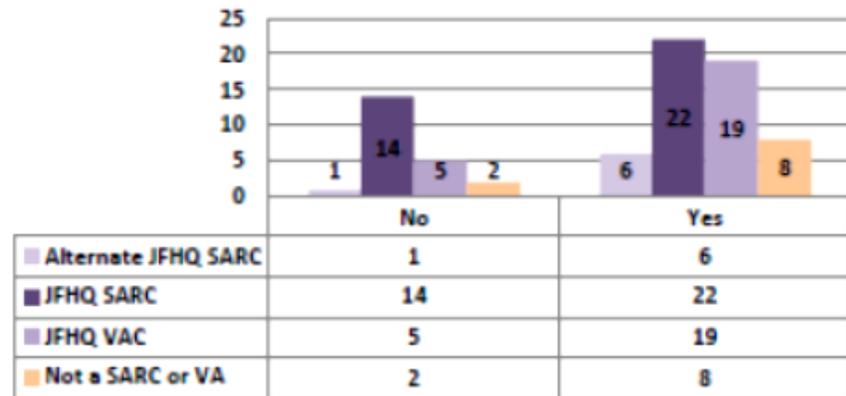




21. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course review the command and response structure of SHARP in the ARNG, to include the authority and oversight responsibility of the Adjutant General and for the Governor?



24. Was a JFHQ SARC or National Guard member present during training to answer questions and support the MTT trainers?



## ***PART TWO***

***Total Responses from:***

***JFHQ SARC***

***JFHQ VAC***

***Alternate SARCs***

***SARC/SHARP***

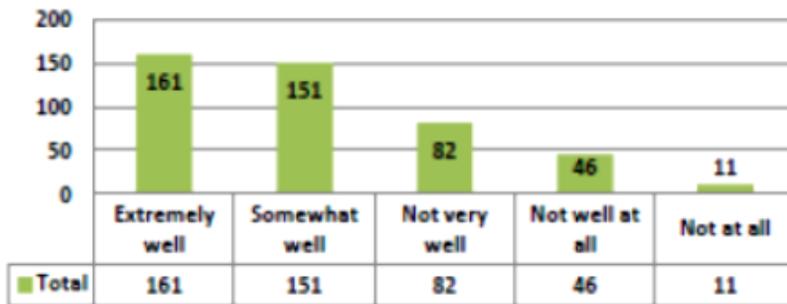
***VA/SHARP***

***Not a SARC or VA***

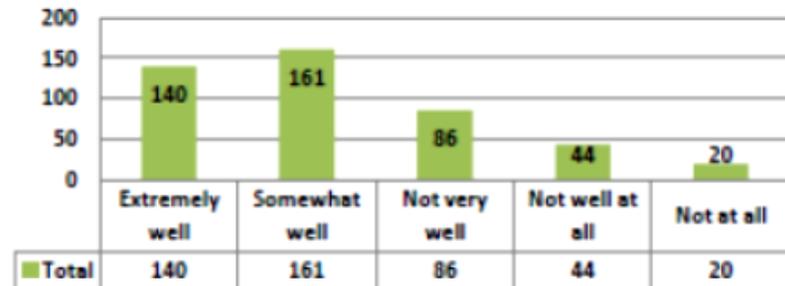
***Additional Responses from  
Attendees Not in SARC or VA  
Position***



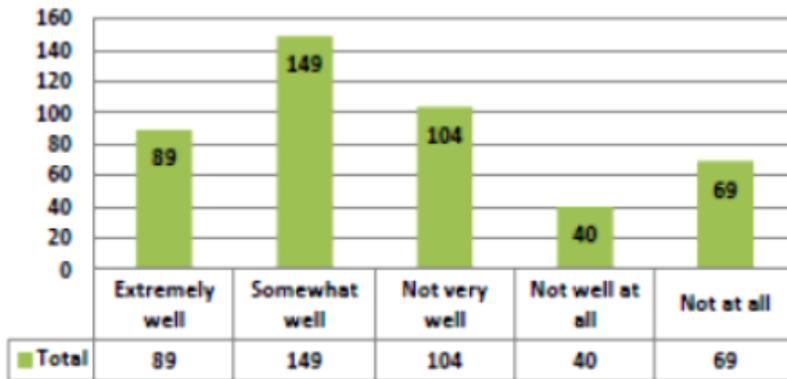
1. How well does the 80-Hour Sharp course provide an overview of the SAPR/SHARP program process within the Army National Guard, for members in a T32 status?



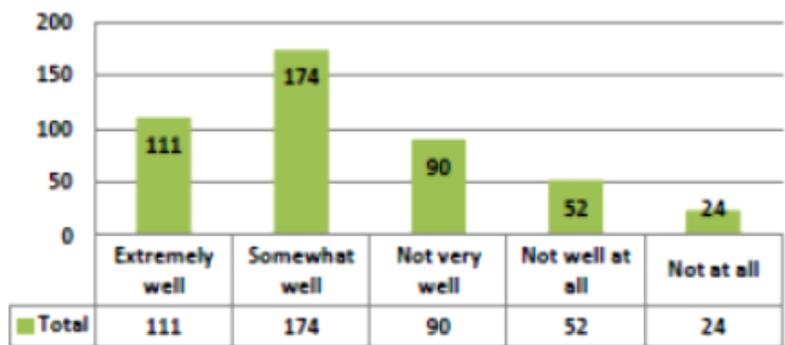
2. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss the possible flow and outcomes of a sexual assault investigation incident that occurs in T32 status?



3. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course provide an overview of the role and function of the National Guard Office of Complex Investigations?

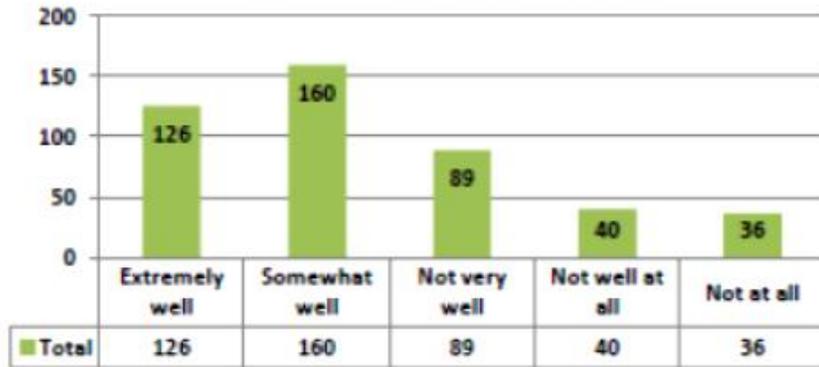


4. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss offender accountability options for subjects that are in a T32 or non-duty status (not subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice [UCMJ])?

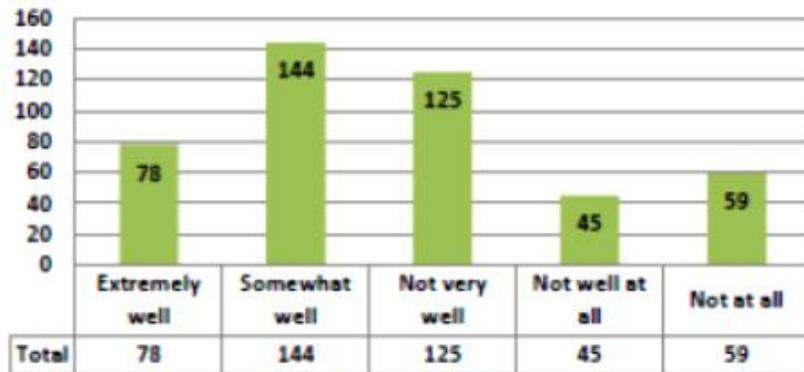




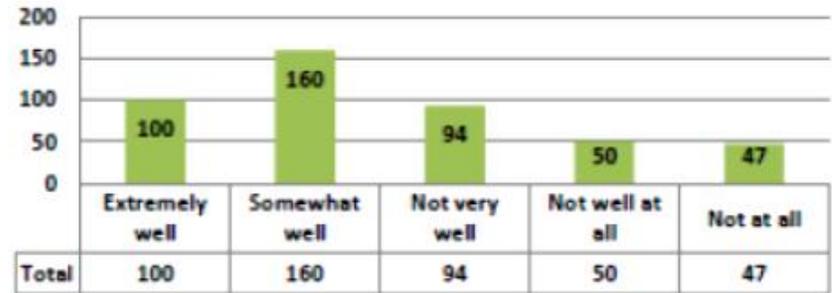
5. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course address or discuss victim advocate privilege under state law?



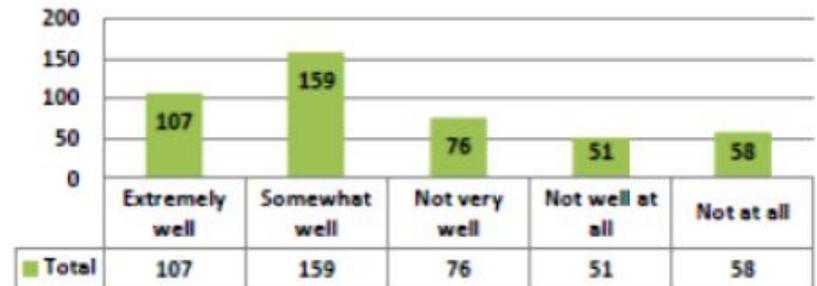
7. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss the Line of Duty (LOD) process for ARNG victims in a T32 or non-duty status?



6. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course discuss additional resources for victims that are unique to the ARNG such as the state/territory Victims' of Crime Compensation Programs?

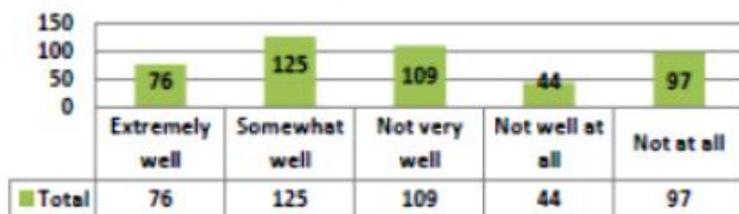


8. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss the referral process for reports of sexual harassment and/or sexual assault to the proper civilian response authority for non-dual status technicians who are not service members?

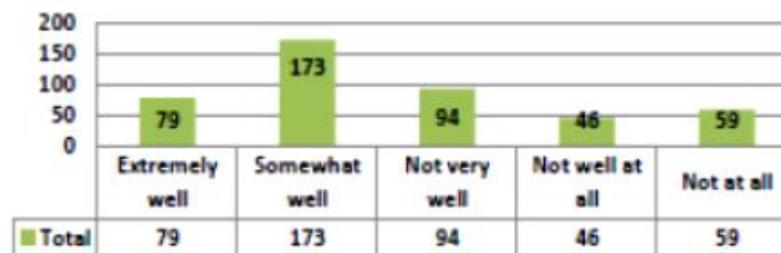




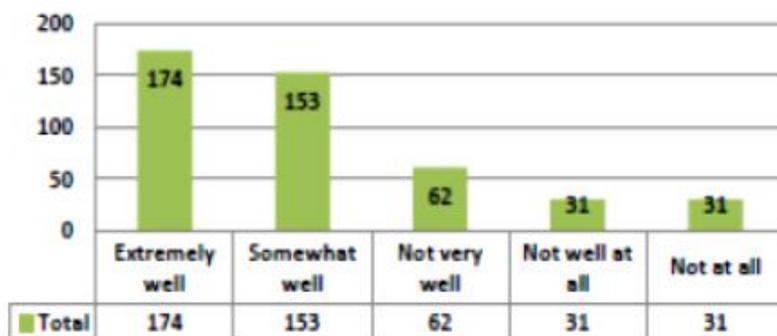
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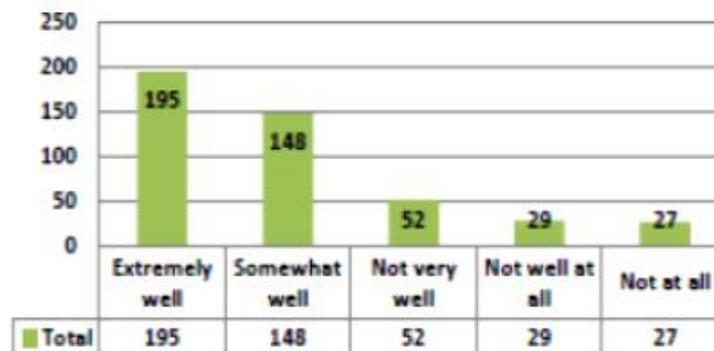
10. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss veterans eligibility for military sexual trauma (MST) care from the Veterans Administration for ARNG members?



11. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course discuss or address the ARNG process for responding to complaints of sexual harassment?

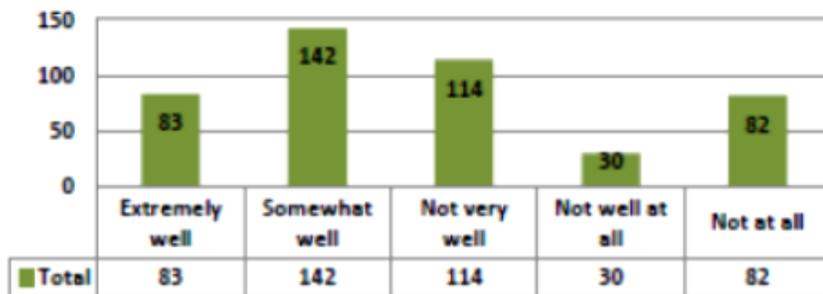


12. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course discuss or explain the role and responsibilities of the State JFHQ SARC and JFHQ VAC?

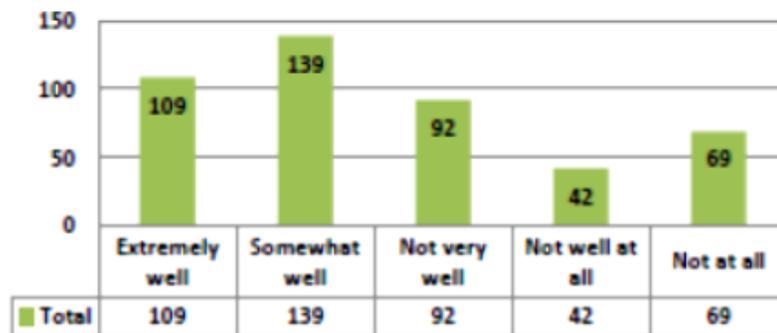




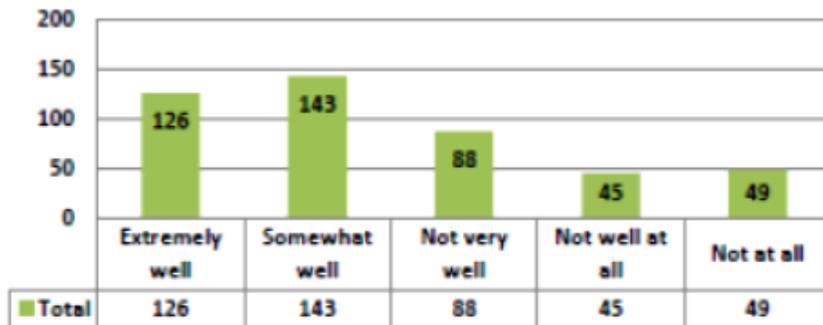
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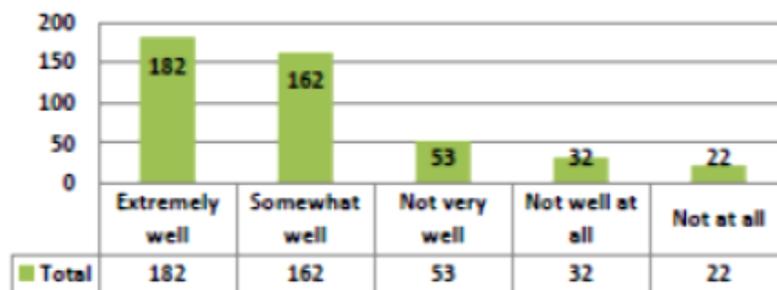
14. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course discuss the option to bring collateral duty (M-Day) ARNG VAs on orders to respond to victims of sexual assault?



15. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss the unique challenges of the ARNG to execute certain SAPR program requirements, such as the ability to store SAFE exams?

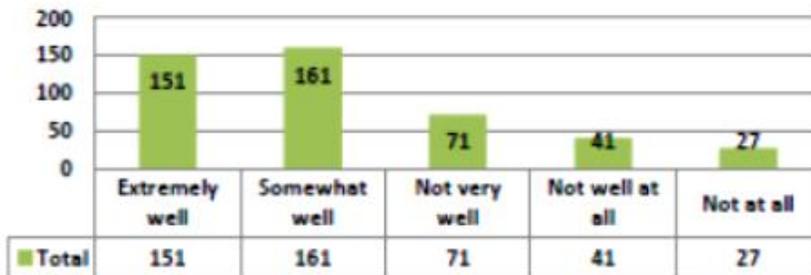


16. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course discuss or address utilizing civilian health care for forensic exams, to include the possible impact on reporting options (mandatory reporting states) and evidence retention?

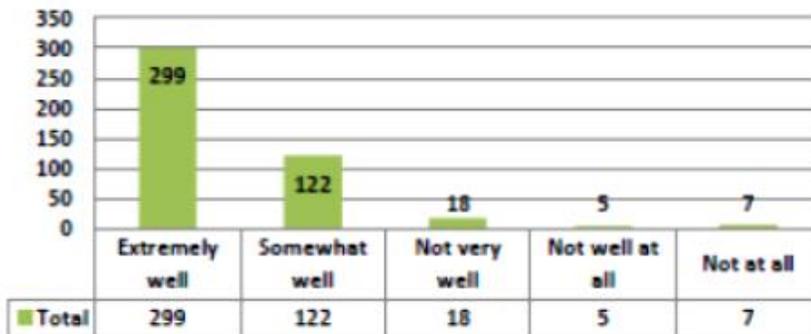




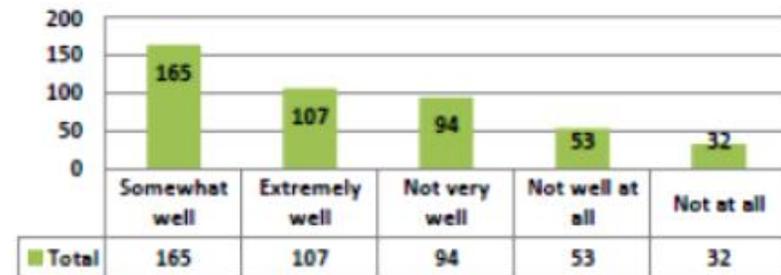
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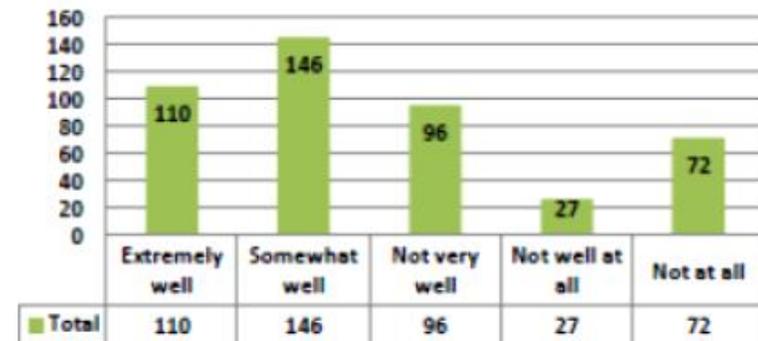
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18. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss the differences between the active duty Army process and the ARNG state capabilities for granting expedited transfers?

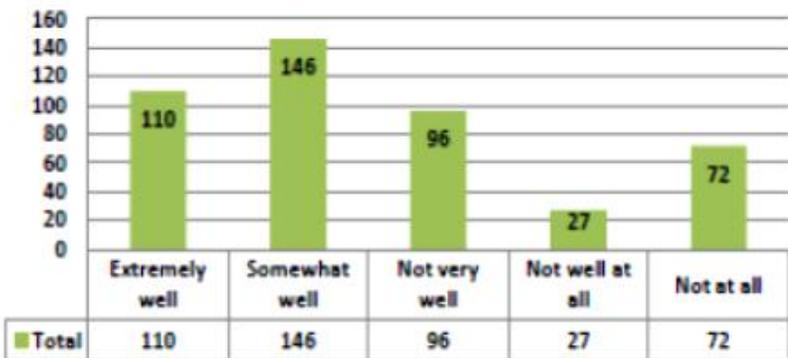


20. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course explain or discuss ARNG options for separating the victim and alleged offender, to include alternate drill weekends, expedited transfers, etc?

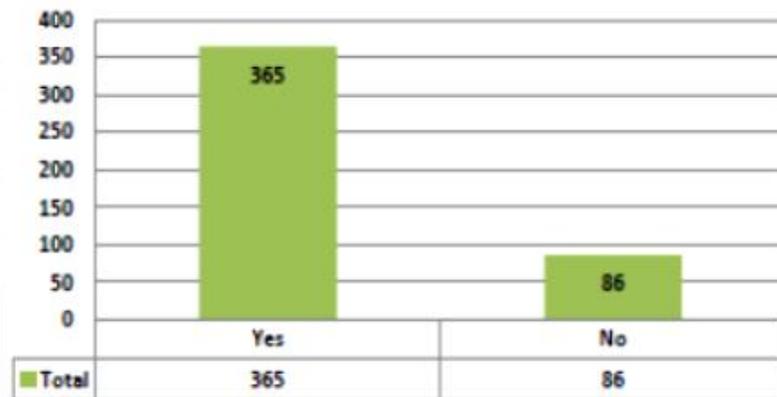




21. How well does the 80-Hour SHARP course review the command and response structure of SHARP in the ARNG, to include the authority and oversight responsibility of the Adjutant General and for the Governor?



24. Was a JFHQ SARC or National Guard member present during training to answer questions and support the MTT trainers?



# ANNEX 1: 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study





NATIONAL DEFENSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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# SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE U.S. MILITARY

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Volume 2. Estimates for  
Department of Defense Service Members from the  
2014 RAND Military Workplace Study

Andrew R. Morral, Kristie L. Gore, Terry L. Schell, editors

For more information on this publication, visit [www.rand.org/t/RR870z2](http://www.rand.org/t/RR870z2)

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## Preface

---

The Department of Defense (DoD) has assessed service member experiences with sexual assault and harassment since at least 1996, when Public Law 104-201 first required a survey of the “gender relations climate” experienced by active-component forces. Since 2002, four “Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys,” as they are known in 10 U.S.C. §481, have been conducted with active-component forces (in 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2012). DoD conducted reserve-component versions of this survey in 2004, 2008, and 2012.

The results of the 2012 survey suggested that more than 26,000 service members in the active component had experienced *unwanted sexual contacts* in the prior year, an estimate that received widespread public attention and concern. In press reports and congressional inquiries, questions were raised about the validity of the estimate, about what “unwanted sexual contact” included, and about whether the survey had been conducted properly. Because of these questions, some members of Congress urged DoD to seek an independent assessment of the number of service members who experienced sexual assault or sexual harassment.

The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office within the Office of the Secretary of Defense selected the RAND Corporation to provide a new and independent evaluation of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination across the military. As such, DoD asked the RAND research team to redesign the approach used in previous DoD surveys, if changes would improve the accuracy and validity of the survey results for estimating the prevalence of sexual crimes and violations. In the summer of 2014, RAND fielded a new survey as part of the RAND Military Workplace Study.

This report, Volume 2 in our series, presents survey results for active- and reserve-component service members in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. The complete series that collectively describes the study methodology and its findings includes the following reports:

- *Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the U.S. Military: Top-Line Estimates for Active-Duty Service Members from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*

- *Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the U.S. Military: Top-Line Estimates for Active-Duty Coast Guard Members from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*
- *Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the U.S. Military: Volume 1. Design of the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*
- *Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the U.S. Military: Volume 2. Estimates for Department of Defense Service Members from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*
- *Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the U.S. Military: Annex to Volume 2. Tabular Results from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study for Department of Defense Service Members*
- *Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the U.S. Military: Volume 3. Estimates for Coast Guard Service Members from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*
- *Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the U.S. Military: Annex to Volume 3. Tabular Results from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study for Coast Guard Service Members*
- *Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the U.S. Military: Volume 4. Investigations of Potential Bias in Estimates from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study.*

These reports are available online at <http://www.rand.org/surveys/rmws.html>.

This research was conducted within the Forces and Resources Policy Center of the RAND National Defense Research Institute, a federally funded research and development center sponsored by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the Unified Combatant Commands, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the defense agencies, and the defense Intelligence Community.

For more information on the Forces and Resources Policy Center, see <http://www.rand.org/nsrd/ndri/centers/frp.html> or contact the director (contact information is provided on the web page).

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## Summary

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In early 2014, the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) asked the RAND National Defense Research Institute (NDRI) to conduct an independent assessment of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination in the military—an assessment last conducted in 2012 by the department itself through the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA). This report provides estimates for DoD active- and reserve-component service members from the resulting study, the RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS), which was fielded in August and September of 2014.

The 2014 RMWS survey was designed to address many of the criticisms made of the 2012 WGRA and prior versions of that survey and to make the focus of the survey more clearly on crimes under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and violations of equal opportunity laws and regulations. Relative to the 2012 WGRA, the RMWS had more respondents, a higher response rate, and an analytic sample that is representative of the population on a wider set of risk factors for sexual assault or harassment. The new RMWS survey instrument collects more-detailed information about these events, uses simpler questions, more clearly restricts the questions to events that occurred in the past year, and excludes events that do not meet the legal standards for sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination.

With a sample of close to 560,000 service members, the RMWS provides DoD with unprecedented detail on the frequency of criminal sexual assault against its members, the nature and context of those assaults, and how they differ for men and women. The study also provides new evidence on the occurrence of sexual harassment and gender discrimination that could provide a basis for developing new approaches to the prevention of these offenses.

Compared to the prior DoD studies, the RMWS took a new approach to counting individuals in the military who experienced sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination. Our measurement of sexual assault aligns closely with the definitions and criteria in the UCMJ for Article 120 and Article 80 crimes.<sup>1</sup> The survey measures of sexual harassment and gender discrimination use criteria drawn directly from DoD Directive 1350.2 on military equal opportunity (MEO) violations (Department of Defense Directive 1350.2, 2003). Compared with past surveys that were

designed to measure a climate of sexual misconduct associated with illegal behavior, our approach offers greater precision in estimating the number of *crimes* and *MEO violations* that have occurred. Specifically, the RMWS measures

- *sexual assault*, which captures three mutually exclusive categories: *penetrative*, *non-penetrative*, and *attempted penetrative* crimes
- *sexual harassment*, which consists of
  - *sexually hostile work environment*—a workplace characterized by severe or pervasive unwelcome sexual advances, comments, or physical conduct that offends service members
  - *sexual quid pro quo*—incidents in which someone uses his or her power or influence within the military to attempt to coerce sexual behavior in exchange for a workplace benefit
- *gender discrimination*—incidents in which service members are subject to mistreatment on the basis of their gender that affects their employment conditions.

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

## Sexual Assault: Active Component

Using results from the new RMWS survey, we estimate that 1.5 percent of the active-component population experienced at least one sexual assault in the past year. We estimate with 95-percent confidence that between 18,200 and 22,400 active-component service members experienced a sexual assault in the past year. Our best estimate in this range is that 20,300<sup>2</sup> active-component service members were sexually assaulted in the past year, out of 1,317,561 active-component service members. This represents approximately 1.0 percent of men (1 in 100) and 4.9 percent of women (5 in 100) in the active component, resulting in an estimated 10,600 servicemen and 9,600 servicewomen who experienced a sexual assault in the past year. Those who were assaulted indicated an average of more than two such incidents in the past year. Thus, over the past year, there were approximately 2.5 incidents per 100 men and 9.6 incidents per 100 women in the active component.

Almost one-half of the women who experienced a sexual assault in the past year and about one-third of the men were classified as experiencing a penetrative sexual assault. These rates are higher than previously understood using earlier survey methods, and this difference is particularly large among men.

This is the first survey of the military that included a large enough sample of men to provide details on their sexual assault experiences, and we find that characteristics of assaults against men and women differ in significant ways. Men who were sexually assaulted in the past year were more likely to have been assaulted repeatedly, and more likely to have been assaulted by two or more offenders during the worst such event. Penetrative assaults against men were more likely to involve injuries and threats of violence; men were more likely to describe the event as serving to humiliate or abuse them as opposed to having a sexual intent, and they were more likely than women to describe the assault as hazing (34 percent of men who were assaulted described the assault as hazing; 7 percent of women did so). Assaults against men were more likely to occur at work (men: 57 percent; women: 30 percent), during work hours (men: 64 percent; women: 33 percent), and were less likely to involve alcohol than assaults against women (25 percent of men and 41 percent of women had been drinking at the time of the assault).

Our results showed significant differences in sexual assault experiences by branch of service. Members of the Air Force (both men and women) are estimated to be at lower risk for experiencing sexual assault than members of the other branches. In contrast, a significantly higher proportion of women in the Marine Corps and Navy are estimated to have experienced a sexual assault in the past year than women in the other services. We find that differences in the rates of sexual assault across the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps can be explained by differences in the demographic and other characteristics of their members. However, even after accounting for gender, age, education, aptitude test scores, marital status, number of children, pay grade, deployment history, and other factors, men and women in the Air Force are still at lower risk of sexual assault than those in the other services.

For both men and women, junior enlisted members (E1–E4) have the highest rates of sexual assault, with 1.4 percent of junior enlisted men and 7.3 percent of junior enlisted women estimated to have experienced a sexual assault in the past year. Among male officers, there is not a statistically significant difference between junior grade (O1–O3) and senior grade officers (O4–O6); however, O1–O3 women have more than twice the rate of sexual assault as O4–O6 women.

The large majority of those whom we classify as having experienced a sexual assault in the past year indicated that the offender(s) included “someone in the military” (85 percent). Of those who said the offender(s) were a member of the military, just over one-half of men and women indicated that the highest-ranking offender(s) included someone higher in rank than the respondent. The majority of these respondents (65 percent) also indicated that the assault occurred on a military installation

or ship, and about one-half indicated it occurred during the work day or duty hours. In total, we estimate that 90 percent of all past-year sexual assaults against active-component service members either were committed by other members of the military or occurred in a military setting.

About one-half of respondents indicated that they told someone about the assault—62 percent of women and 40 percent of men. Fourteen percent of respondents indicated they had filed an official report about the sexual assault, with a higher proportion of women reporting than men (21 percent of women, 7 percent of men). Respondents in the Navy were less likely to tell anyone about the assault or file an official report than those in the other services. Among those who filed a report, 52 percent of women perceived they experienced social or professional retaliation and 54 percent perceived retaliation or negative career consequences to have resulted from the assault (too few men reported assaults to produce a comparable estimate). Thirty-five percent indicated that the event made them want to leave the military, with no differences across gender but a higher rate in the Army than the Air Force.

The survey also investigated experiences of sexual assaults that occurred more than a year ago and whether they occurred prior to or after joining the military. We estimate that 4.9 percent of service members have experienced a sexual assault in their lifetime—2.6 percent of men and 17.9 percent of women. We estimate that 2.0 percent experienced sexual assaults that happened before they joined the military—0.9 percent of men and 8.2 percent of women. Women experienced sexual assaults since joining the military at much higher rates than men (15 versus 2 percent).

## **Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination: Active Component**

In the past year, we estimate that 26 percent of active-component women experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination. The majority of these violations involve experiences consistent with a sexually hostile work environment; however, significant numbers of women also indicate experiences consistent with gender discrimination. Our estimate of the prevalence of sexual harassment or gender discrimination against men in the active component is lower than for women—7 percent of men experienced one of these violations—but these problems are cited sufficiently often to warrant attention. For men, the largest source of problems stem from sexually hostile work environments.

Considering particular types of sexual harassment violations, we estimate that one-fifth of women and 7 percent of men experienced a *sexually hostile work environment* in the past year. Active-component members of the Air Force report significantly lower experiences than the other branches of service. But even in the Air Force, nearly 1 out of every 8 women experienced such events in the past year. Unlike sexually hostile work environments, *sexual quid pro quo* violations are comparatively rare. We esti-

mate that approximately 1 in 60 women and 1 in 300 men were harassed in this way in the past year. As with the other form of sexual harassment, members of the Air Force were at substantially lower risk for these events relative to the members of the other services. These two measures, sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*, together constitute the legal constructs describing *sexual harassment*.

We examined whether the statistically significant differences in rates of sexual harassment across services could be explained by demographic and other characteristics of each branch of service. As we found with sexual assault, demographic characteristics do account for the differences in rates of sexual harassment among the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps for both men and women, but they do not fully explain the comparatively lower rates found for men and women in the Air Force. If we also account for service-branch differences in, for instance, the percentages of men found in units, occupational groups, and facilities—in addition to demographic factors—the differences between the Air Force and Marine Corps for sexual harassment of men is no longer statistically significant. Men and women in the Army and Navy and women in the Marine Corps continue to have significantly higher rates of sexual harassment than those in the Air Force even after accounting for the above factors.

We also find evidence of *gender discrimination* during the past year. We estimate that gender discrimination affected approximately 1 in 8 military servicewomen and 1 in 60 servicemen. Women in the Air Force are estimated to be less than half as likely as those in other services to experience gender discrimination in the past year. Among men, our estimates suggest that both airmen and Marines experienced less gender discrimination relative to soldiers and sailors.

Our estimates of sexual harassment by pay grade show a similar relationship as with sexual assault, with a higher proportion of junior members experiencing sexual harassment than senior members for both men and women. Although sexual harassment is less common in higher ranks, nearly 1 in 10 senior officers and nearly 1 in 5 senior enlisted servicewomen experienced sexual harassment in the past year. Rates of gender discrimination were similar across pay grades for both women (12 percent overall) and men (2 percent overall).

Majorities of men and women who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year indicated their supervisor or unit leader was one of the people engaged in the violation(s) (60 percent of men, and 58 percent of women). Sixty-seven percent of men and 54 percent of women who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year *did not* tell a supervisor, unit leader, or MEO official about the problem. Of those who did, most indicate that action was taken to address the problem, such as by explaining rules of sexual harassment to everyone in the workplace or asking the person responsible for the offensive behavior to change their behavior. But many who reported the problem to superiors were advised to drop the issue or the person they reported to appeared to take no action. As such, 41 percent of those who spoke with their supervisor or someone in their chain of

command reported feeling dissatisfied with the actions taken to address the offensive workplace behavior. Significant barriers to disclosing sexual harassment and gender discrimination violations with a supervisor or someone else responsible for enforcing MEO include minimizing the importance of the unwanted and upsetting behaviors, worries about retaliation, and concern about being stigmatized for raising objections to the unwanted behaviors.

Sexual harassment and gender discrimination are typically not isolated experiences. More than one-half of all men and women in the active component who experienced such violations said it was ongoing for a few months to a year or more. The high prevalence of these violations is widely recognized by service members, as most women (76 percent) and nearly one-half of all men (45 percent) indicated that sexual harassment was “common” or “very common” in the military. Similarly, 69 percent of women and 34 percent of men indicated that discrimination against women was “common” or “very common” in the military.

Service members who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year frequently indicated that it undermined productivity and unit cohesion in the workplace. Moreover, those who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year had different intentions about staying in the military than those who had not. For example, among women who had not been targeted, 11 percent indicated that it was “very unlikely” that they would choose to stay on active duty. Among women who had experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year, 23 percent and 27 percent, respectively, indicated that they were “very unlikely” to stay. These results suggest that these violations of workplace professionalism may have a negative effect on the retention of service members.

Sexual harassment is also closely associated with sexual assault in the military. Indeed, women who have been sexually harassed in the past year are 14 times more likely to also have been sexually assaulted in the past year than are women who were not sexually harassed. Men who were sexually harassed were 49 times more likely to also have been sexually assaulted in the past year than men who were not sexually harassed. Some of this high correlation is driven by the fact that sexual assaults committed by a coworker or at a military facility may also have counted as sexual harassment. Nevertheless, we also find a strong correlation between gender discrimination and sexual assault, even though assaults would not be classified as gender discrimination. Moreover, we find that approximately one-third of service members who were sexually assaulted say that the offender previously sexually harassed them. These strong associations between sexual harassment and sexual assault, and between gender discrimination and sexual assault, merit further investigation to establish whether environments characterized by high rates of these MEO violations present a risk factor for sexual assault.

## Reserve-Component Experiences

The RMWS study included a sample of about 60,000 members of the reserve component (including the National Guard)—about 27,000 women and 33,000 men. The sample was designed to establish whether rates of sexual assault and sexual harassment experienced in the past year by members of the reserve component differ from the rates estimated for the active component.

Our estimates indicate that men and women in the reserve component experienced sexual assaults in the past year at significantly lower rates than their peers in the active component—0.38 percent of men and 3.13 percent of women. The percentage of women who experienced a sexual assault in the past year is approximately 50 percent higher in the active component relative to the reserve component, while rates for men in the active component are more than twice those for men in the reserve component. These differences in risk for sexual assault between the active and reserve components are not explained by a range of demographic and military characteristics we investigated, including gender, age, pay grade, and combat deployments.

As with sexual assault in the active-component sample, a majority of the assailants of reserve-component members were members of the military (81 percent) and a majority of the assaults occurred on a military installation, ship, armory, or reserve unit site (63 percent). In all, 86 percent of reservists' worst sexual assault in the past year were perpetrated by military personnel or occurred in a military setting. When looking at part-time reserve-component members (i.e., those who performed military duties on 180 days or fewer over the prior year), 85 percent of their sexual assaults were perpetrated by military personnel or occurred in a military setting. On average, these part-time reserve-component members indicated that they spent approximately 11 percent of the year in compensated military duties. In that context, our finding that 85 percent of those who were sexually assaulted identified the worst event as involving military personnel or settings is noteworthy. However, the portion of the year spent in military settings or with military personnel may be higher than 11 percent, because reservists may socialize or work with other members of the military while not on duty, and they may perform uncompensated activities in military settings.

Reserve-component members were also asked about sexual harassment and gender discrimination, although we asked only about experiences that occurred in their military workplace, not those associated with their civilian workplace. In the reserve component, 6.7 percent of men experienced a sexual harassment or gender discrimination violation in the past year, slightly less than rates reported by the active-component sample (7.4 percent). In contrast, women in the reserve component appear to experience considerably lower rates of sexual harassment or gender discrimination (18 percent) than women in the active component (nearly 26 percent).

## Results Using the Prior WGRA Measures and Methods

Recognizing that DoD leaders are interested in assessing progress in reducing sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination, RAND fielded a portion of the 2014 surveys using the same questions as previous DoD surveys on this topic. We estimate that the percentage of women in the active component who experienced unwanted sexual contact as measured by the WGRA methods declined from 6.1 percent in 2012 to 4.3 percent in 2014; the decline among men was not a statistically significant change (1.2 percent in 2012 compared with 0.9 percent in 2014). Similarly, estimates for the percentage of women who experienced sexual harassment in the past year declined significantly from 23.2 percent in 2012 to 20.2 percent in 2014; for men, the percentage in 2014 (3.5 percent) was not significantly lower than in 2012 (4.1 percent).

These trend data suggest that fewer servicewomen in the active component are experiencing unwanted sexual contacts and sexual harassment than was the case two years ago. However, significant improvements over 2010 levels have not occurred. Women's perceptions of retaliation after filing an official report to a military authority are unchanged in 2014. In both 2012 and 2014, 62 percent of women who filed such a report indicated that they perceived professional retaliation, social retaliation, adverse administrative actions, or punishments for violations associated with the sexual assault. Comparable estimates for men could not be generated due to low numbers of men who made an official report of sexual assault.

## Recommendations

Based on the results of our survey analyses, we offer the following recommendations.

1. *Improve policies and programs to increase reporting of the full range of sexual assaults defined by the UCMJ, including those that are not perceived as sexual acts (e.g., those that occur under the guise of hazing or bullying).* The low rates at which men officially report being sexually assaulted may relate to differences in the types of attacks they experience. Many of the violent, abusive attacks by multiple assailants, sometimes described by the target as "hazing," may not be viewed as serving a sexual motive. Neither the victims nor commanders who have been alerted to these incidents may think to call a sexual assault response coordinator and begin the sexual assault reporting process. Nevertheless, some such hazing, bullying, and other misconduct clearly constitute sexual assaults as defined in Article 120 of the UCMJ.

Even when it does occur to the victim that the event qualifies as a sexual assault, he or she may find the sexual assault reporting process uncomfortable. For example, some sexually assaulted men indicated that one of their reasons for not reporting was a fear that they would be perceived to be gay or bisexual. This suggests that men (as well as some women) might benefit from additional training to improve recognition of events that constitute sexual assault.

Relatedly, victims of some assaults may not recognize the sexual assault response coordinators (SARCs) as the appropriate authority to whom the incident should be reported, particularly when they do not view the assault as sexual or are uncomfortable with that interpretation. DoD should investigate whether men who have been assaulted perceive SARCs to present an appropriate reporting channel, and whether alternative reporting channels available to men reliably identify these incidents as Article 120 violations, even when they occur in the context of hazing, bullying, or other misconduct.

2. *Expand sexual harassment and gender discrimination monitoring, prevention, and accountability practices and equip commanders with data and guidance to take effective actions.* Sexual harassment and gender discrimination are forms of unlawful discrimination that deprive service members of equal opportunities within the military. To the extent that the broader public hears from women and men who believe they were treated unfairly in the military, it may affect the services' ability to recruit the most qualified personnel. Finally, sexual harassment may be a risk factor contributing to the prevalence of sexual assault. Because it is so much more common than sexual assault, it may be easier to monitor sexual harassment on a routine basis than it is to monitor sexual assault. Far fewer respondents are required to generate reliable estimates of sexual harassment, meaning assessments could be conducted more frequently or for smaller organizational units (like military units, occupational groups, installations or ships). As such, we recommend using surveys to estimate the prevalence of sexual harassment and gender discrimination as command climate assessments, and increasing efforts to target sexual harassment in the workplace.

Currently, DoD conducts climate surveys that ask service members' opinions about the prevalence of sexual harassment (such as the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute's Organizational Climate Survey, the DEOCS). Behavioral measures assessing the prevalence of such offenses could be combined with the DEOCS data to supplement and validate those attitudinal climate measures.

Relatedly, when large-scale scientific surveys of sexual assault and harassment are conducted, it may be possible to develop methods for generating installation-level estimates that could be communicated to commanders of larger installations. Base commanders currently have no way of knowing if the rates of criminal sexual assault or harassment violations at their installation are higher or lower than those at other bases. Without measurement of these outcomes within their commands, it may be difficult for commanders to make the changes needed to prevent these crimes and violations. While producing installation-level estimates presents several challenges (e.g., having adequate statistical precision, maintaining confidentiality of respondents, and interpreting the results), communicating results directly to the leaders who are in a position to change the command climate may improve the effectiveness of the DoD response to these problems.

3. *Target prevention and enforcement efforts to reduce bullying, hazing, and other demeaning behaviors.* Many sexual assaults, particularly those targeting men, occur

repeatedly over time, involve multiple assailants, and occur in the context of hazing or for the purpose of abusing or humiliating the service member. It may be possible to reduce the number of sexual assaults by preventing this broader class of physical assaults on service members. Identifying individuals who are being targeted, and those at greatest risk for being targeted, and intervening may help prevent some assaults while restoring good order and discipline within the member's unit. We believe it would be wise to assess service members' sexual orientation in future studies, as in some other contexts lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals are at unusually high risk for harassment, bullying, and sexual assault (Rothman, Exner, and Baughman, 2011; Kosciw et al., 2012).

4. *Identify factors contributing to risk and prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment.* The RMWS study has provided a wealth of new information on the prevalence and correlates of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination in the military, but with these new details come new questions that will require additional research. Top priorities for future investigations include:

- *Develop a comprehensive risk model for both sexual assault and harassment to better identify subpopulations at risk, and to target intervention and prevention efforts.* The new RMWS measures appear to capture different events than the prior measures, and they identify a substantially greater number of serious assaults among men. These new measures and the large sample surveyed with them could be used to develop predictive models of important outcomes that have not been well studied in the past, including models predicting sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexual assault reporting. Such models would provide insight into the characteristics of the service members who experience these events (age, pay grade, occupation, etc.), as well as identify the circumstances in which they occur. Those insights may drive policies that could improve training, prevention, enforcement, and response programs.
- *Explain the substantial differences in risk across services, including identifying the policies, programs, attitudes, work environment, and personnel characteristics that might explain these disparities.* Better understanding of the differences in sexual assault risk in the Air Force relative to other services could help to isolate the factors that contribute to the apparently elevated risk in those services. The current study was able to rule out a range of plausible demographic and other characteristics that do not account for these service differences. A deeper investigation would examine a more comprehensive set of measures, including, for instance, measures of command climate, and service member experiences that might account for and lead to strategies for reducing risk in those services where it now appears to be disproportionately high.

5. *Evaluate the sexual assault and sexual harassment training received by service members.* The RMWS did not attempt to assess the accuracy and completeness of service members' knowledge of sexual assault and harassment. The study team determined that including such a knowledge exam would conflict with the primary goals of this study. However, we believe ongoing monitoring of service member knowledge of sexual assault and sexual harassment may be key to improvements in training. In particular, it would be helpful to have representative time-series data that can be used to assess whether service members accurately understand the legal definitions of sexual assault and sexual harassment, whether they know their obligations for investigating and reporting such events based on their position in the chain of command, and whether they understand the reporting process.



## Acknowledgments

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In addition to assisting us with the development of the survey instrument, the members of our scientific advisory board provided invaluable guidance on difficult decisions throughout the project.

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## Abbreviations

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AAPOR	American Association for Public Opinion Research
AFMS	active federal military service
AFQT	Armed Forces Qualifying Test
CI	confidence interval
DEERS	Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DoD	Department of Defense
FTNGD	full-time National Guard duty
LGBT	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender
MEO	military equal opportunity
NCOA	National Change of Address
NDRI	RAND National Defense Research Institute
NR	not reportable
RMWS	RAND Military Workplace Study
RR1	American Association for Public Opinion Research response rate 1
SAPR	sexual assault prevention and response
SAPRO	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office
SARC	sexual assault response coordinator
SD	standard deviation
TAD	temporary additional duty
TDY	temporary duty
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
VA	SAPR victim advocate
WGRA	Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members
WGRR	Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members



## Introduction

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*Andrew R. Morral, Kristie L. Gore, and Terry L. Schell*

In early 2014, the Department of Defense (DoD) asked the RAND National Defense Research Institute (NDRI) to conduct an independent assessment of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination in the military—an assessment last conducted in 2012 by the department itself through the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA). The 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS) is based on a much larger sample of the military community than in previous surveys—men and women, active and reserve components, and including the four DoD military services plus the Coast Guard—and is designed to more precisely estimate the total number of service members experiencing sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination.

The objectives of the 2014 survey were to

- establish precise and objective estimates of the percentage of service members who experience sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination
- describe the characteristics of these incidents, such as where and when they occurred, who harassed or assaulted the member, whether the event was reported, and what services the member sought
- identify barriers to reporting these incidents and to the receipt of support and legal services.

On December 5, 2014, RAND released preliminary results from this survey (NDRI, 2014). These *top-line* numbers referred to the broadest categories of outcomes and included only estimated numbers and percentages of active-component service members who experienced sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination in the past year by gender, service, and type of offense. This report expands on the findings presented in the top-line report to include information on

- the samples, response rates, and survey weights
- top-line and detailed results for National Guard and reserve component members
- the context and perpetrators of sexual assault and harassment

- the reporting of sexual assault and harassment, including why members chose to report or not to report such experiences, and members' experiences with services made available to them by the military
- factors that may explain the service differences observed in rates of sexual assault and harassment
- recommendations for better understanding and prevention of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination in the military and elsewhere.

In this second volume of the series on *Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the U.S. Military*, we present these findings and analyses for the active- and reserve-component service members in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Volume 3 will provide detailed results for the U.S. Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve. Volume 4 will provide analyses designed to evaluate the likely effects of survey nonresponse or other types of biases on our population estimates. Annexes to Volumes 2 and 3 contain detailed tabular results for the DoD active component and for the Coast Guard active component, respectively.

Chapter Two begins with an overview of the study design and analysis approach. We then present key findings from our analyses of sexual assault in the military (Chapter Three) and sexual harassment and gender discrimination in the military (Chapter Four). Chapter Five describes service members' beliefs and attitudes about sexual assault and sexual harassment. Chapter Six investigates possible explanations for the observed differences among the service branches on rates of sexual assault and sexual harassment. Chapter Seven presents the findings from a version of the 2014 survey that used the same measures and methods as the prior WGRA, to allow for evaluation of trend data. Chapter Eight presents sexual assault and harassment findings from the reserve component, including comparisons between the active and reserve components. The final chapter draws broader conclusions across the individual chapters and presents recommendations for consideration. In addition, the appendix contains more details of the study design, describing the characteristics of the sampled service members and their representativeness of the overall military population. An annex to this volume contains detailed data on service members' experiences of sexual assault and military equal opportunity (MEO) violations and on service member attitudes and opinions.

## Study Design and Analysis Approach

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Terry L. Schell and Bonnie Ghosh-Dastidar

Volume 1 of this series, *Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the U.S. Military: Design of the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study*, was released in December 2014, along with the top-line results. Volume 1 details the context and many of the methods we used for the RMWS, including discussions of the challenges associated with measuring sexual assault and sexual harassment, the strategies we used to improve the precision with which we estimated these phenomena, the development of the survey questionnaire, the survey sampling design, and the weighting methods. Volume 1 also contains the survey questionnaires. In this chapter, we provide an overview of our survey design and sample, survey response rates, and the statistical analysis and reporting conventions used in this report (Volume 2). The appendix contains additional details on the sample and the response rates. For a more-detailed discussion of survey methodology, we refer readers to Volume 1. For additional information about potential sources of bias in the estimates, we refer the reader to Volume 4, which includes results from studies of survey nonresponders.

### Study Design and Sample

DoD, in consultation with the White House National Security Staff, stipulated that the sample size for the RMWS was to include a census of all women and 25 percent of men in the active components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. In addition, we were asked to include a smaller sample of National Guard and other reserve-component members sufficient to support comparisons of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination between the active and reserve components. Subsequently, the U.S. Coast Guard also asked that RAND include a sample of its active- and reserve-component members. In total, therefore, RAND invited close to 560,000 service members to participate in the study, making it the largest study of sexual assault and harassment ever conducted in the military.

The RMWS provided DoD with unprecedented detail on the frequency of criminal sexual assault against its members, the nature and context of those assaults, and how they differ for men and women. The study also provides new evidence on the

occurrence of sexual harassment and gender discrimination that could provide a basis for developing new approaches to the prevention of these offenses.

The large sample for this study is particularly valuable for understanding the experiences of relatively small subgroups in the population. For example, RAND's survey provides more information about the experiences of men who have been sexually assaulted than prior studies. The large sample also gave RAND the opportunity to test how changing the questionnaire itself might have affected survey results. Specifically, we were able to use a segment of our overall sample to draw direct comparisons between rates of sexual assault and sexual harassment as measured using the 2014 RMWS questionnaire and the measures used in the 2012 WGRA questionnaire.

To enable this comparison and others, we randomly assigned respondents to one of four different survey questionnaires:

1. A "long form," consisting of a sexual assault module; a sex-based MEO violation module, which assessed sexual harassment and gender discrimination; and questions on respondent demographics, psychological state, command climate, attitudes and beliefs about sexual assault in the military and the nation, and other related issues.
2. A "medium form," consisting of the sexual assault module, the sex-based MEO violation module, and demographic questions.
3. A "short form," consisting of the sexual assault module, the screening items from the sex-based MEO violation module, and demographic questions. Thus, these respondents did not complete the full, sex-based MEO violation assessment.
4. The "prior WGRA form," consisting of the unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination assessments from the 2012 WGRA.

Multiple versions of the RAND form (long, medium, and short forms) were used to minimize respondent burden and costs to the services. It was not necessary to collect general experiences and attitudes from the entire sample to derive precise results, and to do so would have been wasteful of service members' time. Therefore, we designed the survey so that each question was posed to only as many service members as was necessary to provide the needed precision required for the question. In general, those items that concern relatively rare events (such as past-year sexual assault) must be asked of the largest number of people to arrive at precise estimates, whereas questions concerning attitudes or beliefs, for instance, which everyone can answer, need only be asked of a comparatively small sample.

### **Active-Component Sample and Response Rates**

A total of 477,513 members of the DoD active component were randomly selected from a population of 1,317,561 active-component DoD service members and who met

the study inclusion criteria requiring that they be age 18 or older, below the rank of a general or flag officer, and in service for at least six months. This follows the procedures used in prior WGRA surveys. The sample included 197,491 women and 280,022 men (Table 2.1).

Of the 477,513 DoD active-component members invited to take the RMWS survey, 145,300 individuals responded, just over 30 percent. The respondents included 34 percent of the women sampled (67,187) and 27.9 percent of the men (78,113). Service members in the Air Force had the highest response rate (43.5 percent), followed by Army (29.4 percent), Navy (23.3 percent), and Marine Corps (20.6 percent).

### Reserve-Component Sample and Response Rates

The reserve-component eligible population included all members of the Selected Reserves in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, including the National Guard—a population of 794,051. The same exclusion criteria applied to the reserve sample as applied to the active sample, described previously. From this population, we sampled about 60,000 guard and reserve members from the four DoD services (Table 2.2). The sample includes 27,004 women and 33,003 men.

The response rate for the reserve-component sample was 22.6 percent, which is lower than the 30.4 percent response rate among the active-component service mem-

**Table 2.1**  
**DoD Active-Component Sample**

	Total		Women		Men	
	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample
Total	1,317,561	477,513	197,491	197,491	1,120,070	280,022
Service						
Army	38.1%	37.2%	35.2%	35.2%	38.7%	38.7%
Navy	23.8%	25.1%	27.8%	27.8%	23.0%	23.0%
Air Force	23.9%	25.7%	30.0%	30.0%	22.8%	22.8%
Marine Corps	14.1%	11.9%	7.0%	7.0%	15.4%	15.4%
Pay Grade						
E1–E4	42.7%	43.0%	44.2%	44.2%	42.6%	42.6%
E5–E9	41.0%	39.9%	37.2%	37.2%	41.8%	41.8%
O1–O3	9.7%	10.6%	12.6%	12.6%	9.1%	9.1%
O4–O6	6.6%	6.5%	6.0%	6.0%	6.5%	6.5%

NOTE: Sample contains both respondents and nonrespondents. *Population* refers to the study eligible population.

**Table 2.2**  
**DoD Reserve-Component Sample**

Service	Total		Women		Men	
	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample
Total	794,051	60,007	147,412	27,004	646,639	33,003
Army	66.4%	65.9%	64.9%	64.9%	66.7%	66.7%
Navy	7.5%	7.9%	8.8%	8.7%	7.2%	7.2%
Air Force	21.3%	22.5%	25.2%	25.2%	20.4%	20.4%
Marine Corps	4.8%	3.7%	1.1%	1.2%	5.8%	5.7%

NOTE: Sample contains both respondents and nonrespondents. *Population* refers to the study eligible population.

bers. The response rate for women in the reserve component (23.4 percent) was slightly higher than that for men (21.9 percent). Service members in the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserves had the highest response rate (34.7 percent and 30.2 percent), followed by Navy Reserves (25.1 percent), Army Reserves (20.5 percent), Army National Guard (18.7 percent), and Marine Corps (11.3 percent).

In this report, we do not provide detailed demographic characteristics of the population of active-component service members. Details on this population are available elsewhere (U.S. Department of Defense, 2013).

## Statistical Analysis and Reporting Conventions Used in This Report

The statistical analyses presented in this report and its annex employ statistical procedures designed to reduce the likelihood of drawing inappropriate conclusions or compromising the privacy of respondents.

First, we assured respondents in the survey Privacy Statement (part of the informed consent) that our reports would not include analyses conducted within subsets smaller than 15 respondents. Thus, to maintain participant privacy the report and its annex do not include sample statistics (including confidence intervals) computed within groups smaller than 15 unweighted respondents. If such a cell appears in a table, the point estimates and its confidence intervals are replaced with NR, or “not reportable.”

Second, the report contains estimated population percentages that vary dramatically in their statistical precision. Some estimates have a 95-percent confidence interval of 0.3 percentage point while others have a width of 30 percentage points. This occurs because some percentages are estimated using more than 100,000 respondents, while others are estimated on small subsamples (e.g., male airmen who experienced a sexual assault). To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretations, percentages with very low precision are not reported. Specifically, percentages estimated with a margin of error greater

than 15 percentage points are replaced with NR (where the *margin of error* is defined as the larger half-width of the confidence interval). In such cases, the confidence intervals are still presented to communicate the range of percentages that is consistent with the data. Such imprecise estimates are better thought about as ranges rather than points.

The text and tables in this report do not use a constant level of numerical precision. Because the statistical precision of the estimates vary by over two orders of magnitude, and because the purpose of numbers presented in the text and in tables may be slightly different, we have tried to select a level of numerical precision that is appropriate for each situation. In contrast to the variation in numerical precision within the body of the report, the annex presents percentages to two decimal places. The reader is cautioned to interpret these estimates with respect to their confidence intervals rather than their apparent numerical precision. In general, the report includes confidence intervals (either in the body of the report or in the annex) for all of the statistics that are interpreted as population estimates.

To streamline presentation, the report focuses primarily on large effects or large differences between groups. With large differences, formal tests of statistical significance are not included in the text, because significance can be inferred from non-overlapping confidence intervals. In some cases, we include  $p$ -values in the text or use indicators of statistical significance in tables. This is done when we explicitly tested a hypothesis that cannot be investigated directly with the confidence intervals presented (e.g., comparing one service to the average of the other three), or when the confidence intervals overlap but the differences are still statistically significant. Whenever a difference between estimates is described in the text it is statistically significant, unless explicitly noted otherwise. In general, claims about statistical significance in the text refer to a standard  $\alpha = 0.05$ , two-tailed test. In some analyses involving variables with more than two levels, Bonferroni corrections for multiple testing have been used. When used, the Bonferroni correction is noted in the text or table.

All estimates presented in the report and annex (unless specifically labeled otherwise) use survey weights that account for the sample design and survey nonresponse. As discussed in Volume 1, estimates derived from measures used in prior WGRA surveys are analyzed using weights that were derived similarly to those used in prior WGRA studies. All other analyses used the RAND-designed survey weights outlined in Volume 1. Volume 4 provides additional information about, and analyses of, these weights.

Confidence intervals for proportions are computed as exact binomials (Clopper-Pearson). Confidence intervals for counts or continuous values are computed using the standard normal approximation. Variance estimation is typically done with the Taylor series linearization method; however, that method cannot be used to estimate the variance of a percentage with a zero numerator. In those cases, confidence intervals were computed using the Hanley and Lippman-Hand (1983) method with the sample size defined using the Kish (1965) estimate for effective sample size.



## Sexual Assault Findings: Active Component

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The RMWS survey contains a detailed assessment of sexual assault designed to correspond to the legal criteria specified in Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). To be classified as having experienced a sexual assault, respondents must first have indicated that they experienced one of six anatomically specific unwanted behavioral events. If they indicated that one of these events occurred in the past year, they were then asked a series of additional questions designed to assess (a) if the event was intended for either a sexual purpose, to abuse, or to humiliate, as indicated in the UCMJ, and (b) if the offender used one of the coercion methods specified in the UCMJ as defining a criminal sex act. The complete survey instrument and a detailed discussion of the rationale behind this approach to assessing sexual assault may be found in Volume 1 of this series.

This chapter describes findings and conclusions that are subject to the limitations of self-report survey research. A full investigation of the experiences described by respondents could find that incidents we do not classify as sexual assault may indeed qualify as criminal sexual assaults, whereas some of those we classify as sexual assault may prove not to be criminal sexual assaults.

### Sexual Assault Prevalence

We estimate that 1.5 percent of the active-component population experienced at least one sexual assault in the past year (Table 3.1). We estimate with 95-percent confidence that the total number of active-component service members in our sample frame who experienced a sexual assault in the past year is between 18,200 and 22,400.<sup>1</sup> Our best estimate in this range is that 20,300 active-component service members were sexually assaulted in the past year, out of 1,317,561 active-component members. The estimated rate of sexual assault varied significantly by gender: fewer than 1 in 100 men but approximately 1 in 20 women, resulting in an estimated 10,600 servicemen and 9,600 servicewomen who experienced a sexual assault in the past year.<sup>2</sup>

**Table 3.1**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members**  
**Who Experienced Any Type of Sexual Assault in the Past Year, by**  
**Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	1.54% (1.38–1.70)	0.95% (0.78–1.15)	4.87% (4.61–5.14)
Army	1.46% (1.25–1.70)	0.95% (0.72–1.23)	4.69% (4.30–5.09)
Navy	2.36% <sup>a</sup> (1.92–2.86)	1.48% (1.00–2.12)	6.48% <sup>a</sup> (5.79–7.22)
Air Force	0.78% <sup>a</sup> (0.70–0.87)	0.29% <sup>a</sup> (0.21–0.39)	2.90% <sup>a</sup> (2.67–3.15)
Marine Corps	1.63% (1.15–2.24)	1.13% (0.65–1.84)	7.86% <sup>a</sup> (6.65–9.21)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

There were smaller, yet significant, differences by branch of service. Both men and women in the Air Force were estimated to be at lower risk for experiencing a sexual assault than members of the other branches. In contrast, a significantly higher proportion of women in the Marine Corps and Navy are estimated to have experienced sexual assault in the past year, as compared with women in other services.

Table 3.2 describes estimated rates of past-year sexual assault by pay grade. For both men and women, junior enlisted members (E1–E4) have the highest rates, with 1.4 percent of men and 7.3 percent of women estimated to have experienced a sexual assault in the past year. These were significantly higher than rates observed for any other pay grade. Among officers, junior and senior men have comparable rates of past-year sexual assault, but junior grade women have more than twice the rates of past-year sexual assaults as do senior grade women.

To gain a better understanding of the nature of these events, we broke down the overall results into the type of sexual assault that the respondent was classified as experiencing (Table 3.3). Although all respondents answer all six sexual assault screener items, the instrument is structured so that if a respondent is classified as having experienced a penetrative sexual assault, they skip the detailed, subsequent questions about non-penetrative offenses. Similarly, if they qualify as having experienced a non-penetrative sexual assault, they skip the final, follow-up questions assessing if they experienced an attempted penetrative sexual assault. Thus, the instrument defines three mutually exclusive categories of sexual assault: *penetrative*, *non-penetrative*, and *attempted penetrative*.<sup>3</sup>

**Table 3.2**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Sexual Assaults in the Past Year, by Gender and Pay Grade**

Pay Grade	Total	Men	Women
Total	1.54% (1.38–1.70)	0.95% (0.78–1.15)	4.87% (4.61–5.14)
E1–E4	2.34% <sup>a</sup> (2.01–2.71)	1.43% <sup>a</sup> (1.06–1.88)	7.29% <sup>a</sup> (6.76–7.86)
E5–E9	1.00% <sup>a</sup> (0.88–1.13)	0.68% <sup>a</sup> (0.55–0.84)	3.01% <sup>a</sup> (2.77–3.27)
O1–O3	0.99% <sup>a</sup> (0.85–1.15)	0.37% <sup>a</sup> (0.24–0.54)	3.58% <sup>a</sup> (3.16–4.04)
O4–O6	0.47% <sup>a</sup> (0.32–0.67)	0.34% <sup>a</sup> (0.18–0.59)	1.27% <sup>a</sup> (0.96–1.65)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other pay grades within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

**Table 3.3**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced a Sexual Assault in the Past Year, by Gender and Type**

Sexual Assault	Total	Men	Women
Any sexual assault	1.54% (1.38–1.70)	0.95% (0.78–1.15)	4.87% (4.61–5.14)
Penetrative sexual assault	0.59% (0.49–0.71)	0.33% (0.22–0.48)	2.10% (1.92–2.28)
Non-penetrative sexual assault	0.92% (0.81–1.04)	0.62% (0.50–0.77)	2.60% (2.41–2.81)
Attempted penetrative	0.03% (0.02–0.04)	0.00% (0.00–0.01)	0.19% (0.13–0.26)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

*Penetrative sexual assaults* are events that people often refer to as rape, including penetration of the mouth, anus, or vagina by a penis, body part, or object. We describe the measure as *penetrative sexual assault* in order to include both penetrative assaults that would be charged as rape and penetrative assaults that would be charged as sexual assault. *Non-penetrative assaults* include incidents in which private areas on the service member's body are touched without penetration, or where the service member is made to have contact with the private areas of another person's body.<sup>4</sup> The *attempted penetrative sexual assault* category applies only to those people who could not be classified as expe-

riencing crimes that could be charged directly via Article 120 (i.e., *penetrative* or *non-penetrative sexual assaults*). That is, they indicated having experienced an event in which someone attempted to sexually assault them (charged via UCMJ Article 80), but the person never made physical contact with a private area of their body (which would have allowed categorization under the *non-penetrative sexual assault* category). This approach to classifying sexual assaults results in nearly all sexual assaults being categorized as either *penetrative* or *non-penetrative*, with very few classified as *attempted* assaults. A detailed analysis of how individuals answered the series of sexual assault questions, and thus were classified as having experienced a sexual assault, can be found in Volume 4.

The distribution across type of assault varies by gender. Almost one-half of all women classified as having experienced a sexual assault indicated the most serious type of crime, *penetrative sexual assault*, while about one-third of the assaulted men indicated the *penetrative* type. Combined with the higher prevalence of sexual assault against women, this means that women are estimated to have six times the risk of past-year *penetrative* sexual assault as do men.

The assaults can also be described by service and gender within each assault type, as shown in Tables 3.4 and 3.5. The overall pattern is similar to the pattern for all sexual assaults combined (Table 3.2). Men and women in the Air Force are at lower risk relative to the other services across both measures. There is also evidence that a significantly higher percentage of female Marines experienced a *penetrative sexual assault* and male sailors experienced a *non-penetrative* assault, relative to members of the same gender in other services.

**Table 3.4**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Penetrative Sexual Assault in the Past Year, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	0.59% (0.49–0.71)	0.33% (0.22–0.48)	2.10% (1.92–2.28)
Army	0.54% (0.41–0.69)	0.29% (0.17–0.48)	2.05% (1.78–2.34)
Navy	0.81% (0.54–1.15)	0.43% (0.16–0.92)	2.55% (2.13–3.04)
Air Force	0.29% <sup>a</sup> (0.24–0.34)	0.07% <sup>a</sup> (0.04–0.12)	1.21% <sup>a</sup> (1.07–1.38)
Marine Corps	0.90% (0.51–1.48)	0.63% (0.25–1.33)	4.28% <sup>a</sup> (3.35–5.38)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

**Table 3.5**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Non-Penetrative Sexual Assault in the Past Year, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	0.92% (0.81–1.04)	0.62% (0.50–0.77)	2.60% (2.41–2.81)
Army	0.91% (0.74–1.10)	0.65% (0.47–0.88)	2.51% (2.24–2.81)
Navy	1.49% <sup>a</sup> (1.16–1.89)	1.05% <sup>a</sup> (0.67–1.55)	3.59% (3.06–4.17)
Air Force	0.48% <sup>a</sup> (0.41–0.57)	0.22% <sup>a</sup> (0.15–0.32)	1.62% <sup>a</sup> (1.45–1.81)
Marine Corps	0.71% (0.47–1.04)	0.50% (0.26–0.87)	3.40% (2.63–4.31)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

Among individuals who experienced at least one past-year sexual assault, 44 percent of women reported experiencing only one sexual assault in the past year, whereas 24 percent of men reported experiencing only one sexual assault. Respondents in the Navy were less likely to indicate a single assault in the past year (29 percent) as compared with respondents in the Air Force (45 percent), and junior enlisted personnel were less likely to indicate a single assault in the past year than junior officers (E1–E4, 31 percent; O1–O3, 49 percent). Sexually assaulted men reported experiencing a greater number of incidents in the prior year (Mean = 2.63; 95% CI: 2.30–2.97) than women (Mean = 1.98; 95% CI: 1.91–2.05).<sup>5</sup> Because many of those who experienced a sexual assault in the past year experienced multiple such incidents, the total number of past-year incidents exceeds the total number of service members who were assaulted. That is, the past-year incidence rates are necessarily higher than the past-year prevalence rates provided in Table 3.1. Specifically, while 1.54 per 100 service members experienced one or more sexual assaults in the past year, there were 3.57 (95% CI: 3.05–4.09) separate incidents in the past year per 100 service members.

The past-year incidence rate for men was 2.50 incidents per 100 members (95% CI: 1.90–3.10), which was estimated to be substantially lower than for women, who had 9.64 incidents per 100 members (95% CI: 9.00–10.28). However, because men make up a larger proportion of the military, we estimate that a majority of incidents (59.5%) were against men.

While prevalence (e.g., number of people experiencing one or more incidents per year) and incidence (e.g., number of incidents per year) are related metrics for assess-

ing sexual assault in the military, they are also different in important ways. In addition to preventing sexual assault, many military policies focus on improving the organizational response to a sexual assault. For example, policies have been implemented to increase reporting of assaults, increase enforcement, or increase convictions following a sexual assault. These efforts can be seen as preventing a second or third assault, but only take place after an initial assault has already occurred. Because the prevalence rate does not distinguish between a victim who was assaulted one time and a victim who was assaulted several times in the past year, prevalence rates may be less sensitive than incidence rates for detecting these types of improvements in the response to sexual assaults.

## Unwanted Events and Types of Events Categorized as Past-Year Sexual Assault

The sexual assault section of the survey used skip logic and follow-up questions to determine whether indicated unwanted events (the six sexual assault screening items) meet all the UCMJ criteria for a sexual assault. In this section, we describe some of the key findings from this sequence of questions to illustrate overall patterns of response and the types of answers that result in an individual being categorized as experiencing a past-year sexual assault. Detailed analyses on the flow of respondents through these questions and the resulting classifications of sexual assault can be found in Volume 4.

Combining data from the six screeners, we can estimate the number of individuals who indicated they experienced any of these unwanted events described in the six screening questions (Table 3.6) (e.g., “unwanted experiences in which someone intentionally touched private areas of your body either directly or through clothing”). These estimates are about 1 percentage point higher than the rates of sexual assault, thus about 1 percent of the population had one of the six types of unwanted experiences but that experience did not meet all of the UCMJ definitional criteria of sexual assault. Air Force rates of unwanted events are lower than the average of the other services, whereas Navy rates are higher, as are those for women in the Marine Corps. Women are more than three times as likely to indicate having these experiences as compared with men. The breakout of this variable across gender and pay grade can be found in the Annex to Volume 2, Table A.1.

Examination of the number of individuals who indicated each type of unwanted event shows variation across the types of unwanted experience for men and women (Table 3.7). Among both men and women, unwanted, intentional touching of their private areas was the most frequently indicated item. Being forced to penetrate someone else or experiencing an attempted penetration were rarely indicated.

The next step in classification involved two questions designed to capture the intentional nature of the events, to conform with UCMJ definitions of sexual assaults, which require the intent to be to “abuse, humiliate, harass, or degrade any person” or

**Table 3.6**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Any Type of Unwanted Event, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	2.38% (2.17–2.59)	1.77% (1.54–2.02)	5.82% (5.54–6.11)
Army	2.28% (1.99–2.60)	1.73% (1.41–2.10)	5.70% (5.29–6.14)
Navy	3.59% <sup>a</sup> (3.03–4.22)	2.73% <sup>a</sup> (2.08–3.51)	7.63% <sup>a</sup> (6.90–8.41)
Air Force	1.16% <sup>a</sup> (1.03–1.31)	0.61% <sup>a</sup> (0.47–0.79)	3.54% <sup>a</sup> (3.29–3.81)
Marine Corps	2.65% (2.03–3.39)	2.14% (1.49–2.96)	9.07% <sup>a</sup> (7.80–10.47)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

**Table 3.7**  
**Indications of Unwanted Experiences on Sexual Assault Screener Items, by Gender**

Type	Men	Women
Penetration by penis	0.23% (0.15–0.34)	1.79% (1.63–1.96)
Penetration by other body part or object	0.26% (0.16–0.39)	1.08% (0.95–1.23)
Forced to penetrate another person	0.18% (0.12–0.26)	0.31% (0.25–0.39)
Touched in private areas	1.42% (1.21–1.65)	4.66% (4.41–4.93)
Forced to touch another person	0.45% (0.33–0.62)	1.43% (1.28–1.60)
Attempted penetration	0.24% (0.14–0.39)	1.23% (1.09–1.39)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

“arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person” (except for penile penetration, for which verification of the offender’s intentions is not required by the UCMJ). Across all screeners, men who were classified as having experienced a past-year sexual assault were twice as likely as women to indicate that the intent of the assault was to abuse or

humiliate them (38.5 percent for men; 19.9 percent for women). This gender difference in rates of describing the assault as humiliating or abusive (rather than for sexual gratification) was consistent for penetrative and non-penetrative assaults.

For all those who indicated experiencing unwanted penile penetration (for which offenders' abusive, humiliating, or sexual intent does not need to be verified as per the UCMJ) and those who indicated experiencing other unwanted events coupled with offenders' intent consistent with the UCMJ, we next assessed for coercive offender behaviors that were consistent with the definitions in UCMJ Article 120. Respondents were presented with a series of eight possible types of coercion and asked to indicate whether each type did or did not occur during the unwanted event. Respondents who indicated that the unwanted event was coerced by any of the eight methods described in the UCMJ were classified as experiencing a sexual assault. If none of the eight methods applied to the unwanted event, respondents were asked about three additional forms of coercion. Most respondents who reached this point in the screening had already identified a UCMJ-consistent method of coercion, so the unwanted event had already been classified as a sexual assault (66–98 percent of respondents across screening items), indicating that most of the unwanted events reported included either force, threats, or other forms of coercion or lack of consent (see Volume 4 for details).

Among those who indicated coercion or lack of consent on any of these items and thus were classified as having experienced a sexual assault, Table 3.8 summarizes the types of coercion or non-consent they indicated. For simplicity, Table 3.8 presents the types of coercive offender behavior among those who were classified as having experienced a penetrative sexual assault. The most commonly indicated forms of coercion were the offender continuing despite being told or shown that the victim was unwilling (76 percent of men and 79 percent of women) and use of physical force (67 percent of men and 55 percent of women). Men reported injury in a large fraction of these events, and threats of injury in about one-half of the events, whereas women were less likely to indicate physical injuries or threats. A substantial minority of individuals reported that the assault occurred when they were incapacitated (asleep or passed out) or unable to consent due to intoxication. Very few respondents received the last three items in this section of the survey, as those were only given to those who indicated that none of the circumstances already presented had occurred.

Among those classified as experiencing a non-penetrative sexual assault in the past year, the pattern of non-consent or coercive offender behavior was descriptively different than for penetrative sexual assaults. As can be seen in Table 3.9, among those classified as having experienced non-penetrative assaults, the two most common forms of coercion were (a) the offender continued the behavior after the respondent showed the offender that he or she was unwilling and (b) that the behavior occurred without the victim's consent. Approximately one-quarter of these cases involved the use of physical force, a rate significantly lower than with penetrative assaults. Injuries were less frequent among the non-penetrative assaults, as was incapacitation.

**Table 3.8**  
**Types of Offender Behaviors Indicating Coercion/Lack of Consent for Past-Year Penetrative Sexual Assaults, by Gender**

Question	Men	Women
They continued even when you told them or showed them that you were unwilling	NR (57.51–89.40)	78.94% (75.18–82.37)
They used physical force to make you comply	NR (49.91–81.33)	54.64% (50.28–58.95)
They physically injured you	NR (24.19–63.37)	19.41% <sup>a</sup> (16.25–22.89)
They threatened to physically hurt you (or someone else)	NR (26.26–65.40)	9.25% <sup>a</sup> (6.96–11.99)
They threatened you (or someone else) in some other way	NR (33.53–71.00)	15.71% <sup>a</sup> (12.86–18.91)
They did it when you were passed out, asleep, or unconscious	NR (14.84–45.92)	41.33% (37.08–45.68)
They did it when you were so drunk, high, or drugged that you could not understand what was happening or could not show them that you were unwilling	NR (26.17–63.45)	47.05% (42.70–51.43)
They tricked you into thinking that they were someone else or that they were allowed to do it for a professional purpose (like a person pretending to be a doctor)	NR (13.39–45.31)	3.42% <sup>a</sup> (2.12–5.21)
They made you so afraid that you froze and could not tell them or show them that you were unwilling <sup>b</sup>	0.24% (0.00–4.81)	0.48% (0.08–1.54)
They did it after you had consumed so much alcohol that the next day you could not remember what happened <sup>b</sup>	0.23% (0.00–4.81)	0.36% (0.07–1.06)
It happened without your consent <sup>b</sup>	0.00% (0.00–10.94)	1.78% (0.99–2.94)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses. NR = Not reportable.

<sup>a</sup> Significant difference between men and women.

<sup>b</sup> These items were asked only of respondents who had indicated that none of the earlier items was true in their experience.

In summary, penetrative assaults described on this survey were more likely to have involved physical force, injuries, and threats than the non-penetrative assaults, particularly among men, and also more likely to involve drug and alcohol incapacitation (for men and women) than non-penetrative assaults.

**Table 3.9**  
**Types of Offender Behaviors Indicating Coercion/Lack of Consent for Past-Year**  
**Non-Penetrative Sexual Assaults, by Gender**

Question	Men	Women
They continued even when you told them or showed them that you were unwilling	60.75% (50.44–70.39)	54.15% (50.26–58.01)
They used physical force to make you comply	13.96% (8.08–21.88)	24.04% <sup>a</sup> (20.63–27.72)
They physically injured you	5.02% (1.92–10.44)	4.59% (3.02–6.67)
They threatened to physically hurt you (or someone else)	7.94% (3.29–15.58)	4.69% (3.17–6.65)
They threatened you (or someone else) in some other way	15.52% (9.10–24.04)	20.36% (17.10–23.94)
They did it when you were passed out, asleep, or unconscious	7.12% (1.05–22.09)	11.64% (9.02–14.70)
They did it when you were so drunk, high, or drugged that you could not understand what was happening or could not show them that you were unwilling	10.12% (3.02–23.23)	15.61% (12.66–18.94)
They tricked you into thinking that they were someone else or that they were allowed to do it for a professional purpose (like a person pretending to be a doctor)	0.35% (0.00–2.41)	1.86% <sup>a</sup> (1.13–2.87)
They made you so afraid that you froze and could not tell them or show them that you were unwilling <sup>b</sup>	1.68% (0.41–4.50)	1.73% (0.90–3.01)
They did it after you had consumed so much alcohol that the next day you could not remember what happened <sup>b</sup>	1.19% (0.18–3.90)	0.65% (0.21–1.51)
It happened without your consent <sup>b</sup>	31.31% (22.74–40.93)	28.71% (25.46–32.12)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Statistically significant difference between men and women ( $p < 0.05$ ).

<sup>b</sup> These items were asked only of respondents who had indicated that none of the earlier items was true in their experience.

## Sexual Assaults Experienced Prior to the Past Year

In addition to the main section of the survey, which assessed past-year sexual assaults, all respondents were asked about experiences that happened more than a year ago, “of an abusive, humiliating, or sexual nature, and that occurred even though you did not want it and did not consent.” This question also contains a definition of “did not consent.” The series of questions included five items that we combined to make three categories: (1) penetrative sexual assault—being penetrated (penile or non-penile penetration) or penetrating someone else; (2) non-penetrative sexual assault—being touched in private areas, being forced to touch someone else’s private areas; and (3) attempted

penetration. Unlike the assessment of sexual assault in the past year, this measure did not have a detailed series of follow-up questions to assess UCMJ criteria, but included those criteria in the instructions to this section of the survey.

### Lifetime Sexual Assault Rates

By combining sexual assaults that occurred in the past year and those that occurred more than a year ago, we estimate that 4.9 percent of service members had experienced a sexual assault in their lifetimes (Table 3.10). There was a substantial gender difference, with servicewomen at seven times greater risk than servicemen for a sexual assault during their lifetime. The lifetime prevalence rates of sexual assault differed across the services, with Navy service members reporting the highest rates overall. The other three services are generally similar and are not always significantly different from one another. The breakout of this variable across gender and pay grade can be found in the Annex to Volume 2, Table A.2.

### Sexual Assault Rates Prior to Joining the Military

For those respondents who experienced a sexual assault prior to the past year, we asked if any sexual assault happened before they joined the military. Approximately 2 percent of service members had been sexually assaulted prior to beginning their military careers (8.2 percent of women and 0.9 percent of men). Navy respondents indicated higher than average rates of sexual assault prior to joining the military, and Marines reported the lowest (Table 3.11).

**Table 3.10**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced a Sexual Assault Across Lifetime, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	4.87% (4.66–5.07)	2.57% (2.34–2.81)	17.89% (17.49–18.29)
Army	4.45% <sup>a</sup> (4.16–4.75)	2.36% (2.05–2.71)	17.46% (16.84–18.10)
Navy	6.78% <sup>a</sup> (6.21–7.39)	3.96% <sup>a</sup> (3.32–4.69)	20.03% <sup>a</sup> (19.07–21.02)
Air Force	4.14% <sup>a</sup> (3.95–4.34)	1.54% <sup>a</sup> (1.35–1.75)	15.34% <sup>a</sup> (14.84–15.84)
Marine Corps	3.99% <sup>a</sup> (3.38–4.69)	2.52% (1.89–3.29)	22.48% <sup>a</sup> (20.73–24.31)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

**Table 3.11**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced a Sexual Assault Prior to Joining the Military, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	1.98% (1.87–2.10)	0.91% (0.79–1.04)	8.17% (7.88–8.47)
Army	1.83% (1.65–2.03)	0.90% (0.71–1.13)	7.69% <sup>a</sup> (7.26–8.14)
Navy	2.52% <sup>a</sup> (2.23–2.82)	1.14% (0.84–1.50)	9.00% <sup>a</sup> (8.30–9.74)
Air Force	2.03% (1.90–2.17)	0.73% (0.61–0.87)	7.62% <sup>a</sup> (7.26–7.99)
Marine Corps	1.51% <sup>a</sup> (1.17–1.91)	0.86% (0.53–1.31)	9.64% (8.35–11.05)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

### Sexual Assault Rates Since Joining the Military

We estimated the prevalence of sexual assault during a respondent's time in the military by combining those who were classified as having experienced a sexual assault in the past year with those who were sexually assaulted more than a year ago but after joining the military. It is important to note that this is not the same as an estimate of the rates of sexual assault over the course of a military career, because most people in our sample have not yet completed their careers. Instead, it is a snapshot in time that provides an estimate of how many active-component members currently serving have been sexually assaulted at least once since joining the military. Because the average length of careers is slightly different across services, comparisons across services on this measure should be interpreted with caution. Servicewomen in the Air Force were less likely to indicate a sexual assault since joining the military as compared with the average of the other services (Table 3.12). Women indicated sexual assault since joining the military at much higher rates than men (15 percent versus 2 percent). The breakout of this variable across gender and pay grade can be found in the Annex to Volume 2, Table A.3.

### Characteristics of the Sexual Assault or the "Most Serious" of Multiple Assaults in the Past Year

Respondents who were classified as having experienced a sexual assault in the past year were asked a variety of follow-up questions describing the event. Those who

**Table 3.12**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced a Sexual Assault Since Joining the Military, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	3.99% (3.80–4.18)	2.10% (1.89–2.33)	14.69% (14.32–15.06)
Army	3.68% (3.41– 3.97)	1.95% (1.66–2.28)	14.49% (13.92–15.08)
Navy	5.71% (5.18– 6.29)	3.37% (2.77–4.07)	16.71% (15.82–17.64)
Air Force	3.10% (2.93–3.27)	1.05% (0.88–1.24)	11.94% <sup>a</sup> (11.50–12.40)
Marine Corps	3.41% (2.83–4.07)	2.13% (1.54–2.86)	19.48% (17.83–21.21)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

reported a single event were queried about that assault, whereas those who reported multiple sexual assaults in the past year were asked questions about the event that had the “biggest effect on you. . . . that you consider to be the worst or most serious.” In the following sections, we summarize the key findings on the single or “most serious” sexual assault experienced in the past year. Tables summarizing the items by gender, by service, and by pay grade can be found in the Annex to Volume 2, Tables A.5.a–A.36.g.

### Type of Assault

Among individuals completing questions about sexual assaults experienced in the past year, 37 percent were answering about an event that included penetration, 61 percent were answering about an event that included unwanted touching but no penetration, and 2 percent were answering about an attempted penetration, without unwanted touching. Men were more likely to be describing a non-penetrative assault for the follow-up items than women. Junior enlisted personnel were more likely to indicate it was a penetrative assault (41 percent) than personnel in the other pay grades (range of 23 to 28 percent). In general, the distribution across assault types for these questions (which are restricted to assault the respondent judged to be “most serious” for those who had multiple assaults) is very similar to the classification used earlier in which penetrative assaults were assumed to be more severe than non-penetrative, which in turn were assumed to be more severe than attempted penetration. See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables A.6.a–A.6.g, for additional details.

### **Description of Offender(s)**

In the majority of cases, the offender(s) were a man or men only (79 percent), with a woman or women only indicated as the offender(s) about 15 percent of the time. Some differences across services were observed. Women almost always indicated that the offender(s) were male or a mix of men and women (98 percent), significantly more than men, who indicated that the offender(s) were male or a mix of men and women in about 70 percent of assaults. Most respondents indicated that there was a single offender (55 percent), with 42 percent indicating more than one offender and 3 percent unsure. Men (49 percent) were more likely than women (35 percent) to report multiple offenders, as were junior enlisted as compared with junior officers (E1–E4, 45 percent; O1–O3, 29 percent). In most assaults, the offender(s) were known to the respondent, with women more likely than men to have known the offender(s) (89 percent overall; 93 percent of women, 85 percent of men). However, few were intimate partners or family members.

A substantial number of respondents said the offender was a “friend or acquaintance” (57 percent overall) and this was indicated more frequently by women than men (67 percent of women, 46 percent of men). The vast majority of respondents indicated that the offender(s) included “someone in the military” (85 percent overall), with a higher proportion of women indicating this than men (89 percent of women, 81 percent of men), and about 10 percent indicated the offender was a civilian or contractor working for the military. Among those who indicated that the offender(s) included someone in the military, about one-half of respondents (54 percent) indicated that the highest ranking offender was someone higher in rank than the respondent, with 35 percent of similar rank and 9 percent of lower rank. Fifteen percent indicated that the offender(s) included military officers. Among those that indicated someone of higher rank, one-third said that person was a unit leader or someone above them in their chain of command. See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables A.5.a–A.5.g and A.7.a–A.13.g, for additional details.

### **Description of Assault Location and Circumstances**

Consistent with the identities of offenders described above, the majority of respondents indicated that the event occurred on a military installation or ship (65 percent) and about one-half indicated it occurred during the work day/duty hours (49 percent) with a higher proportion of men indicating this than women (33 percent of women; 64 percent of men). Service members in the Air Force were significantly less likely than those in the Army or Navy to indicate that the assaults occurred on a military installation or during the work day, and enlisted personnel were more likely to indicate it occurred in a work setting than junior officers. About one-fifth of respondents indicated the event occurred while on temporary duty (TDY)/temporary additional duty (TAD), at sea, or during field exercises/alerts (19 percent overall: 15 percent of women; 23 percent of men) and 15 percent indicated it occurred while deployed to a combat zone (9 percent

of women; 20 percent of men). Service members in the Air Force were less likely to indicate that the assault took place while in recruit training than those in the Army, and those in the Navy were less likely than those in the Army to indicate that it took place during military combat training. Other types of military training activities were more rarely indicated, perhaps because low numbers of respondents participated in them. See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables A.14.a–A.14.g, for additional details.

In terms of contextual factors, a substantial number of respondents (30 percent) indicated the assault occurred when “out with friends or at a party” (35 percent of women, 24 percent of men), whereas 43 percent indicated they were “at work,” with this more likely among men (57 percent) than women (30 percent). Those in the Air Force were more likely to indicate it happened out with friends or at a party than those in the Marine Corps or the Army, and less likely than those in the Army or Navy to say it happened at work. About 17 percent of individuals who were sexually assaulted indicated they were in their own home or quarters; 18 percent indicated they were in someone else’s home or quarters; with each of these being more likely among women. Seventeen percent indicated they were at a military function, which was more likely among men (24 percent of men; 10 percent of women). Respondents were less likely to indicate the assault setting was “on a date,” “being intimate with the other person,” or “being alone in a public place.” See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables A.15.a–A.15.g, for additional details.

One item supplied a definition of hazing and asked whether the respondent would describe the event as hazing.<sup>6</sup> Overall, 20 percent indicated “yes” to this item, with a higher proportion of men indicating it was hazing than women (6 percent of women; 34 percent of men), and junior enlisted personnel more likely to consider their assault hazing than junior officers (E1–E4, 21 percent; E5–E9, 22 percent; O1–O3, 4 percent). (See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables A.16.a–A.16.g, for additional details.) It is worth noting that events classified as hazing were sometimes severe; for example, hazing and non-hazing assaults of men were nearly equally likely to involve penetration. In addition, the hazing sexual assaults of men were significantly more likely to involve multiple offenders than the non-hazing sexual assaults ( $p < 0.05$ ).

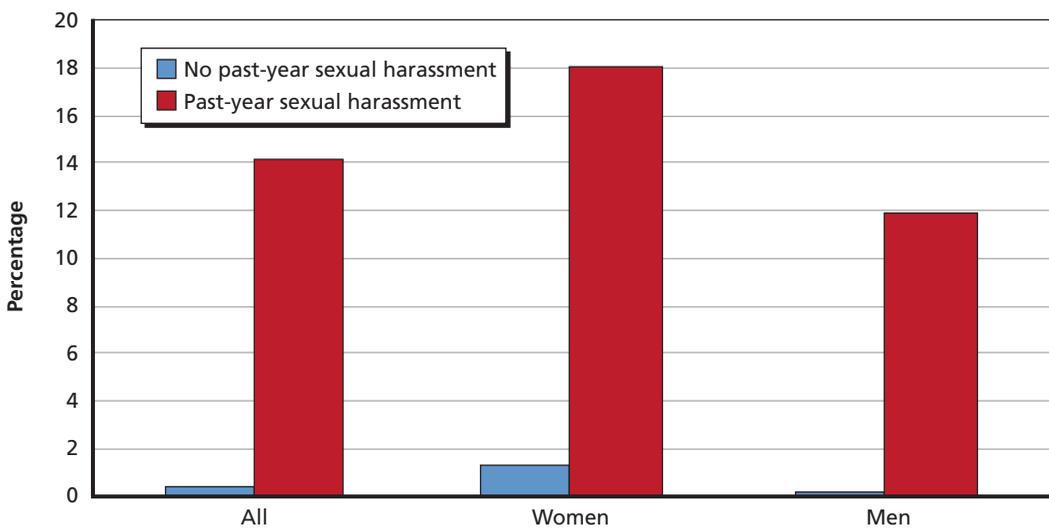
Four questions asked about harassment before and after the assault, as well as stalking before and after the assault. About one-third of respondents who were sexually assaulted indicated that the offender(s) “sexually harassed” them before the assault, and one-third after the assault took place, and about 10 percent said the offender “stalked” them before, and after, the assault. (See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables A.17.a–A.17.g, for additional details.) We also examined classification of sexual harassment on the survey. Among those who were classified as having experienced sexual harassment in the past year (see Chapter Four), 18.09 percent (95% CI: 16.71–19.53) of women and 11.92 percent (95% CI: 8.91–15.51) of men (14.17 percent overall [95% CI: 12.15–16.38]) experienced a sexual assault during that year. In contrast, rates of sexual assault were much lower among those who did not experience sexual harassment (0.38 per-

cent overall [95% CI: 0.30–0.47]; 1.29 percent among women [95% CI: 1.11–1.49]; 0.24 percent among men [95% CI: 0.16–0.36]) (Figure 3.1).

This association is driven in part by the fact that many sexual assaults would also be counted as sexual harassment if they occurred in the workplace or the offender was a work colleague. In contrast, sexual assaults would not generally be characterized as gender discrimination on the RMWS survey; nevertheless, we also find a strong correlation between past-year gender discrimination and past-year sexual assault. Specifically, women who experienced gender discrimination in the past year were almost four times more likely to have been sexually assaulted in the past year relative to women who did not experience gender discrimination in the past year (13.97 percent [95% CI: 12.32–15.74] compared with 3.61 percent [95% CI: 3.30–3.95]). Similarly, men who experienced gender discrimination in the past year were almost 12 times more likely to have experienced a sexual assault in the past year relative to those who did not experience gender discrimination in the past year (10.12 percent [95% CI: 6.51–14.82] compared with 0.85 percent [95% CI: 0.63–1.13]).

One-third of participants who were sexually assaulted indicated that they had been drinking at the time of the assault (33 percent), with a higher proportion of women indicating they had been drinking than men (41 percent of women; 25 percent of men). About one-half of those who drank any alcohol indicated that the offender(s) had bought or given them a drink just prior to the assault (51 percent). Six percent of respondents indicated that they may have been given a drug without their knowledge or consent (3 percent of women; 9 percent of men). A substantial number indicated that

**Figure 3.1**  
**Percentages of Past-Year Sexual Assault Among Those With and Without Past-Year Sexual Harassment**



the offender(s) had been drinking alcohol at the time of the assault (37 percent) with women indicating this to be true more often than men (50 percent of women; 24 percent of men). Collapsing across drinking for either the respondent or the offender, 43 percent (95% CI: 37.8–47.9) indicated that either the victim or the offender, or both, had been drinking, with a higher proportion of women than men indicating any alcohol involvement (women: 56 percent, 95% CI: 53.0–58.9; men: 29 percent, 95% CI: 20.4–39.4), and with a higher proportion of Air Force personnel indicating any alcohol involvement than in the Army (Air Force: 56 percent, 95% CI: 49.6–61.5; Army: 37 percent, 95% CI: 30.2–43.4). This finding is consistent with the finding that assaults on members of the Air Force were less likely to occur during work hours. See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables A.18.a–A.18.g, for additional details.

Combining the data from several variables, we can derive an overall picture of the proportion of assaults that involved military personnel or settings (the person who assaulted them was in the military or worked for the military, it happened in a military location or at a military function): 90.2 percent indicated that the assault occurred in a military context (95% CI: 87.1–92.8). Men were less likely than women to indicate that the assault occurred in a military context—women 93.3 percent, 95% CI: 92.0–94.4; men 87.2 percent (95% CI: 80.7–92.2),  $p < 0.01$ —and respondents in the Air Force were less likely than those in the Navy to indicate that it occurred in a military context—Navy 93.2 percent (95% CI: 88.8–96.2); Air Force 85.2 percent (95% CI: 80.0–89.5),  $p < 0.01$ .

### **Consequences of the Past-Year Assault**

Respondents also answered questions about specific impacts of the single or most serious sexual assault that occurred in the past year. Thirty-five percent indicated that the event made them want to leave the military, with no differences across gender, but victims in the Army (41 percent) were more likely than those in the Air Force (25 percent) to have this reaction, as were enlisted personnel as compared with officers (E1–E4, 36 percent; E5–E9, 37 percent; O1–O3, 22 percent; O4–O6, 13 percent). Thirteen percent indicated that they requested a transfer or other change of assignment. Forty-six percent of respondents indicated that the assault made it hard to do their work, and 20 percent indicated that they took a sick day or other leave because of the event. About 40 percent indicated that the assault damaged their personal relationships, with a larger proportion of women indicating this (48 percent) than men (33 percent). See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables A.19.a–A.19.g, for additional details.

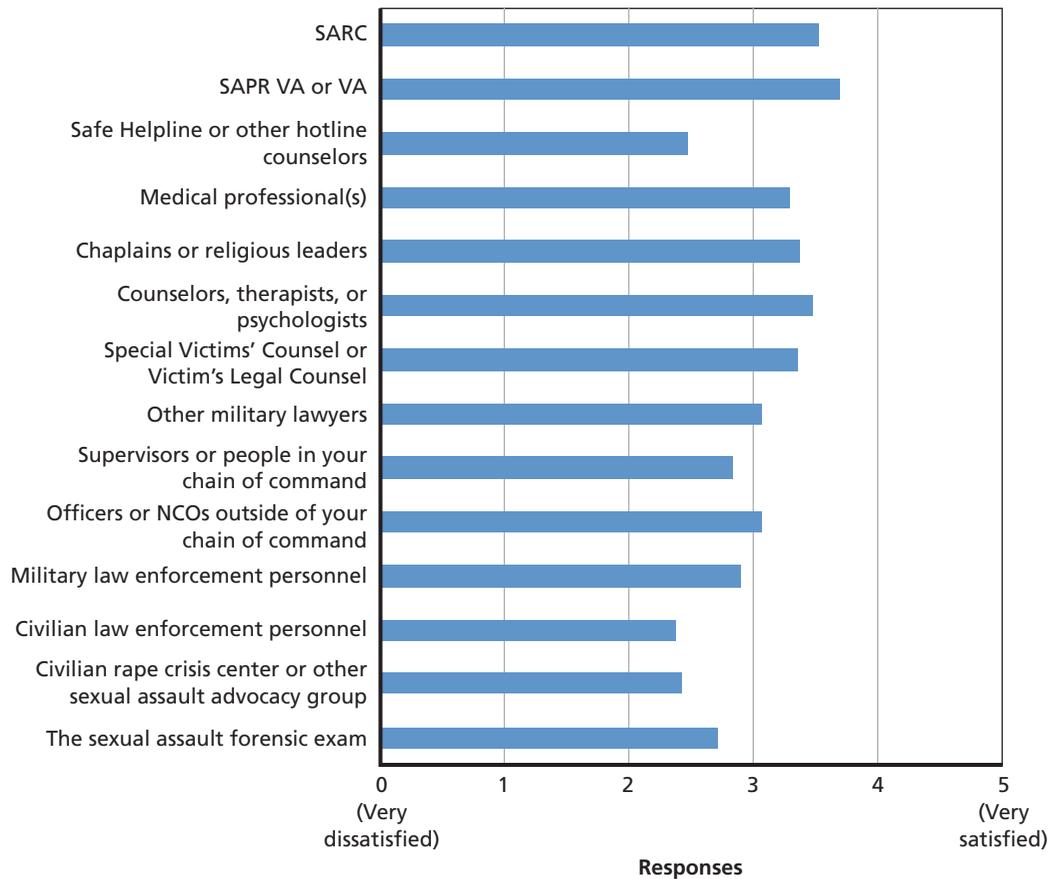
### **Telling Others/Reporting Past-Year Assault**

About one-half of respondents indicated they had told anyone about the assault (51 percent overall); however, this was more common among women than men (62 percent of women, 40 percent of men). Among those who experienced a sexual assault, 43 percent talked about it with a friend or family member, with women more likely to have done

so than men (56 percent of women, 29 percent of men). Others talked about it with supervisors or someone in the chain of command (21 percent), sexual assault response coordinators (SARCs; 15 percent), and sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) victim advocates (SAPR VA or VAs; 13 percent), counselors, therapists or psychologists (13 percent), noncommissioned officers or officers outside the chain of command (10 percent), and medical professionals (11 percent). Women were more likely to talk with SARCs, VAs, and counselors/therapists than men. Some differences across services emerged, with those in the Navy less likely to talk with several of the individuals listed than those in the Army. Use of the Safe Helpline, civilian law enforcement, or rape crisis groups were quite rare.

We asked respondents whether they were satisfied with the experience of talking to these people about their assaults (with each group assessed only among respondents who said they talked to that type of person about the assault). In Figure 3.2, mean

**Figure 3.2**  
**Mean Satisfaction with Service Providers**



satisfaction across type of person showed moderate levels of satisfaction, between “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied” and “satisfied” for most groups. However, on average, respondents indicated that they were on the dissatisfied end of the continuum for supervisors or people in the respondents’ chain of command, and military law enforcement personnel. Satisfaction was also lower for Safe Helpline or other counselors, the sexual assault forensic exam, and civilian resources, but these were also not frequently utilized. We were unable to examine gender or service differences on these variables due to small sample size.

Fifteen percent of those who experienced sexual assault filed an official report about it, with a higher proportion of women reporting than men (22 percent of women, 8 percent of men). Respondents in the Navy were less likely to file an official report than those in the Air Force or Army, and officers (3 percent of O4–O6) were less likely to report than junior enlisted personnel (19 percent of E1–E4). Of the reports filed, 41 percent were unrestricted reports, 23 percent were restricted reports that converted to unrestricted reports, and 27 percent were restricted reports.<sup>7</sup>

We also asked all respondents, regardless of their earlier answers about whether they told anyone about or reported the most serious event, if they signed a DD Form 2910 for an assault in the past year.<sup>8</sup> These Victim Preference Reporting Statements serve as the basis for official DoD statistics on sexual assault reporting. The survey included a link to an image of the form to enhance recall. Eleven percent of respondents who were sexually assaulted in the past year indicated that they had signed or initialed this form, and an additional 11 percent indicated that they were not sure. The rates of signing this form were much higher for women (19 percent) than for men (4 percent).

Eight percent of those who experienced sexual assault were interviewed by military police or a criminal investigator about the case. Consistent with the finding that men were less likely to officially report, a higher proportion of women than men indicated being interviewed (14 percent of women, 2 percent of men). Two percent said the suspect had been arrested or charged with a crime (with a higher proportion of women than men indicating this: women 4 percent, men < 1 percent). We asked several questions about the status of the criminal case, but the sample size for these responses was too small. Given that these assaults took place between 0 and 12 months ago, criminal investigations and prosecutions may have been in the early stages of the UCMJ process for many assaults.

Among those who made an official report, we asked about reasons for reporting, and respondents could select as many reasons as applied to them. The top-rated reasons were “to stop the offender(s) from hurting others” (50 percent), “someone you told encouraged you to report” (43 percent), and “to stop the offender(s) from hurting you again” (36 percent).

Among those who did not make an official report, we asked for their reasons for not reporting. Here there was more variability in responses, with some items indicated

often and others rarely and with some apparent differences observed across services (see the Annex to Volume 2 for details). Whereas men and women chose not to report sexual assaults for many of the same reasons, men were more likely to say they did not report the crime because they feared they would be viewed as gay or bisexual if others learned of it, with 28 percent of men indicating that this was one of the reasons they did not report, as compared to two percent of women. In order to identify important points of intervention, we asked participants to indicate their primary reason for not reporting. The most frequently indicated primary reasons for not reporting were that the respondent “thought it was not serious enough to report” (18 percent), and “wanted to forget about it and move on” (17 percent). Categorizing similar items together, concerns about possible retaliation (15 percent), concerns about a negative perception of the respondent (14 percent), handling the situation in some other way (13 percent), and concerns about the reporting process (10 percent) were also significant reasons for not reporting the assault (Table 3.13).

Seventy-two percent of past-year sexual assault victims indicated that they would make the same choice about reporting if they had to make the decision again, with about equal rates indicating that they would make the same choice among those who filed an official report and those who did not. More respondents indicated they would make the same choice about reporting again if they did not experience any kind of retaliation or negative career actions (79.61 percent, 95% CI: 75.58–83.24) than those who did experience one of these events (54.63 percent, 95% CI: 41.90–66.93).

See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables A.20.a–A.32.g and Tables A.35.a–A.36.g, for additional details.

### **Perceived Retaliation and Negative Career Actions**

The survey included four items asking all service members who experienced a sexual assault if they perceived they experienced retaliation or negative career actions related to the sexual assault. Responses to the individual items ranged from a low of 4 percent for “experienced any punishment for an infraction” to a high of 27 percent for “any social retaliation.” We also combined data from these four types of perceived retaliation or negative career actions. Overall, 31 percent (95% CI: 25.29–36.70) of those who experienced a sexual assault reported at least one of these—including 30 percent of women (95% CI: 26.8–32.4) and 32 percent of men (95% CI: 21.6–44.0).

Among the subset of women who officially reported a sexual assault, types of perceived retaliation or negative career actions included social retaliation (44.4 percent, 95% CI: 34.3–54.8), professional retaliation (27.5 percent, 95% CI: 20.2–35.7), unwanted administrative actions (25.1 percent, 95% CI: 18.0–33.5), and punishments (10.4 percent, 95% CI: 5.8–16.7). Collapsing across these consequences, experience of perceived social retaliation or professional retaliation was indicated by 52.0 percent (95% CI: 45.55–58.46) of women who officially reported the sexual assault, whereas any of the four types of events was indicated by 54.5 percent (95% CI: 47.9–60.9).

**Table 3.13**  
**Main Reasons for Not Reporting Sexual Assault Among Active-Component Service Members Who Chose Not to Report a Past-Year Sexual Assault**

Reason	Percentage
<b>Minimizing event</b>	
You thought it was not serious enough to report	18
You felt partially to blame	6
Total	24
<b>Worried about retaliation</b>	
You worried about retaliation by your supervisor or higher up	6
You thought it might hurt your career	2
You thought you might get in trouble for something you did	2
You thought you might be labeled as a troublemaker	1
You worried about retaliation by the person(s) who did it	2
You worried about retaliation by your military co-workers/peers	1
You thought it might hurt your performance/fitness evaluation	<1
Total	15
<b>Concerns about perception</b>	
You did not want more people to know	6
You did not want people to think you were LGBT	4
You did not want people to see you as weak	3
You thought other people would blame you	1
Total	14
<b>You handled it other way or it didn't need to be handled</b>	
You took other actions to handle the situation	13
Someone else already reported it	<1
You reported it to civilian authorities/law enforcement	<1
Total	13
<b>Concerns about process</b>	
You did not think anything would be done	6
You did not trust the process would be fair	2
You did not think your report would be kept confidential	2
You did not think you would be believed	1
Total	10
<b>Other</b>	
You wanted to forget about it and move on	17
You did not want to hurt the person's career or family	6
You did not know how to report it	1
Someone told you not to report it	<1

NOTE: Percentages do not always add up to category total due to rounding.

(Too few men reported sexual assaults to yield a reliable estimate of the percentage who experienced these events.) See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables A.33.a–A.34.g, for additional details.

## Summary

In the year prior to the survey fielding, 5 percent of active-component military women and 1 percent of men experienced at least one sexual assault, as defined in the UCMJ. A majority of individuals who experienced a sexual assault in the past year experienced more than one such event, with certain groups at higher risk for repeated assaults (men and junior enlisted personnel). The types and patterns of assaults showed substantial variability, but the vast majority of the assaults occurred in a military context (e.g., at a military installation, during work hours, by an offender in the military). A substantial number of men considered the assault to be hazing, and this was more likely among enlisted personnel as well. The Air Force, which had lower rates of sexual assault in the past year as compared with the other services, also showed a different pattern, in which the assaults were slightly less likely to occur on a military installation or during duty hours, and slightly more likely to involve alcohol. Findings suggest that these assaults affected many in terms of personal relationships, work productivity, and a desire to leave the military. About one-half of those assaulted told someone about it, and 15 percent made an official report. Among those who talked to someone in the military about the assault, they were slightly more likely to be satisfied than dissatisfied, with room for improvement in interactions with supervisors and those in the chain of command, as well as with military law enforcement personnel.

## Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Findings: Active Component

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In this chapter, we provide estimates of the proportion of the active-component force that experienced one of two forms of sexual harassment (a sexually hostile work environment or *quid pro quo* harassment) or gender discrimination in the past year. According to DoD directives, both sexual harassment and gender discrimination are sex-based military equal opportunity (MEO) violations. For those who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year, we report the characteristics of the events and the offender(s),<sup>1</sup> the effect on workplace productivity and intentions to stay on active duty, disclosure choices, responses to reports of MEO violations, and barriers to reporting among those who chose not to do so.

The findings and conclusions described in this chapter are subject to the limitations of self-report survey research. A full investigation of the experiences described by respondents could find that incidents we do not classify as sexual harassment or gender discrimination may indeed qualify as MEO violations, whereas some of those we classify as sexual harassment or gender discrimination may prove not to be such violations.

### Prevalence of Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination

Our measures of sexual harassment and gender discrimination assessed a number of specific types of MEO violations. All of the violations focused on the military workplace by querying about inappropriate workplace behaviors committed by “someone from work.” We used the phrase “someone from work” rather than “coworker” to ensure that respondents included all work contacts, not just those they perceived as peers. We asked respondents to consider any person they have contact with as part of their military duties, and reminded them that this person could be a supervisor, above or below them in rank, a civilian employee or contractor, and could be in their unit or another unit.

The *sexually hostile work environment* measure was designed to capture a type of sexual harassment that includes sexual language, gestures, images, or behaviors that offend or anger service members. These upsetting workplace events are categorized

as a hostile workplace violation if the offensive behavior was either persistent (i.e., the respondent indicated the behavior continued even after the offender knew that it was upsetting to others) or is described by the respondent as severe (i.e., the behavior was so severe that most service members would find it offensive). Table 4.1 shows that this type of sexual harassment is commonly faced by active-component service members (9 percent) and is more common for women than men. We estimate that one-fifth of women experienced offensive sexual behavior in the past year that DoD directives would define as an unlawful form of discrimination that deprives service members of their rights to equal opportunities in the military. The pattern of findings also suggests that active-component members of the Air Force report significantly different experiences than the other branches of service. In particular, the estimated percentage of Air Force members who were the target of a sexually hostile work environment violation in the past year was markedly lower than that of other services. Even in this branch, however, we estimate that nearly 1 out of every 8 women experienced such events in the past year.

The measure of *sexual quid pro quo* (a Latin phrase meaning “this for that”) identifies incidents in which someone used his or her power or influence within the military to attempt to coerce sexual behavior. These inappropriate workplace events are categorized as a sexual harassment violation if the respondents indicated they had direct evidence that a workplace benefit or punishment was contingent on a sexual behavior. Hearsay or rumor was not considered sufficient evidence to categorize an event as a *quid pro quo* violation. Unlike sexually hostile work environments, this form of sexual harassment is comparatively rare (Table 4.2). We estimate that approximately 1 in 60

**Table 4.1**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced a Sexually Hostile Work Environment in the Past Year, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	8.80% (8.36–9.27)	6.58% (6.07–7.12)	21.41% (20.81–22.03)
Army	9.75% <sup>a</sup> (9.01–10.53)	7.65% <sup>a</sup> (6.81–8.56)	22.87% <sup>a</sup> (21.92–23.84)
Navy	11.73% <sup>a</sup> (10.60–12.94)	8.34% <sup>a</sup> (7.02–9.81)	27.71% <sup>a</sup> (26.21–29.26)
Air Force	4.96% <sup>a</sup> (4.56–5.38)	3.26% <sup>a</sup> (2.80–3.77)	12.32% <sup>a</sup> (11.72–12.95)
Marine Corps	7.68% (6.41–9.13)	6.11% (4.76–7.70)	27.19% <sup>a</sup> (24.68–29.80)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

**Table 4.2**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Sexual *Quid Pro Quo* in the Past Year, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	0.54% (0.41–0.70)	0.35% (0.21–0.55)	1.66% (1.46–1.89)
Army	0.65% (0.49–0.84)	0.41% (0.25–0.64)	2.12% <sup>a</sup> (1.79–2.49)
Navy	0.80% (0.43–1.38)	0.50% (0.12–1.34)	2.22% (1.70–2.85)
Air Force	0.14% <sup>a</sup> (0.10–0.20)	0.06% <sup>a</sup> (0.03–0.12)	0.50% <sup>a</sup> (0.37–0.65)
Marine Corps	0.50% (0.16–1.20)	0.37% (0.05–1.26)	2.12% (1.31–3.25)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

women and 1 in 300 men were targets of a *quid pro quo* offer in the past year. As with the other form of sexual harassment, members of the Air Force were at substantially lower risk for these events relative to members of the other services.

Although sexual *quid pro quo* events are much rarer than sexually hostile work environments, they represent a particularly serious category of offense within the military. Because military leaders have great authority over service members' lives, more than supervisors in the civilian workplace, this type of misuse of authority is a significant concern. In some cases, these acts are also likely to be crimes (e.g., under UCMJ Articles 92, 93, 133, and 134), not just MEO violations. Thus, although rare, it will be valuable to monitor these offenses over time to assess the progress of military policies in reducing their prevalence.

The two measures we have discussed thus far, sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*, together constitute the legal construct of sexual harassment. Thus, our sexual harassment measure (Table 4.3) includes all service members who experienced either of these subtypes of sexual harassment. Approximately 9 percent of active-component service members were classified as experiencing some form of sexual harassment in the past year, which corresponds to 116,600 members (95% CI: 110,700–122,700). The overall measure of sexual harassment may not be as descriptively useful as its components, however, because it is dominated by the more common form of harassment (sexually hostile work environment). A comparison of Table 4.3 and Table 4.1 shows that the aggregate rate of sexual harassment is almost identical to the rate of sexually hostile work environments, which means that the vast

**Table 4.3**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Past Year, By Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	8.85% (8.40–9.31)	6.61% (6.09–7.15)	21.57% (20.96–22.19)
Army	9.80% <sup>a</sup> (9.05–10.58)	7.67% <sup>a</sup> (6.83–8.58)	23.07% <sup>a</sup> (22.12–24.05)
Navy	11.78% <sup>a</sup> (10.65–12.99)	8.37% <sup>a</sup> (7.05–9.84)	27.82% <sup>a</sup> (26.31–29.36)
Air Force	4.99% <sup>a</sup> (4.60–5.42)	3.29% <sup>a</sup> (2.82–3.80)	12.43% <sup>a</sup> (11.82–13.07)
Marine Corps	7.69% (6.42–9.14)	6.11% (4.76–7.70)	27.30% <sup>a</sup> (24.79–29.92)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

majority of individuals who indicated that they experienced a sexual *quid pro quo* also indicated being sexually harassed in a sexually hostile work environment. This also suggests that sexually hostile work environments may put members at a higher risk for sexual *quid pro quo* overtures; that is, the vast majority of those describing *quid pro quo* experiences also describe having experienced a sexually hostile workplace in the past year.

The *gender discrimination* measure assesses incidents in which the respondent indicated that he or she heard derogatory gender-related comments or was mistreated on the basis of his or her gender. For inappropriate workplace events to be categorized as a gender discrimination violation, respondents had to indicate that the mistreatment harmed their military career (e.g., adversely affected their evaluation, promotion, or assignment). About 3 percent of the active-component force had experienced gender discrimination in the past year, with women more likely to have these experiences than men. We estimate that 1 in 8 women and 1 in 60 men were targets of gender discrimination in the past year (Table 4.4). This corresponds to 43,900 (95% CI: 41,300–46,600) active-component service members experiencing gender discrimination in the past year. As with the sexual harassment, women in the Air Force are estimated to be less than one-half as likely as those in other services to experience gender discrimination in the past year. Among men, our estimates suggest that both airmen and Marines experienced less gender discrimination relative to soldiers and sailors.

The concept of gender discrimination is particularly challenging to assess in a self-report survey. Unlike sexual harassment, many forms of gender discrimination

**Table 4.4**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Gender Discrimination in the Past Year, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	3.33% (3.14–3.54)	1.73% (1.52–1.96)	12.40% (11.93–12.88)
Army	3.86% <sup>a</sup> (3.54–4.21)	2.11% <sup>a</sup> (1.77–2.49)	14.80% <sup>a</sup> (14.02–15.61)
Navy	4.65% <sup>a</sup> (4.07–5.28)	2.52% <sup>a</sup> (1.89–3.27)	14.65% <sup>a</sup> (13.50–15.86)
Air Force	1.95% <sup>a</sup> (1.78–2.13)	0.86% <sup>a</sup> (0.70–1.04)	6.69% <sup>a</sup> (6.23–7.17)
Marine Corps	1.97% <sup>a</sup> (1.62–2.38)	0.87% <sup>a</sup> (0.60–1.23)	15.59% <sup>a</sup> (13.65–17.70)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

occur without the victim's awareness. Because our estimates are based on self-reports, they cannot count incidents in which discrimination occurred without the respondent knowing. We cannot estimate how common these hidden cases of discrimination may be. On the other hand, respondents may sometimes attribute mistreatment to their gender when there were other legitimate causes of their adverse work experience. In spite of these interpretational difficulties, the fact that 1 in every 8 women perceived themselves to have been treated unfairly in the military because of their gender represents a problem.

Given that both sexual harassment and gender discrimination are MEO violations, leaders will want to know the proportion of the force that has experienced either of these events in the past year. Table 4.5 and Table B.5 in the Annex to Volume 3 provide this information. Note that the totals for service members who experienced either sexual harassment or gender discrimination are noticeably higher than the total for either experience individually. This suggests that a substantial proportion of those who experienced gender discrimination did not also experience a sexually hostile work environment. Because this measure combines several distinct phenomena that are likely to be affected by different types of policy or educational interventions, this combined measure may not be ideal for evaluating DoD progress on achieving key MEO goals. Even relatively substantial changes in gender discrimination or sexual *quid pro quo* over time may be difficult to detect in this aggregate measure.

**Table 4.5**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Sexual Harassment or Gender Discrimination in the Past Year, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	10.21% (9.75–10.68)	7.43% (6.91–7.99)	25.97% (25.34–26.61)
Army	11.30% <sup>a</sup> (10.54–12.10)	8.53% <sup>a</sup> (7.67–9.45)	28.62% <sup>a</sup> (27.61–29.64)
Navy	13.56% <sup>a</sup> (12.39–14.79)	9.61% <sup>a</sup> (8.25–11.11)	32.16% <sup>a</sup> (30.62–33.72)
Air Force	6.05% <sup>a</sup> (5.64–6.48)	3.84% <sup>a</sup> (3.36–4.37)	15.66% <sup>a</sup> (14.99–16.35)
Marine Corps	8.51% <sup>a</sup> (7.21–9.95)	6.65% (5.28–8.25)	31.43% <sup>a</sup> (28.85–34.11)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

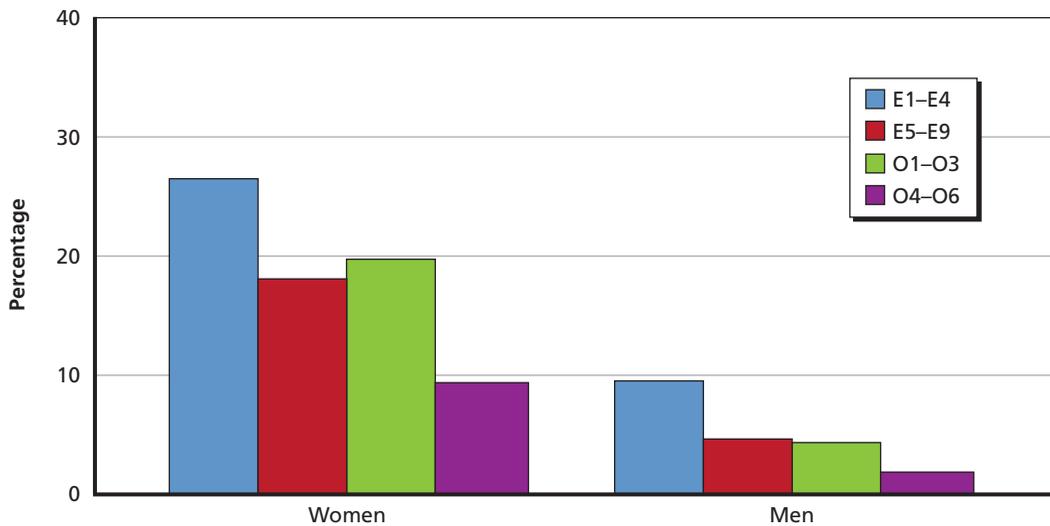
<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different from the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

### Relationship Between Pay Grade and Sexual Harassment

Among women, senior enlisted service members (18 percent) were less likely than junior enlisted service members (27 percent) to have experienced sexual harassment (i.e., hostile work environment and/or *quid pro quo* harassment) in the past year. Similarly, senior female officers (9 percent) were less likely to have experienced sexual harassment in the past year than junior female officers (20 percent). Figure 4.1 illustrates these results and additional details are available in the Annex to Volume 2, Tables B.1–B.3. Although there are reductions in prevalence as servicewomen move into higher ranks, it is worth noting that the proportion of senior women who are sexually harassed remains substantial. Even for successful military women who have risen through the ranks, nearly 1 in 10 senior officers and nearly 1 in 5 senior enlisted service members still experience sexual harassment.

Among men, one-half as many senior enlisted service members (5 percent) compared with junior enlisted members (10 percent) were sexually harassed in the past year. For male officers, again, senior officers (2 percent) are less likely than junior officers (5 percent) to have experienced sexual harassment in the past year.

**Figure 4.1**  
**Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Past Year, by Gender and Pay Grade**



RAND RR870/2-4.1

## Relationship Between Pay Grade and Gender Discrimination

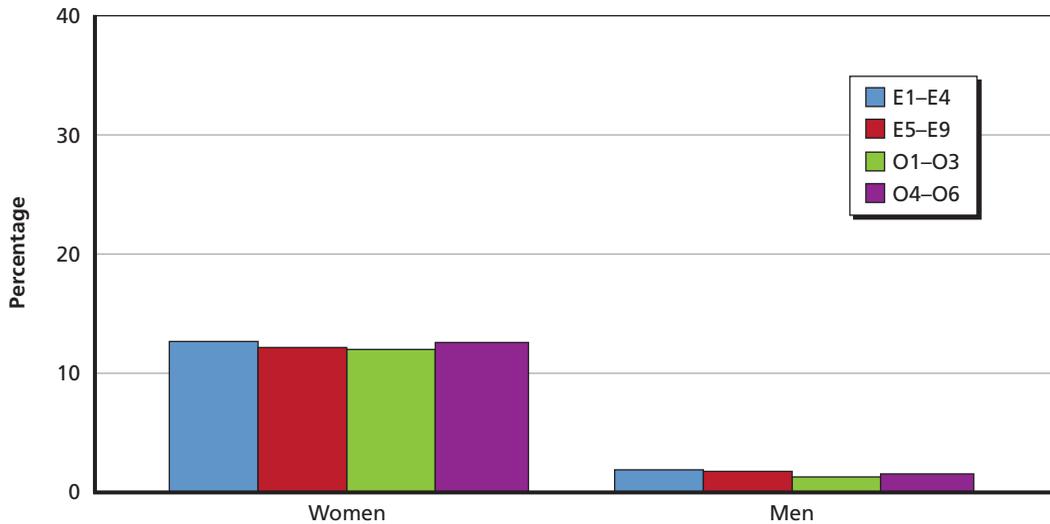
Among women, rates of gender discrimination were remarkably similar across pay grades. Approximately the same percentage of senior female enlisted service members (12 percent) and junior enlisted service members (13 percent) were categorized as experiencing gender discrimination in the past year. A similar proportion of senior female officers (13 percent) and junior female officers experienced gender discrimination in the past year (12 percent). The same was true among men, where pay grade had no significant effect on the likelihood of experiencing gender discrimination in the past year. See Figure 4.2 and the Annex to Volume 2, Table B.4, for additional details.

Unlike sexual harassment, in which increasing seniority seems to reduce—although not eliminate—harassment, gender discrimination seems not to distinguish among service members at different pay grades. Men and women who have risen to senior ranks perceive harms to their career due to gender discrimination by their superiors at approximately the same rates as do those in lower ranks.

## Inappropriate Workplace Behaviors

The RMWS assessment of sexual harassment and gender discrimination begins with a series of questions to assess inappropriate workplace behaviors. For those who have experienced an inappropriate workplace behavior, the survey relies on follow-up ques-

**Figure 4.2**  
**Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Gender Discrimination in the Past Year, by Gender and Pay Grade**



RAND RR870/2-4.2

tions to assess whether the inappropriate workplace behavior that they experienced would meet DoD criteria for an MEO violation. Although, for some service members, the inappropriate workplace behaviors they experienced were not ultimately characterized as sexual harassment or gender discrimination, many military leaders will nonetheless be interested in these as possible precursors to more serious violations and as evidence of poor discipline in the workplace. In this section, we describe the past-year prevalence of each surveyed inappropriate workplace behavior.

Table 4.6 presents the proportion of individuals who indicated they had a past-year experience with any of the 15 inappropriate workplace behaviors (whether or not they also met persistence, severity, direct evidence, or harm to career criteria assessed via follow-up questions). Across all workplace behaviors, women were more likely than men to have experienced each. In the most extreme differentiation between the genders, women (9 percent) were nearly 15 times more likely than men (0.6 percent) to indicate that someone from work had made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship that the respondent found offensive.

As seen in Table 4.6, some inappropriate workplace behaviors were quite common. For example, 1 in 4 military women (24 percent) indicated that someone from work had “mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because you are a woman.” Others were more rare, but nonetheless concerning. For example, 1 in 100 military women (1 percent) indicated that someone from work had taken or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them.

**Table 4.6**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Each Type of Inappropriate Workplace Behavior in the Past Year**

	Men	Women
Repeatedly tell sexual “jokes” that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?	5.2% (4.69–5.68)	13.1% (12.57–13.61)
Embarrass, anger, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a [man/woman] is supposed to?	6.3% (5.75–6.84)	7.7% (7.24–8.08)
Repeatedly make sexual gestures or sexual body movements that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?	2.7% (2.28–3.07)	5.1% (4.77–5.51)
Display, show, or send sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?	1.6% (1.34–1.85)	3.6% (3.31–3.90)
Repeatedly tell you about their sexual activities in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?	3.5% (3.15–3.95)	7.6% (7.14–7.97)
Repeatedly ask you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?	2.9% (2.49–3.27)	8.2% (7.79–8.68)
Make repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?	2.0% (1.70–2.35)	8.7% (8.26–9.15)
Either take or share sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to? AND Did this make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?	0.4% (0.31–0.62)	1.0% (0.88–1.19)
Make repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you? AND Did these attempts make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?	0.6% (0.44–0.83)	9.0% (8.58–9.48)
Intentionally touch you in a sexual way when you did not want them to?	1.2% (0.95–1.45)	3.1% (2.77–3.36)
Repeatedly touch you in any other way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?	1.4% (1.16–1.64)	5.3% (4.97–5.68)
Made you feel as if you would get some workplace benefit in exchange for doing something sexual?	0.4% (0.27–0.61)	1.8% (1.60–2.05)
Made you feel like you would get punished or treated unfairly in the workplace if you did not do something sexual?	0.3% (0.22–0.47)	1.4% (1.20–1.57)
Did you hear someone from work say that [men/women] are not as good as [women/men] at your particular job, or that [men/women] should be prevented from having your job?	1.8% (1.62–2.08)	19.6% (18.96–20.16)
Do you think someone from work mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because you are a [man/woman]?	3.1% (2.82–3.41)	24.4% (23.76–24.97)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

## Types of Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Violations

Next, we review the proportion of service members who—for each separate inappropriate workplace behavior—were categorized as experiencing sexual harassment or gender discrimination as defined by legal precedent and DoD directives.

For the inappropriate hostile workplace behaviors, respondents were categorized as having experienced a *sexually hostile work environment violation* if they also indicated that the behavior continued even after the person was aware that someone wanted them to stop (persistence) or if the respondent believed the behavior was severe enough that most people of the same gender in the military would be offended if it had happened to them (severity/reasonable person standard). The percentage of male and female service members who experienced each type of event are summarized in Table 4.7, and the Annex to Volume 2, Tables B.6.a–B.6.g, provides further details, including confidence intervals. Note that this summary is for those who meet the legal or DoD standard for sexual harassment, as opposed to the inappropriate behaviors summarized in Table 4.6, which included all events—those that did and did not rise to the level of a violation.

**Table 4.7**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Each Type of Sexual Harassment (Hostile Workplace or *Quid Pro Quo*) or Gender Discrimination Violation in the Past Year**

	Men (%)	Women (%)
<b>Sexually Hostile Work Environment Violations</b>	6.6	21.4
Repeatedly tell sexual “jokes” that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? Events were persistent or severe. <sup>a</sup>	2.5	11.0
Embarrass, anger, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a [man/woman] is supposed to? Events were persistent or severe. <sup>a</sup>	3.6	6.3
Repeatedly make sexual gestures or sexual body movements (for example, thrusting their pelvis or grabbing their crotch) that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? Events were persistent or severe. <sup>a</sup>	1.5	4.5
Display, show, or send sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? Events were persistent or severe. <sup>a</sup>	0.8	3.0
Repeatedly tell you about their sexual activities in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? Events were persistent or severe. <sup>a</sup>	1.7	6.4
Repeatedly ask you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? Events were persistent or severe. <sup>a</sup>	1.5	6.8
Make repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? Events were persistent or severe. <sup>a</sup>	1.3	7.3

Table 4.7—Continued

	Men (%)	Women (%)
Either take or share sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to? AND Did this make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? Events were persistent or severe. <sup>a</sup>	0.2	0.9
Make repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you? AND Did these attempts make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? Events were persistent or severe. <sup>a</sup>	0.4	7.5
Intentionally touch you in a sexual way when you did not want them to? Categorized as severe without additional follow-up questions.	1.2	3.1
Repeatedly touch you in any other way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? Events were persistent or severe. <sup>a,b</sup>	2.0	7.0
<b>Quid Pro Quo Violations</b>	0.4	1.7
Direct evidence of a workplace benefit in exchange for doing something sexual? <sup>c</sup>	0.3	1.4
Direct evidence of a threat of punishment or unfair treatment in the workplace if you did not do something sexual? <sup>c</sup>	0.2	1.0
<b>Gender Discrimination Violations</b>	1.7	12.4
Perceived harm to military career based on hearing someone from work say that [men/women] are not as good as [women/men] at your particular job, or that [men/women] should be prevented from having your job? <sup>d</sup>	0.6	8.1
Perceived harm to military career because someone from work mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because you are a [man/woman]? <sup>d</sup>	1.6	10.6

<sup>a</sup> Follow-up questions established that the event(s) were persistent (the behavior continued even after the person was aware that someone wanted them to stop) or severe (most people of the same gender in the military would be offended if it had happened to them).

<sup>b</sup> Respondents who were touched in a sexual way are also categorized in this more-inclusive any touching category. For this reason, the percentage of men classified as experiencing this type of sexual harassment is larger than the percentage who indicated they experienced this particular type of inappropriate workplace behavior (which was not asked of those who indicated SH10, "Intentionally touch you in a sexual way when you did not want them to?").

<sup>c</sup> Follow-up questions established that the respondent had direct evidence of an offer (rumors or the respondent's inference based on the person's personality were not adequate to categorize the event as a *quid pro quo* violation).

<sup>d</sup> A follow-up question assessed whether the event(s) harmed the respondent's military career (e.g., hurt an evaluation/fitness report, affected promotion or next assignment).

For the inappropriate *quid pro quo* workplace behaviors, respondents were categorized as having experienced a *quid pro quo violation* if they had direct evidence that an offer or exchange occurred. Those who had only indirect evidence (i.e., heard rumors or inferred it from the person's personality) were not included among those who experienced a *quid pro quo violation* in Table 4.7.

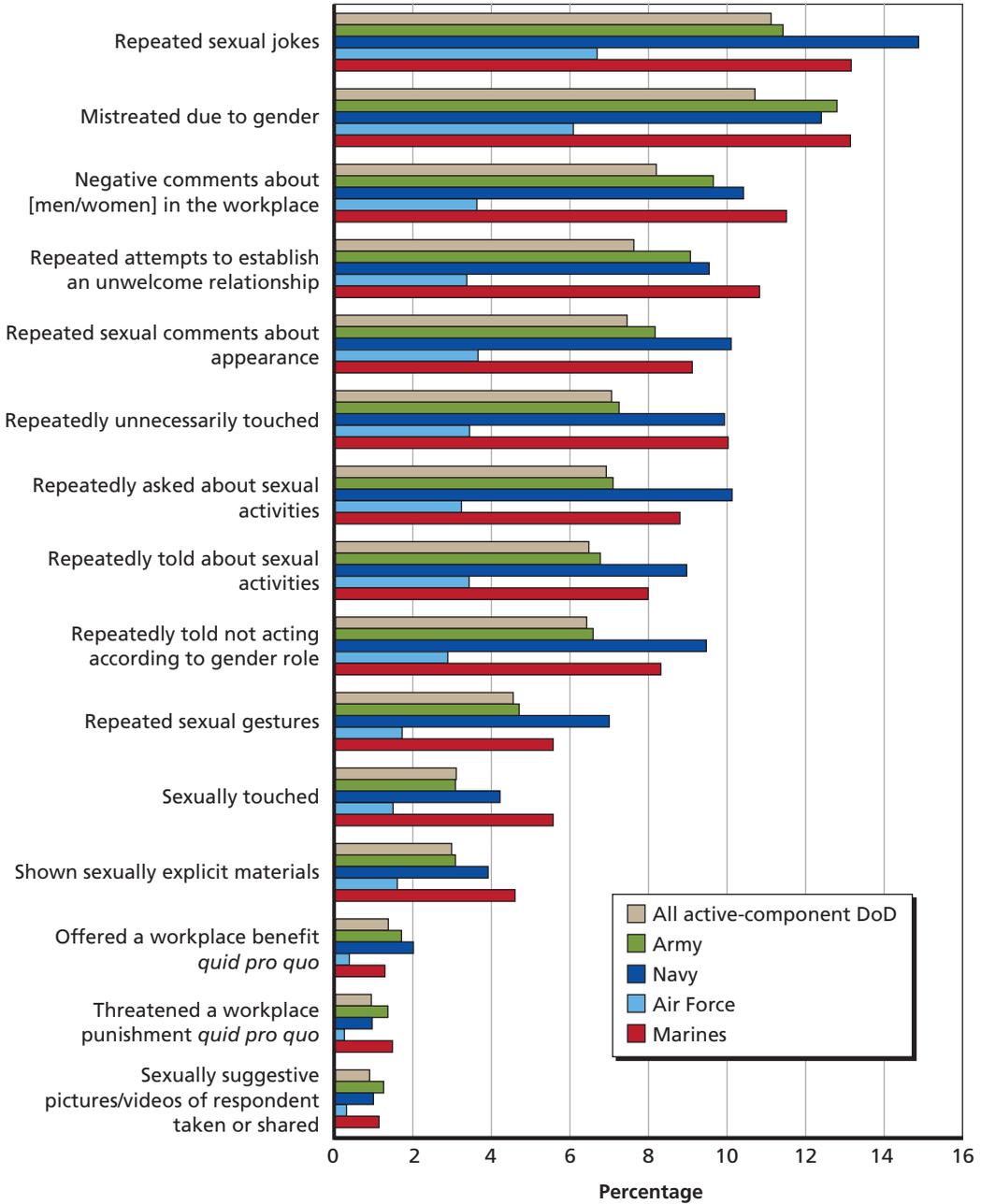
Finally, for inappropriate gender discrimination behaviors, respondents were categorized as having experienced a *gender discrimination violation* if they also indicated that the person's behavior had directly harmed their career.

Figure 4.3 shows the estimated percentage of servicewomen who were the target of workplace behaviors that met our sexual harassment (sexually hostile work environment or *quid pro quo violation*) or gender discrimination criteria for each of 15 types of violations. Types of violations are ordered from the most to least prevalent when calculated for active-component women. The most common violations for women were offensive sexual jokes in the workplace that were persistent or severe (11 percent), being mistreated due to gender (11 percent), and coworkers making discriminatory comments about women that negatively affected the person's career (8 percent). Figure 4 also illustrates prevalence differences across the four services. Women who serve in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps are more likely than women who serve in the Air Force to experience all types of sexual harassment and gender discrimination violations. See Chapter Six for a detailed analysis of service differences.

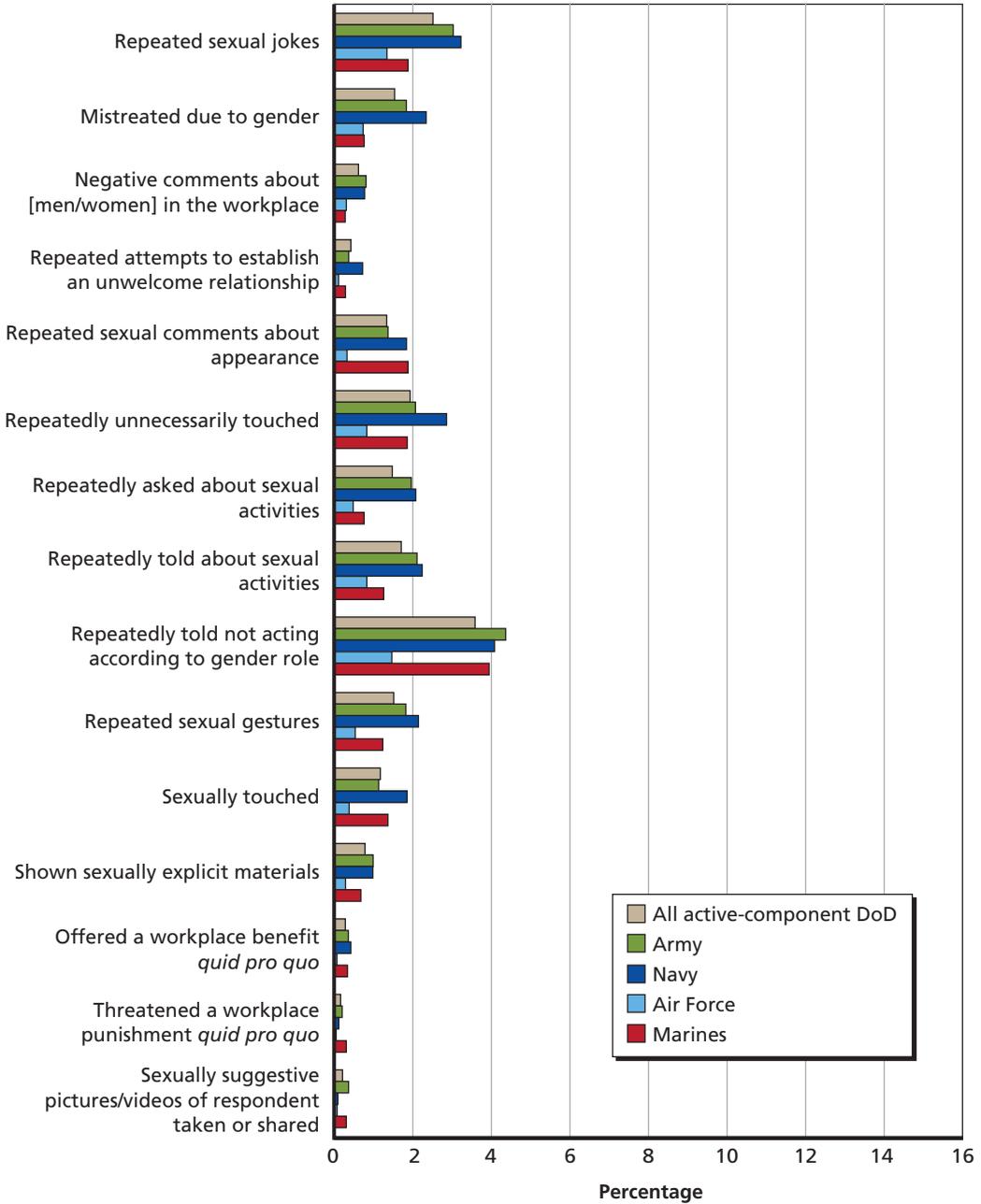
Figure 4.4 shows the percentage of men who were subjected to a workplace behavior that rose to the level of sexual harassment or gender discrimination. For ease of comparison across genders, violations are listed in the same order as for women in Figure 4.3. Comparing across the two figures reveals that men are less likely than women to experience all 15 measured types of sexual harassment and gender discrimination. It is also notable that the pattern of violations is quite different for men than for women. For men, the most common violation was persistent or severe accusations of not acting according to men's gender role (4 percent). The next most common violations were hearing persistent or severe, offensive sexual jokes in the workplace (3 percent) and unnecessary physical touching (2 percent).

Many service members indicated that they experienced more than one of the 15 measured forms of sexual harassment and gender discrimination violations. For those who had at least one experience that rose to the level of a violation, the average number of sexual harassment and gender discrimination types experienced in the past year was 3.3 for women (SD = 2.53; Min = 1, Max = 15) and 2.6 for men (SD = 2.21; Min = 1, Max = 15). This convergence of events is important to recall when interpreting the values in Table 4.7 and Figures 4.3 and 4.4. Many of the individuals who are classified as having a certain type of sexual harassment or gender discrimination experience will also have experienced other types of events. As one example, consider the most common violation for women—hearing repeated, offensive sexual jokes in the workplace that were persistent or severe. The substantial majority of women who experi-

**Figure 4.3**  
**Percentage of Women in Each Branch of Service Who Experienced Each Type of Sexual Harassment or Gender Discrimination Violation in the Past Year**



**Figure 4.4**  
**Percentage of Men in Each Branch of Service Who Experienced Each Type of Sexual Harassment or Gender Discrimination Violation in the Past Year**



enced this type of MEO violation in the past year (86 percent) also experienced at least one additional violation type in the same year.

## **Self-Identification of Events as Sexual Harassment**

We asked service members who were categorized as having experienced sexual harassment whether they believed the events they experienced were sexual harassment. Women (70 percent) were more likely than men (50 percent) to consider the events sexual harassment (see the Annex to Volume 2, Tables B.7.a–B.7.g). The relatively large proportion of service members who did not self-label their experiences as harassment, which we classified as actually meeting DoD sexual harassment criteria, may reflect a number of issues. First, educational efforts to teach service members the boundaries of professional workplace behaviors and the definition of sexual harassment may not have been fully successful. This appears to be particularly relevant to male service members, for whom the discrepancy is larger. Alternatively, some service members may feel uncomfortable characterizing their own experiences as sexual harassment or may be hesitant to paint their military workplace in a poor light on a survey. In either case, there is a sizable discrepancy between having experienced events that we classified as meeting DoD criteria for sexual harassment and being capable of self-identifying those events as sexual harassment. Moving forward, the degree of mismatch could be a potential metric to assess the success of DoD sexual harassment education and stigma-reduction efforts.

## **Description of Past-Year Sexual Harassment or Gender Discrimination**

All respondents who had experiences consistent with legal and DoD definitions of sexual harassment or gender discrimination were asked a series of questions that assessed the characteristics of these events, their disclosure choices, the system response to disclosed events, and barriers to reporting among those who chose not to disclose their experiences. Some respondents who had experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year indicated that it had occurred in different situations and was committed by different people (43 percent; 95% CI: 40.85–45.74). These individuals responded to all subsequent questions while considering the situation that had the “biggest effect” on them, the one they considered “to be the worst or most serious.” For this reason, the descriptions that follow are representative of a target’s single or most serious sexual harassment or gender discrimination experience. It is possible that an account of all situations (rather than a victim’s choice of the worst situation when multiple occurred) would be different than the description reported here. For example, if victims select coworker-perpetrated events more often than supervisor-

perpetrated events as their most serious experience, then we would expect the proportion of supervisors represented in all sexual harassment situations to be higher than the proportion of supervisors we measured for single or worst sexual harassment situations. Unless otherwise noted, the descriptive statistics in this chapter are limited to those who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination as defined by DoD.

### Characteristics of the Offender

In the single or worst situation, 43 percent of targets indicated that there was more than one person who harassed or discriminated against them; a higher proportion of men (46 percent) were harassed by a group than were women (37 percent; see Table 4.8 and the Annex to Volume 2, Tables B.8.a–B.14.g, for all characteristics). Offenders were most often men, but not always. Among female targets, the offender was a man or men for 87 percent of respondents. Among male targets, this percentage is lower (67 percent). Many offenders continued to sexually harass or discriminate against the target for a long time. One-third (33 percent) of respondents who had experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination indicated that the situation continued for “a few months” and an additional 25 percent indicated that it continued for “a year or more.” Men (29 percent) were more likely than women (20 percent) to report that the harassment or discrimination continued for a year or longer. One-fifth of targets (20 percent) indicated that it was a single event that happened one time.

**Table 4.8**  
**Characteristics of the Situation and Offenders**

	Total	Men	Women
Number of offenders			
Individual	57%	54%	63%
Group	43%	46%	37%
Gender of the offender(s)			
Man or men only	75%	67%	87%
Woman or women only	11%	16%	3%
Mix of men and women	14%	16%	10%
Duration of situation			
One time	20%	21%	20%
About one week	10%	11%	10%
About one month	11%	10%	12%
A few months	33%	29%	39%
A year or more	25%	29%	20%

**Table 4.8—Continued**

	Total	Men	Women
<b>Military status of the offender(s)</b>			
Military service member	94%	95%	93%
Higher rank	67%	67%	67%
Similar rank	27%	27%	27%
Lower rank	6%	6%	6%
DoD civilian employee or contractor	3%	2%	4%
Neither or don't know	3%	3%	2%
<b>Work role of the offender(s)</b>			
Supervisor or unit leader	59%	60%	58%
Peer at about the same level	35%	34%	37%
Subordinate	5%	5%	4%
Other	1%	1%	1%
<b>Locations where the behavior ever occurred</b>			
On a military installation/ship	94%	94%	93%
While respondent was on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts	31%	34%	28%
While respondent was deployed to a combat zone or to an area where respondent drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay	21%	22%	20%
During recruit training/basic training	12%	13%	9%
In a civilian location	24%	22%	26%

Offenders were almost always military service members; 94 percent of targets indicated that the person(s) who sexually harassed or discriminated against them was a military member (or that the group of persons who did it included a military service member). The remaining offenders were either contractors or DoD civilian employees (3 percent) or a non-categorized other (3 percent). Senior officers (16 percent) were more likely to be harassed or discriminated against by contractors or DoD civilians, than were junior officers (6 percent), senior enlisted (4 percent), and junior enlisted (1 percent) service members (see the Annex to Volume 2, Table B.11.e).

Among the 94 percent of offenders who were military service members, 67 percent were a higher rank than the target (or if it was committed by a group, the group included at least one member of higher rank), 27 percent were “about the same rank,” and 6 percent were “of lower rank.” Marines (76 percent) were more likely to be harassed or discriminated against by someone of a higher rank than were members of the Navy

(63 percent) and Air Force (65 percent; see the Annex to Volume 2, Table B.12.b). Offenders were often the target's supervisor or unit leader; 59 percent of targets said that the person who harassed or discriminated against them was their supervisor or unit leader (or that the group targeting them included their supervisor or unit leader). Marines (69 percent) were more likely than members of the Navy (55 percent) and Air Force (54 percent) to be harassed or discriminated against by a supervisor or unit leader (see the Annex to Volume 2, Table B.10.b).

For almost all respondents, the harassment or discrimination occurred on a military installation or ship (94 percent). In sum, the sexual harassment and gender discrimination that occurs within the military involve largely service member against service member violations, as would be expected given the focus on inappropriate behaviors from "someone at work." Very often the situation reflected a misuse of power by people of higher rank or in a supervisory role to the target.

### **Effect on Workplace Productivity, the Unit's Mission, and Military Retention**

Many of those who experienced sexual harassment and gender discrimination perceived an adverse influence of these negative workplace events on productivity and other workplace-relevant outcomes. Among the more common perceived workplace outcomes among targets of sexual harassment or gender discrimination were that it caused arguments in the workplace or damaged workplace cohesion (53 percent), made it difficult to complete their work (50 percent), or either made the workplace less productive or compromised the unit's mission (48 percent). Thirteen percent of targets took at least one sick day or other type of leave as a result of the harassment or discrimination, and 28 percent believed that it negatively affected their work evaluations or promotion. See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables B.15.a–B.15.g, for a complete description of targets' perceptions of workplace consequences.

Sexual harassment and gender discrimination are significant concerns to DoD not only due to the harm to individuals, but also due to the potential negative effect of these events on the retention of qualified and well-trained service members. Two out of every five service members who had been sexually harassed or discriminated against in the past year said that these events had made them "want to leave the military" (42 percent). Airmen who were sexually harassed or discriminated against were less likely to indicate that the experience made them want to leave the military (36 percent) relative to soldiers (43 percent) and Marines (51 percent). Senior officers (43 percent) were more likely than junior officers (33 percent) to want to leave the military following an experience of sexual harassment or gender discrimination.

In a separate section of the questionnaire, we asked all service members whether they were likely to choose to remain on active duty (assuming they had this decision to make) using a standard question assessing retention intentions. There were notable differences between service members who had experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year relative and those who had not (Table 4.9). For

**Table 4.9**  
**Self-Reported Likelihood of Choosing to Stay on Active Duty Among Service Members Who Had Experienced Sexual Harassment, Gender Discrimination, or Neither in the Past Year**

Self-Reported Likelihood of Choosing to Stay on Active Duty	No MEO Violation (Men/Women)	Sexual Harassment (Men/Women)	Gender Discrimination (Men/Women)
Very likely	43% / 40%	22% / 24%	22% / 23%
Likely	21% / 24%	19% / 22%	26% / 17%
Neither likely nor unlikely	14% / 15%	16% / 17%	14% / 19%
Unlikely	9% / 10%	11% / 14%	11% / 14%
Very unlikely	12% / 11%	33% / 23%	27% / 27%

example, among women who had not been targeted, only 11 percent indicated that it was “very unlikely” that they would choose to stay on active duty. Among women who had experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year, this percentage rose to 23 percent and 27 percent (respectively) who indicated they were “very unlikely” to stay on active duty. For men, the pattern of results is similar, though the apparent effect of sexual harassment on their intentions to reenlist is even more pronounced. Longitudinal studies of service members’ responses to sexual harassment and discrimination would be a helpful adjunct to these data to determine the precise impact of these events on military retention. However, even the current self-report data suggest that retention of qualified service members may be negatively affected by violations of workplace professionalism.

### **Disclosure and Reports of Sexual Harassment or Gender Discrimination**

Nearly one-third of men (30 percent) who were targets of harassment or discrimination chose not to tell anyone about their experiences. One-half as many women (15 percent) chose to keep the events entirely to themselves. Thirty-seven percent of men and 39 percent of women disclosed the events only to friends, family, a chaplain, counselor, or medical person (i.e., only to those not formally tasked with investigating or responding to the events).

We identified three types of personnel who are formally required to intervene in order to stop sexual harassment or gender discrimination when notified of the problem: a work supervisor, someone up the chain of command, or anyone tasked with enforcing MEO regulations. In the sections that follow we refer to notifying one of these classes of people as “reporting sexual harassment or gender discrimination.” We recognize that many of these “reports” can be appropriately handled without generating any official documentation of an allegation of sexual harassment or gender discrimination.

Overall, 38 percent of those who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination reported it (i.e., notified someone of the problem who had the authority and obligation to respond). Reporting was more common among targets who were women (46 percent) than men (33 percent). Thus the majority of service members who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination did not notify one of these responsible parties of the problem. It was substantially more common for targets to notify their work supervisor or someone up their chain of command (37 percent), than to notify an official specifically tasked with enforcement of MEO violations (11 percent). Only 1 percent of targets notified an MEO official without also discussing the problem with a supervisor or someone in their chain of command. Thus the subsequent results documenting the military response to reports of sexual harassment and gender discrimination are primarily characterizing the responses of work supervisors who were notified of a problem. See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables B.16.a–B.16.g, for additional details.

Among targets who reported the problem, we assessed a variety of responses that may have been implemented by actors in the system. Table 4.10 summarizes those responses, and the Annex to Volume 2, Tables B.17.a–B.17.g, provides further detail. Many respondents described responses to their disclosure that are consistent with appropriate and allowable responses for military supervisors, unit leaders, and those tasked with enforcing MEO regulations. These included responses such as someone explaining the rules about sexual harassment to everyone in the workplace (65 percent) and someone speaking with the offender(s) to ask them to change their behavior (43 percent).

However, it was also common for service members to indicate a response to their disclosure that was not consistent with the leader or supervisors' obligation to respond to MEO reports. Forty-four percent of targets indicated that they had been encouraged to drop the issue, and 41 percent said the person to whom they reported the events took no action (despite being in a work role required by DoD policies to take action to address the problem).

In addition, 31 percent of targets who reported the problem said that the offender(s) retaliated against them for complaining. In fact, a considerable minority of targets also reported experiencing retaliation from coworkers (31 percent) or their supervisor (21 percent).

There were gender differences in how supervisors responded to these reported problems. Women were more likely than men to indicate that someone talked to the offender(s) to ask them to change their behaviors (49 percent versus 39 percent, respectively), their work station was changed to help them avoid the offender(s) (24 percent versus 17 percent), and that the offender(s) stopped their upsetting behavior (32 percent versus 24 percent). Although most targets of either gender did not experience these proactive responses to their reports of a problem, the gender differences suggest that men may have even greater difficulty than women getting supervisors to take action to

**Table 4.10**  
**Action Taken in Response to Service Member Reporting Sexual Harassment or Gender Discrimination to a Supervisor, Leader, or Official**

	Total	Men	Women
The rules on harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace.	65%	65%	64%
You were encouraged to drop the issue.	44%	50%	37%
Someone talked to the [person/people] to ask them to change their behavior.	43%	39%	49%
The person you told took no action.	41%	44%	38%
The [person/people] who did this retaliated against you for complaining. For example, their upsetting behavior became worse or they threatened you.	31%	34%	28%
Your coworkers treated you worse, avoided you, or blamed you for the problem.	31%	31%	31%
You were discouraged from filing a formal complaint.	30%	33%	27%
No action was taken because you asked for the discussion to be kept private.	28%	27%	28%
The [person/people] stopped their upsetting behavior.	27%	24%	32%
Your supervisor punished you for bringing it up (e.g., loss of privileges, denied promotion/training, transferred to less favorable job).	21%	22%	19%
Your work station or duties were changed to help you avoid [that person/those people].	20%	17%	24%
The [person was, people were] moved or reassigned so that you did not have as much contact with them.	16%	14%	18%
You discussed the situation, but no action was taken because you chose not to give enough details about the situation.	15%	15%	14%
There was some official career action taken against [the person/the people] for their upsetting behavior (for example, a negative evaluation/fitness report).	11%	10%	12%

stop the harassment. Indeed, 50 percent of male targets were encouraged to drop the issue after they reported it (as compared to 37 percent of female targets).

All survey respondents who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination, and who notified a supervisor, leader, or MEO official of the problem, were asked about their satisfaction with a variety of aspects of the reporting process and the response (see Table 4.11). Approximately one-third of service members who reported sexual harassment or gender discrimination were satisfied with how they were treated by personnel handling the situation; one-third were neither dissatisfied nor satisfied; and one-third were dissatisfied. Twenty-seven percent were satisfied with the action

**Table 4.11**  
**Satisfaction with Response to Report of Sexual Harassment or Gender Discrimination**

How satisfied were/are you with the following aspects of how the discussion or report was handled?	1 Very dissatisfied	2 Dissatisfied	3 Neither	4 Satisfied	5 Very satisfied	Mean (SE)
Availability of information about how to file a complaint	12.07% (9.48–15.08)	12.25% (9.91–14.91)	33.58% (30.32–36.96)	28.77% (25.83–31.86)	13.33% (11.50–15.34)	3.19 (0.04)
How you were treated by personnel handling your situation	17.18% (14.85–19.70)	20.56% (17.28–24.15)	30.69% (27.65–33.87)	19.75% (17.28–22.39)	11.83% (9.79–14.12)	2.88 (0.04)
The action taken by the personnel handling your situation	20.81% (18.21–23.60)	20.04% (16.99–23.36)	32.15% (28.95–35.49)	16.81% (14.57–19.25)	10.18% (8.22–12.44)	2.76 (0.04)
The current status of the situation	22.31% (19.12–25.77)	17.49% (15.00–20.21)	35.01% (31.84–38.29)	15.76% (13.68–18.02)	9.43% (7.38–11.82)	2.73 (0.05)
Amount of time it took to address your situation	23.28% (20.29–26.47)	18.68% (15.97–21.64)	34.01% (30.73–37.42)	14.93% (13.00–17.01)	9.10% (7.17–11.35)	2.68 (0.04)
Availability of information or updates on the status of your report or complaint	20.25% (17.26–23.51)	12.84% (10.69–15.25)	47.23% (43.74–50.71)	12.95% (10.97–15.13)	6.75% (5.52–8.15)	2.73 (0.04)

NOTE: In the columns numbered 1–5, 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses. SE = standard error.

that was taken in response to their report (32 percent were neither dissatisfied nor satisfied and 41 percent were dissatisfied). Across satisfaction items, there appears to be room for improvement with respect to service members' experiences with the system response to MEO violations. Although many respondents were actively satisfied with how their report was handled, a substantial minority expressed dissatisfaction with how they were treated and kept informed and with the action taken in response to their report of an MEO problem. In the Annex to Volume 2, Tables B.18.a–B.18.g provide additional information about targets' satisfaction with the response to their report by gender, by service, and by pay grade.

### *Barriers to Reporting Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination*

As noted above, 67 percent of men and 54 percent of women who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year did not report the violation(s) to someone with the authority to respond. For service members who did not report the problem to someone with the authority to respond, we asked them about their reasons for not doing so. Their responses were varied (as summarized in Table 4.12 and further detailed in the Annex to Volume 2, Tables B.19.a–B.19.g). Many service members minimized the severity of the violation (49 percent). This minimization is notable given that all service members who completed this section of the questionnaire

**Table 4.12**  
**Barriers to Reporting Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination**

	Total	Men	Women
<b>Minimizing event</b>			
You thought it was not serious enough to report.	49%	48%	50%
You thought a supervisor would make too big of a deal out of it.	34%	34%	32%
You felt partially to blame.	10%	8%	14%
<b>Worried about retaliation</b>			
You thought you might be labeled as a troublemaker.	29%	28%	30%
You were worried about retaliation by the person(s) who did it.	29%	28%	31%
You thought it might hurt your career.	28%	26%	33%
You were worried about retaliation by your military co-workers or peers.	24%	23%	27%
You were worried about retaliation by supervisor or someone in your chain of command.	24%	24%	23%
You thought it might hurt your performance evaluation/fitness report.	22%	21%	24%
You thought you might get in trouble for something you did.	15%	16%	13%
<b>Concerns about perception</b>			
You did not want people to see you as weak.	34%	33%	36%
You did not want more people to know.	26%	23%	32%
You thought other people would blame you.	21%	19%	25%
You did not want people to think you were gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgender.	9%	12%	3%
<b>You handled it another way or it didn't need to be handled.</b>			
You took other actions to handle the situation.	37%	37%	37%
The offensive behavior stopped on its own.	36%	35%	38%
Someone else already reported it.	4%	4%	3%
<b>Concerns about process</b>			
You did not think anything would be done.	44%	45%	43%
You did not trust the process would be fair.	33%	32%	34%
You did not think you would be believed.	17%	16%	18%
<b>Other</b>			
You wanted to forget about it and move on.	52%	51%	53%
You did not want to hurt the person's career or family.	24%	21%	29%
You did not know how to report it.	6%	7%	4%
Someone told you not to report it.	3%	4%	2%

NOTE: Respondents selected all relevant barriers; therefore, percentages sum to over 100 percent.

had been through a complex screening process that established that their experiences would likely meet DoD definitions of an MEO violation. Approximately one-quarter of targets who did not report their sexual harassment or gender discrimination experiences were worried about retaliation from the offender(s) (29 percent), their coworkers (24 percent), or their supervisor or someone up their chain of command (24 percent). Thirty-four percent worried that the events would be stigmatizing (e.g., others would see them as weak). Approximately one-third of targets who did not report the events chose not to report because they handled the situation in some other way (37 percent) or the behavior stopped on its own (36 percent). Finally, some service members did not trust that anything would be done in response to their report (44 percent), and many simply wanted to forget about the events and move on (52 percent).

There were some gender differences in barriers to reporting. Relative to male targets, women were more likely to be worried about hurting the offender's career or family (21 percent versus 29 percent), to not want more people to know (23 percent versus 32 percent), and to feel partially to blame (8 percent versus 14 percent). However, women were less likely to be worried that people would think they were lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) if they reported the sexual harassment or gender discrimination (12 percent versus 3 percent).

## Summary

We estimate that 26 percent of active-component military women and 7 percent of men experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year. Nearly all of the events described by service members were events over which DoD has jurisdiction, and very often, the situation reflected a misuse of power by people of higher rank or in a supervisory role. Findings suggest that productivity and unit cohesion may be damaged by these violations of professionalism in the workplace. Not all targets chose to report the events to someone with the authority and obligation to act on the report, but among those who did, the responses were varied. Some targets had outcomes that are consistent with appropriate and allowable responses for military leaders (e.g., someone talked to the person who did it to ask them to change their behavior), whereas others had outcomes that may not be consistent with the leader's obligation to respond (e.g., targets were encouraged to drop the issue or no action was taken). In the latter case, military leaders may have concluded that no violation occurred. Significant barriers to reporting remain in place, including minimization of the event, worries about retaliation, and concern about being stigmatized for reporting. Although DoD has been taking steps to reduce the rate of these events and to mitigate the negative outcomes for targets who choose to come forward, the results of this survey suggest that there remains room for substantial improvement.

## **Beliefs About Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevalence, Prevention, and Progress**

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The long form of the 2014 RMWS assessed beliefs and attitudes toward safety, perceived frequency of MEO violations and sexual assault, attitudes toward reporting, perceptions of unit leadership, satisfaction with sexual assault prevention training, and expectations for justice following sexual harassment or a sexual assault. These questions were asked only of the active-component sample. What follows is a description of the reported beliefs and attitudes held by different subgroups.<sup>1</sup> Additional descriptive details can be found in the Annex to Volume 2.

### **Perceptions of Safety**

Most active-component service members report feeling “safe” or “very safe” from being sexually assaulted at their home station (approximately 94 percent), but there are significant gender differences: 95 percent of men versus 83 percent of women (see Table 5.1). As shown in Table 5.2, members of the Air Force report greater perceived safety relative to the other services. See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.1.c–C.1.g, for additional details.

Perceptions of safety from being sexually assaulted during military operations, training, or exercises away from the home duty station show a similar pattern, but service members tend to report slightly lower perceived safety away from home station. As shown in Table 5.3, 94 percent of men but only 73 percent of women report feeling “safe” or “very safe” in this context. Again, members of the Air Force tend to indicate slightly higher perceptions of safety compared to the other services (Table 5.4). See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.2.c–C.2.g, for additional details by service and pay grade.

### **Perceptions of the Frequency of Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination**

A significantly higher proportion of women than men reported that sexual harassment and gender discrimination are common in the military (see the Annex to Volume 2,

**Table 5.1**  
**Perception of Safety at Home Duty Station, Estimated Percentages by Gender**

	Total	Men	Women
Very safe	73.81% (72.47–75.12)	78.28% (76.70–79.79)	48.29% (46.96–49.63)
Safe	19.65% (18.46–20.87)	16.99% (15.62–18.43)	34.84% (33.55–36.14)
Neither safe nor unsafe	5.06% (4.47–5.71)	3.49% (2.84–4.25)	14.00% (13.00–15.05)
Unsafe	0.75% (0.47–1.15)	0.56% (0.25–1.07)	1.87% (1.47–2.36)
Very unsafe	0.73% (0.48–1.07)	0.68% (0.40–1.10)	0.99% (0.71–1.34)

“... Feeling safe from being sexually assaulted at your home duty station”

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

**Table 5.2**  
**Perception of Safety at Home Duty Station, Estimated Percentages by Service**

	Total	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps
Very safe	73.81% (72.47–75.12)	70.37% (68.15–72.51)	73.96% (70.98–76.78)	81.66% (80.40–82.87)	69.85% (64.73–74.63)
Safe	19.65% (18.46–20.87)	22.31% (20.33–24.39)	20.30% (17.71–23.08)	14.15% (13.13–15.23)	20.48% (16.29–25.19)
Neither safe nor unsafe	5.06% (4.47–5.71)	5.40% (4.49–6.44)	4.88% (3.86–6.08)	3.67% (2.98–4.48)	6.73% (4.32–9.91)
Unsafe	0.75% (0.47–1.15)	1.10% (0.62–1.82)	0.42% (0.19–0.81)	0.17% (0.08–0.31)	1.33% (0.24–4.10)
Very unsafe	0.73% (0.48–1.07)	0.82% (0.52–1.22)	0.44% (0.19–0.87)	0.34% (0.19–0.56)	1.61% (0.40–4.28)

“... Feeling safe from being sexually assaulted at your home duty station”

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

Tables C.3.a and C.4.a). In fact, 77 percent of women reported that sexual harassment is either “common” or “very common” (versus 45 percent of men), and 69 percent of women reported that discrimination against women is either “common” or “very common” in the military (versus 34 percent of men). Consistent with the prevalence of sexual harassment and gender discrimination across services, members of the Air Force rate these violations as less common than other service members do (see the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.3.b–C.4.g, for additional details by service and pay grade).

**Table 5.3**  
**Perception of Safety Away from Home Duty Station, Estimated Percentages by Gender**

	Total	Men	Women
Very safe	68.87% (67.54–70.17)	75.21% (73.68–76.70)	32.63% (31.41–33.87)
Safe	22.18% (21.03–23.36)	18.96% (17.64–20.33)	40.60% (39.28–41.93)
Neither safe nor unsafe	7.20% (6.51–7.93)	4.69% (3.93–5.55)	21.53% (20.39–22.70)
Unsafe	1.08% (0.87–1.33)	0.55% (0.33–0.85)	4.13% (3.60–4.71)
Very unsafe	0.68% (0.43–1.02)	0.60% (0.32–1.02)	1.12% (0.82–1.48)

“... Feeling safe from being sexually assaulted during military operations, training, or exercises away from your home duty station”

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

**Table 5.4**  
**Perception of Safety Away from Home Duty Station, Estimated Percentages by Service**

	Total	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps
Very safe	68.87% (67.54–70.17)	66.93% (64.73–69.07)	66.86% (63.65–69.96)	73.06% (71.68–74.42)	70.50% (65.79–74.92)
Safe	22.18% (21.03–23.36)	23.73% (21.79–25.75)	24.07% (21.35–26.96)	19.29% (18.14–20.48)	19.62% (16.00–23.67)
Neither safe nor unsafe	7.20% (6.51–7.93)	7.11% (6.08–8.26)	7.76% (6.39–9.31)	6.49% (5.68–7.38)	7.65% (5.00–11.11)
Unsafe	1.08% (0.87–1.33)	1.58% (1.12–2.17)	0.81% (0.50–1.24)	0.86% (0.64–1.12)	0.55% (0.24–1.09)
Very unsafe	0.68% (0.43–1.02)	0.65% (0.38–1.02)	0.50% (0.23–0.96)	0.29% (0.16–0.49)	1.67% (0.43–4.33)

“... Feeling safe from being sexually assaulted during military operations, training, or exercises away from your home duty station”

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

## Attitudes and Expectations for Justice

Eighty-one percent of service members reported it was “likely” or “very likely” that a sexual assault perpetrator would be held accountable or punished (see the Annex to Volume 2, Table C.9.a). Women have lower expectations for justice than men overall. For example, women are more likely than men to believe that instances of both sexual harassment and sexual assault go unreported and that the perpetrator of sexual assault

would not be held accountable. There are few differences across the services on these survey items (see the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.5.a–C.9.g, for details).

## Likelihood of Reporting Behaviors and Taking Action

Members from different services do not differ in their perceived likelihood of taking some action to report sexual harassment or assault if they were aware of it. A lower percentage of women (49.9 percent) than men (63.1 percent) indicated they were “very likely” to report sexual harassment to a supervisor (see the Annex to Volume 2, Table C.10.a). Similarly, a lower percentage of women (60.7 percent) than men (68.7 percent) indicated they were “very likely” to report a sexual assault if it were to happen to them. This gender difference is not consistent either with Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) data on rates of official reports of sexual assault (U.S. Department of Defense, 2014) or with RMWS survey data on the proportion of sexual assaults that are reported to authorities. Both types of data indicate that men are significantly less likely than women to report sexual assaults.

Almost all service members indicated being “likely” or “very likely” to encourage someone who experienced sexual assault both to report it (93.5 percent) and to seek counseling (93.9 percent). There were no service or gender differences in those survey items. A greater proportion of service members indicated they were “very likely” to encourage someone else who experienced sexual harassment to report it (71.3 percent) than they were to report it if it happened to them (61.1 percent). The same is true for reporting sexual assault (77.7 percent versus 67.5 percent saying “very likely”). This apparent “double-standard” may serve as a barrier to reporting. See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.10.b–C.10.g, for additional details.

In addition to asking whether service members are likely to report or encourage reporting, the 2014 RMWS also asked about actual cases of bystander intervention, which has been a focus of training. Almost 90 percent of service members “agreed” or “strongly agreed” that their sexual assault training taught them about bystander intervention (see the Annex to Volume 2, Table C.15.a). Of the 7 percent reporting they had observed a situation that was or could have led to a sexual assault (6 percent of men and 11 percent of women; see the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.11.a–C.11.g), most (86.8 percent) service members reported intervening in some way. In the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.12.a–C.12.g list the estimated percentage of service members who reported each behavioral response and provide details by gender, service, and pay grade.

## Perceptions of Unit Leadership

The large majority of service members reported that their leadership promotes a climate of respect and trust, and makes clear there is no place for sexual assault in the military. A small percentage of service members (5.5 percent of men and 8 percent of women; see the Annex to Volume 2, Table C.13.a) reported their leadership is not fostering a culture of respect and trust. Overall, women tended to rate unit leadership slightly lower than men did, and the Air Force rates their unit leadership higher on these variables compared to the other services (see the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.13.b–C.13.g).

## Beliefs About Personal Responsibility for Others and Trust in the Military System

If a sexual assault were to occur, women report having less trust than men in the military system protecting their privacy (22.3 percent versus 38.4 percent saying “strongly agree”), ensuring their safety (26.0 percent versus 43.6 percent), and treating them with dignity and respect (25.5 percent versus 42.8 percent) (see the Annex to Volume 2, Table C.17.a). There are no significant service differences in these ratings. Most service members (91 percent “agree” or “strongly agree”) report feeling a sense of duty to take action in a social situation to stop a fellow service member at risk. See the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.17.b–C.17.g, for details by service and pay grade.

## Perceptions of Progress

Service members offer a range of opinions about whether sexual harassment and assault have become more of a problem or less of a problem in the military (or in the nation) in the past two years. More than twice as many men (18 percent) as women (8 percent) thought sexual assault in the nation was “less of a problem today” than two years ago. Similarly, almost twice as many men than women (31 percent and 16 percent, respectively) reported sexual assault in the military was “less of a problem today” than two years ago (see the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.18.a–C.18.g, for details).

## Perceptions of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Training

Ninety-eight percent of the service members who responded to the section on SAPR training indicated they had some training related to sexual assault topics in the past 12 months (see the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.14.a–C.14.g). Between just 2 and 3 percent of active-component respondents reported that any of the listed topics were not covered (see the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.15.a–C.15.g). Similarly, 97 percent

of service members indicated they had some training on topics related to sexual harassment in the past 12 months (see the Annex to Volume 2, Tables C.16.a–C.16.g).

## **Conclusion**

Generally, beliefs and attitudes toward risks for sexual harassment and assault were consistent with actual risk. For example, women report feeling less safe than men and members of the Air Force report greater perceived safety than members of other services. Those at greatest risk for sexual harassment and gender discrimination view them as more common than those with lower risk. These attitudes and beliefs can be associated with the likelihood of taking action—such as reporting sexual harassment or sexual assault or encouraging someone else to report it—so they are potential intervention targets. In addition, some of these measures of perceived risk or attitudes may serve as useful indicators of the current military climate with respect to sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination.

## Branch of Service Differences in the Rates of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

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Terry L. Schell and Andrew R. Morral

Service differences in rates of sexual assault and sexual harassment violations follow broadly similar patterns for active-component men and women.<sup>1</sup> Specifically, Air Force men and women experience lower rates of past-year sexual assault and harassment than members of each of the other DoD services. These differences are statistically significant, and some are descriptively large. For instance, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps men are between 3.3 and 5.1 times as likely to have experienced a past-year sexual assault relative to Air Force men. Similarly, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps women are between 1.6 and 2.7 times as likely to have experienced a past-year sexual assault relative to Air Force women. Moreover, this pattern is not new. Since 2006, each of the WGRA surveys has found similar service differences on measures of unwanted sexual contact and the WGRA measure of sexual harassment.

The magnitude and stability of these differences raise questions about the characteristics of each service that can explain their substantially differing rates of sexual assault and harassment. In this chapter, we explore the possible influence of three types of service differences in explaining the differing risk for sexual assault and harassment. We refer to these classes as *demographic* factors, *military experience* factors, and *military environment* factors. The primary purpose of this analysis is to assess whether demographic differences or differences in deployment experiences account for service differences in sexual assault and harassment risk. These factors have been raised by military leaders and policymakers as possible explanations of service differences. In addition, we include several factors, referred to as *military environment* factors, that we know to be associated with risk for these outcomes based on either our prior statistical analyses (deriving the RMWS sampling weights) or the scientific literature.

- Demographic factors such as age, gender, marital status, ethnicity, qualification test scores, and education level are all associated with sexual assault risk in the military population. To the extent that members of each service differ on these characteristics, this could drive observed differences in risk across services.
- If demographic characteristics—most of which are determined before members join the service—cannot explain service differences in risk, we next consider dif-

ferences between members conferred on them by the military. For instance, the military assigns people to different pay grades, it deploys people to combat zones, and retains them in the military for varying lengths of time.

- If neither the demographic nor the military experience factors explain differences in service risks, we consider a range of military environment variables found to be correlated with sexual assault or harassment risk. These factors include the size of the facility to which the member is assigned and the proportions of the members' unit, installation, and occupational group that are male.

There are, of course, many other differences between services that might be associated with differences in sexual assault risk. There may be cultural, policy, training, or other differences across services that explain the observed differences in risk. For example, services could differ in their tolerance of harassment or abuse, in the rigor with which they prosecute offensive or abusive conduct, or in the effectiveness of their sexual assault and sexual harassment training programs. In each case, we might expect such differences to result in service differences in prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment. In this chapter, however, we consider only those factors made available to us through the Defense Manpower Data Center's (DMDC's) administrative data.

To evaluate the possible influence of these factors, we conducted a series of analyses on our large active-component sample designed to evaluate the extent to which the observed differences among services in the prevalence of sexual assault or harassment could be explained by the demographic characteristics, military experience, or military environment differences across services.

We have demographic and military characteristics from DMDC records capturing most such factors known to be associated with sexual assault or harassment. This includes all of the major demographic risk factors for sexual assault that have been identified in prior research on civilian and military samples, with the exception of sexual orientation. We also have measures of military environment derived from the characteristics of other service members in the same occupational codes, assigned units, and assigned military installations. These environment variables were found to be associated with risk in earlier statistical models and have been identified in the scientific literature as risk factors for sexual assault or harassment. However, we have no individual-level administrative data that capture cultural or policy differences between services. Data on cultural and policy differences would be valuable in future analyses of service differences. Table 6.1 describes the factors derived from DMDC administrative data that were included in our models.

To evaluate the effects of these variables on observed service differences, we model the relative risk ratios for sexual assault and sexual harassment for each service in comparison with the Air Force (Table 6.2). Relative risk ratios describe the ratio of the probability of one group having some experience (such as a past-year sexual assault) to that of another. For instance, the probability that a woman in the Marine Corps

**Table 6.1**  
**Variables Considered as Possibly Explaining Service Differences in the Rate of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment**

Variables	Description
Demographic factors	
Gender	Men versus women
Age	Age in years
Entry age	Age when joined service
Race	Indicators for Black, White, Hispanic, Asian, Other
Single	Indicator for single versus married
Education	Indicators for four levels of education: high school diploma or less, college without baccalaureate degree, baccalaureate degree, advanced degree
AFQT	Armed Forces Qualification Test score (enlisted only)
Dependents	Number of dependents
Military experiences factors	
Months deployed (since 7/1/13)	Months of hazardous-duty pay in the prior year
Deployed (since 9/11/01)	Months of hazardous-duty pay during career since 9/11/01
Pay grade	Seven pay-grade categories (E1–E3, E4, E5–E6, E7–E9, W1–W5, O1–O3, O4–O6)
AFMS	Career active federal military service (in months)
Military environment factors	
Occupation male (%)	The proportion of respondent's DoD occupational group who are men
Installation male (%)	The proportion of respondent's assigned installation/ship who are men
Unit male (%)	The proportion of respondent's assigned unit who are men
Installation size	The number of active duty members assigned to respondents' installation/ship

experienced a sexual assault in the past year is, according to our RMWS results, about 0.0786. The probability that a woman in the Air Force had such an experience is 0.0290. Therefore, the unadjusted relative risk ratio (0.0786/0.0290) is about 2.71, which can be interpreted as indicating that women in the Marine Corps are 2.71 times as likely as those in the Air Force to have experienced a sexual assault in the past year.

The choice of using the Air Force to serve as the comparison group has no effect on which risk ratios are significantly different from one another. Any service branch

**Table 6.2**  
**Adjusted and Unadjusted Risk for Sexual Assault Relative to Air Force Personnel, by Service and Gender**

Gender	Service	Unadjusted Risk Ratio Model 1	Adjusted Risk Ratio Model 2: Demographics	Adjusted Risk Ratio Model 3: Demographics, Mil. Experience	Adjusted Risk Ratio Model 4: Demographics, Mil. Experience, Mil. Environment
Women					
	Air Force	1	1	1	1
	Army	1.61 (1.44–1.81)	1.83 (1.62–2.06)	1.83 (1.61–2.08)	1.77 (1.55–2.03)
	Navy	2.23 (1.95–2.55)	1.83 (1.60–2.11)	1.82 (1.59–2.10)	1.75 (1.52–2.02)
	Marine Corps	2.71 (2.26–3.24)	2.05 (1.71–2.46)	2.06 (1.71–2.47)	1.71 (1.39–2.10)
Men					
	Air Force	1	1	1	1
	Army	3.26 (2.19–4.87)	3.38 (2.23–5.13)	3.67 (2.33–5.76)	4.18 (2.60–6.73)
	Navy	5.11 (3.19–8.18)	4.77 (2.91–7.83)	4.89 (3.01–7.93)	5.16 (3.13–8.52)
	Marine Corps	3.91 (2.19–6.96)	3.44 (2.02–5.87)	3.51 (2.07–5.95)	4.36 (2.59–7.35)

NOTE: The risk ratio is the risk of sexual assault in each service relative to the risk to Air Force personnel. 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are included in parentheses.

could serve as the comparison group and the model results would be similar to those in Table 6.2 except the numbers would be divided by some constant.

In addition to producing unadjusted relative risk ratios, the regression model can estimate an adjusted relative risk ratio that controls for the association of covariates with the outcome.<sup>2</sup> To the extent that differences in the risk for sexual assault between the Air Force and other services can be explained by the covariates in the model, their relative risk ratios would move toward 1.0 in these models. For example, if the risk ratio for women in the Marine Corps relative to the Air Force goes from 2.71 (unadjusted) to 1.00 after adjusting for demographic factors, this implies that the differences in prevalence across those services can be fully explained by demographic differences between the Air Force and the Marine Corps. In contrast, if the risk ratio grows larger when controlling for demographic factors, it would indicate that the Air Force rates were low in spite of (rather than because of) the demographic characteristics that put service members at risk.

The three classes of covariates are entered in a specific order. The first adjustment is for demographic factors that largely pre-date a service member's military service or are

outside the direct control of the services. The second adjustment adds military experience covariates to the demographic factors; the military experience factors relate to the services' personnel structure and mission. The final adjustment adds to the covariates measures that assess the military environment, which is primarily determined by the gender balance (or gender segregation) of the members' occupation, unit, and installation. This is entered separately from military experience variables largely because these factors may be the result of service policies regarding the integration of women, and thus may be more directly under a service's control.

The column labeled Model 1 in Table 6.2 displays each service's unadjusted risk ratio for sexual assault in comparison with the Air Force. Each of these rates for men and women is significantly greater than a risk ratio of 1.0, indicating higher risk for sexual assault for both men and women in those services than for those in the Air Force. This can be seen in the 95-percent confidence intervals for Army, Navy, and Marine Corps estimates, which do not include 1. As discussed previously in the top-line report (NDRI, 2014), there are also differences among the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in their unadjusted risk for sexual assault. The Army has significantly lower unadjusted risk than the Navy for both men and women, and it is significantly lower than the Marine Corps for women, but not men. Risks for Navy men and women do not differ significantly from risks to Marine Corps men and women. No other service comparisons are significant.

Model 2 provides risk ratios comparing each service relative to the Air Force while adjusting for demographic characteristics. The risk ratios are all significantly greater than 1.0 (the rate in the Air Force); however, the difference among the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are reduced in comparison to the unadjusted risk ratios. That is, the lower sexual assault risk for Air Force men and women is not fully explained by the fact that they are older or exhibit other demographic differences in comparison with the other services. Interestingly, however, demographic differences do seem to explain the other differences between services. That is, after adjusting for demographic factors, no significant differences in risk remain between the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. It appears, therefore, that the apparent differences in risk between services is well-explained by demographic factors, with the exception of the low rates in the Air Force.

Model 3 adds military experience variables to the demographic factors. However, these variables appear to affect the risk ratios only minimally while controlling for the demographic characteristics, and do not explain the differences between each service and the Air Force.

Finally, Model 4 adds military environment factors to all the previously included variables, and differences in risk of past-year sexual assault remain. Risk for Air Force personnel remains significantly lower than that found in the other services for men and women. In fact, for men, adjustment with all these factors results in slightly larger risk ratios than in the unadjusted Model 1 for each service. This means that Air Force men have a lower risk of sexual assault even though they, on average, have demographic

characteristics, military experiences, or military environments that are associated with sexual assault risk. In contrast, the differences in sexual assault risk among the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are almost fully explained by the covariates in Model 4. The remaining service differences with the Air Force are descriptively large; men in the other services are 4 to 5 times more likely to experience a sexual assault than are airmen with comparable demographic characteristics, military experiences, and military environments. Said another way, if the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps reduced their rates of sexual assault for men and women to the rates observed in the Air Force, we project that there would be 9,000 service members sexually assaulted in the past year in DoD, rather than the 20,300 we currently estimate.

Table 6.3 presents comparable analyses of risk ratios for experiences of sexual harassment in the past year.<sup>3</sup> In the unadjusted Model 1 results, men and women in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are all at about twice the risk of sexual harassment as members of the Air Force. Additionally, among Army women, rates are significantly lower than the Navy and Marine Corps, and Navy men experience higher rates of

**Table 6.3**  
**Adjusted and Unadjusted Risk for Sexual Harassment Relative to Air Force Personnel, by Service and Gender**

Gender	Service	Unadjusted Risk Ratio Model 1	Adjusted Risk Ratio Model 2: Demographics	Adjusted Risk Ratio Model 3: Demographics, Mil. Experience	Adjusted Risk Ratio Model 4: Demographics, Mil. Experience, Mil. Environment
Women					
	Air Force	1	1	1	1
	Army	1.86 (1.74–1.98)	2.02 (1.89–2.16)	2.01 (1.87–2.16)	1.93 (1.79–2.08)
	Navy	2.24 (2.08–2.41)	2.02 (1.88–2.18)	2.04 (1.89–2.20)	1.93 (1.79–2.08)
	Marine Corps	2.20 (1.98–2.44)	1.93 (1.73–2.15)	1.97 (1.77–2.19)	1.63 (1.44–1.83)
Men					
	Air Force	1	1	1	1
	Army	2.33 (1.94–2.81)	2.37 (1.96–2.86)	2.46 (2.00–3.02)	2.15 (1.73–2.68)
	Navy	2.55 (2.05–3.17)	2.38 (1.90–2.98)	2.42 (1.95–3.00)	2.28 (1.84–2.83)
	Marine Corps	1.86 (1.41–2.45)	1.64 (1.23–2.18)	1.71 (1.29–2.28)	1.33 (0.98–1.80)

NOTE: The risk ratio is the risk of sexual assault in each service relative to the risk of Air Force personnel. 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are included in parentheses.

sexual harassment than Marine Corps men. No other service comparisons are statistically significantly different in Model 1.

Adjustment for demographic variables in Model 2 has only a small effect on each service's risk ratios relative to the Air Force, all of which remain close to a factor of 2. This adjustment does account for some of the difference between Army and Navy men. However, the adjusted risk ratio for Marine Corps men is now significantly lower than for either the Army or Navy. In other words, the apparent similarity in rates between Army men and Marine Corps men in the unadjusted model masked the fact that Marine Corps men have more demographic risk factors for sexual harassment than do Army men.

Adding military experience variables to the demographic variables has little effect on risk ratios, and the pattern of significant differences between services remains unchanged between Model 2 and Model 3. Therefore, differences between the Air Force and the other services are not explained by demographic factors or, for instance, differences in service tenure or months of deployment in the past year.

Adding the military environment variables to the list of covariates does slightly change the risk ratio for sexual harassment of Marine Corps men. These variables are primarily indicators of how "male" a service member's environment is based on their occupational group, unit, and installation composition. Because the Marine Corps has the lowest proportion of women among the services, and sexual harassment is more common in predominately male environments, adjusting for these covariates has the largest effect on the Marine Corps risk ratios. Indeed, for Marine Corps men, the inclusion of these variables results in an adjusted risk of sexual harassment that is not significantly different from that of Air Force men. The adjusted risk ratio for female Marines is still significantly higher than for comparable Air Force women, but the magnitude of this difference is about one-half the size of the unadjusted risk ratio. However, all other services show significantly higher risks of sexual harassment than the Air Force for both men and women. With these adjustments, Marine Corps men and women now have statistically significantly lower past-year sexual harassment risk than service members in either the Army or the Navy who are similar in terms of their demographic characteristics, military experiences, and military environment.

Looking across the sexual assault and sexual harassment analyses presented here, there is evidence that the members of each service differ in their risk factors for sexual assault and sexual harassment. Some of these service differences may be created by differing characteristics of the individuals who join the different services. For instance, the relatively high rates of past-year sexual assault experienced by Marine Corps women before adjustment are more similar to Navy and Army rates after accounting for the relative youth and other demographic risk factors on which Marines differ from their peers in those services.

In addition to these demographic differences in the members, the military environment differs across services. These differences appear to be important for sexual

harassment, with military environments that have fewer women showing higher rates of sexual harassment of both men and women. Thus sexual harassment in the Marine Corps looks relatively less common when controlling for the predominantly male occupations, units, and installations in which Marines work.

A second important result from these analyses is that the low rates of sexual assault and sexual harassment experienced by Air Force men and women are not generally attributable to the demographic and military variables included in Table 6.1 (with the exception of sexual harassment among Marine men). Indeed, differences in risk for sexual assault and harassment between the Air Force and the other services are not, on average, reduced when adjusting for the full range of factors. In contrast, many of the other differences between the branches of service—especially for sexual assault—can be explained by the included covariates.

These analyses advance our understanding of service differences in rates of sexual assault and harassment in that they generally do a good job of explaining differences between the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and they rule out many factors that have been cited to account for differences in risk faced by airmen in contrast to similar service members in other branches of service. This latter finding, however, begs a new question: If low Air Force rates relative to the rest of DoD are not attributable to differences in service member ages, educations, proportions of officers, proportions of men in work settings, months of service or past-year deployment, what does explain these differences?

While it is useful to identify several factors that *do not* explain the substantially lower risk experienced by Air Force personnel, research that identifies factors that *do* explain these differences would be valuable for guiding training, policy, and procedures. The current analyses used explanatory variables that were derived from personnel records (Table 6.1), but a broader range of data sources might identify other factors that can explain these service differences. These factors may include other member characteristics not reflected in DMDC data, or additional environmental variables, such as culture, training, policy, or programmatic differences between the Air Force and other services, that are also predictive of sexual assault and harassment. While such investigations are beyond the scope of the current report, the large dataset produced by this study may be a useful empirical platform for investigating such factors.

## Results Using the Prior WGRA Measures and Methods

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*Andrew R. Morral, Kristie L. Gore, and Terry L. Schell*

### **Prior Form (WGRA) Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence**

For historical purposes, we compare results from the portion of the 2014 survey fielded using the prior WGRA form to the earlier WGRA results collected using the same survey questions and analyzed using comparable methods.

Figure 7.1 illustrates trends in past-year unwanted sexual contact measured using the WGRA methodology.<sup>1</sup> In 2012, 6.1 percent of active-component women were classified as having experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year. In 2014 (Table 7.1), this number dropped to 4.3 percent, which is approximately the same as the percentage recorded in 2010 (4.4 percent) and significantly below the 2006 rate (6.8 percent).<sup>2</sup> Past-year unwanted sexual contact against men has not changed significantly over time, at 0.9 percent in 2014 compared with 1.2 percent in 2012, 0.9 percent in 2010, and 1.8 percent in 2006.

Using the WGRA method for estimating past-year unwanted sexual contact in 2014, we can infer with 95-percent confidence that the total number of active-component service members in the sample frame who experienced at least one unwanted sexual contact in the past year is between 16,200 and 21,900. Our best estimate in this range is that approximately 18,900 active-component service members experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year, out of 1,317,561 active-component members.

Similar to findings using the RAND sexual assault measure, we estimate that more than one-half of the service members who experienced an unwanted sexual contact were men even though the risk of unwanted sexual contacts is much higher for women. Specifically, we estimated that 10,400 (95% CI: 7,900–13,400) male service members and 8,500 (95% CI: 7,700–9,400) female service members experienced an unwanted sexual contact in the past year.

In addition to looking at the rate at which service members experienced one or more incidents of unwanted sexual contact in the past year (i.e., the annual prevalence rate) it is also useful to look at the rate at which these incidents occur (i.e., the person-year incidence rate). These two rates differ because some victims experienced multiple incidents over the past year. We assessed the number of incidents in 2014 in the same manner as was used in 2012, and can directly compare incidence rates for those two

**Figure 7.1**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Men and Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in the Past Year, as Measured in the WGRA, 2006–2014**



NOTE: 2006 estimates are for calendar year 2006. Estimates for 2010, 2012, and 2014 are for a time period closer to the fiscal year.

RAND RR870/2-7.1

**Table 7.1**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in the Past Year, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	1.43% (1.23–1.66)	0.93% (0.71–1.20)	4.31% (3.89–4.76)
Army	1.70% (1.29–2.19)	1.24% (0.80–1.83)	4.59% (3.90–5.37)
Navy	1.79% (1.37–2.30)	1.08% (0.64–1.71)	5.11% (4.15–6.21)
Air Force	0.78% <sup>a</sup> (0.62–0.97)	0.43% <sup>a</sup> (0.26–0.66)	2.28% <sup>a</sup> (1.89–2.72)
Marine Corps	1.23% (0.81–1.80)	0.66% (0.28–1.31)	8.44% <sup>a</sup> (6.28–11.05)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different than the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

years.<sup>3</sup> We find that the overall rate in 2014 was 4.44 unwanted sexual contact incidents in the past year per 100 service members, which is significantly lower than in 2012, when there were 6.13 incidents per 100 service members. Thus, while the prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact declined by 25 percent between 2012 and 2014, the incidence rate declined 28 percent over the same period.

We also investigated the differences in prevalence of unwanted sexual contact across services. In 2014, we estimate that Marine Corps women experienced past-year unwanted sexual contact at rates that are significantly higher than women from other services, as was also found in 2012. Similarly, as in 2012, members of the Air Force, both men and women, are estimated to have significantly lower rates of past-year unwanted sexual contact than their peers in other services.

Changes in the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact over time were also investigated within each branch of service. Among men, the 2014 rates are not statistically significantly lower than 2012, 2010, or 2006 rates for any service except for the Navy, which has a 2014 rate significantly lower than in 2012. Similarly, among women, these declines were not always statistically significant. For active-component women in the Army, 2014 estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact are lower than in 2012 and 2006, but not significantly lower than in 2010. For women in the Navy, estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact in the past year are significantly lower in 2014 than in 2012, but not significantly lower than was found in 2010 or 2006. For women in the Air Force, 2014 rates are lower than in 2006, but not significantly lower than in 2012 or 2010. For active-component Marine Corps women, 2014 rates of unwanted sexual contact are not significantly lower than in any of the prior years (2012, 2010, or 2006).

Because some service members may have experienced more than one unwanted sexual contact in the past year, prior-form respondents were asked to provide details on what happened during the “one event that had the greatest effect on you.” Table 7.2 displays the distribution of types of unwanted sexual contact described as occurring in that “one event” among those respondents who experienced an unwanted sexual contact in the past year. The proportion of events involving sexual touching only, attempted penetrative assault, and completed penetrative assault is not significantly different from the same proportions reported in 2012, when 32.5 percent of all women classified as experiencing unwanted sexual contact indicated that the worst event consisted of sexual touching only, without penetration or attempted penetration; 26.4 percent indicated that it was attempted sexual intercourse, anal sex, or oral sex; and 31.4 percent indicated that it was completed sexual intercourse, anal sex, or oral sex. The percentage of men estimated to have experienced unwanted sexual contact also saw no significant changes between 2012 and 2014 in the distribution of types of contact experienced during the one event that had the “greatest effect.” In 2012, 50.7 percent of men indicating a past-year unwanted sexual contact were classified as having a “one event” that involved sexual touching only; 5.2 percent involved attempted sexual intercourse, anal sex, or oral sex; and 9.8 percent involved completed sexual intercourse, anal sex, or oral sex.

**Table 7.2**  
**Type of Unwanted Sexual Contact in Event That Had the Greatest Effect on the Service Member, by Gender**

	Total	Men	Women
Unwanted sexual touching (only)	40.67% (33.04–48.64)	49.38% (36.22–62.60)	30.03% (25.48–34.89)
Attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex	20.33% (15.89–25.37)	11.47% (5.81–19.72)	31.14% (26.40–36.18)
Completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex	19.26% (14.97–24.16)	11.45% (5.91–19.46)	28.80% (24.19–33.76)
None of the above	19.75% (13.05–27.99)	27.70% (16.28–41.73)	10.03% (7.14–13.61)

NOTE: 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

As in 2012, a surprisingly large percentage of men classified as having experienced unwanted sexual contact indicated that none of the component behaviors that define unwanted sexual contact occurred in the “one event” that had the greatest effect (27.7 percent in 2014, 34.3 percent in 2012). This lack of specificity was not due to respondents skipping these questions. Rather, 74 percent of respondents in the “none of the above” category answered every question but indicated that each of the behaviors listed did not occur. This suggests that either (a) these individuals were incorrectly identified as having experienced an unwanted sexual contact in the past year or (b) they did have an unwanted sexual contact in the past year, but chose as their “one event” an incident that was not an unwanted sexual contact. In either case, it appears that the series of questions about the “one event” may include a substantial number of people who responded about incidents that do not qualify as criminal assaults.

Table 7.3 exhibits a pattern of unwanted sexual contacts across pay grades that closely follows the pattern found for sexual assaults reported earlier from the RMWS form results. Specifically, junior enlisted (E1–E4) men and women report substantially higher rates of past-year unwanted sexual contact than do senior enlisted personnel or officers. Among officers, junior grades (O1–O3) similarly experience substantially higher rates of unwanted sexual contact than do senior grades. These patterns are consistent with findings from prior WGRA administrations.

The prior WGRA form contained items assessing perceived retaliation or negative consequences experienced by respondents who reported an unwanted sexual contact to military authorities in the past year. SAPRO requested that we provide estimates on these adverse actions because retaliation is a measure used by DoD to track progress in its efforts to reduce stigma associated with reporting sexual assaults. The prior WGRA form contains items assessing perceived retaliation against those respondents who reported an unwanted sexual contact to military authorities in the past year. These items asked respondents if they perceived any retaliation or adverse action as a result

**Table 7.3**  
**Percentage of Service Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact in the Past Year, by Gender and Pay Grade**

Pay Grade	Total	Men	Women
Total	1.43% (1.23–1.66)	0.93% (0.71–1.20)	4.31% (3.89–4.76)
E1–E4	2.20% (1.77–2.71)	1.42% (0.95–2.04)	6.48% (5.65–7.39)
E5–E9	0.90% (0.74–1.09)	0.60% (0.43–0.81)	2.84% (2.39–3.35)
O1–O3	1.10% (0.80–1.48)	0.72% (0.40–1.20)	2.69% (2.06–3.45)
O4–O6	0.25% (0.11–0.48)	0.15% (0.03–0.45)	0.85% (0.42–1.51)

NOTE: Too few warrant officers were included in the sample to break them out as a separate pay grade. For the purposes of this table, warrant officers have been included in the E5–E9 category. *Unwanted sexual contact* is defined using the WGRA measures and methods. 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

of the one event that had the greatest effect on them, including professional retaliation (such as being denied promotion or training), social retaliation (such as being ignored by coworkers), adverse administrative actions (such as being transferred to a different assignment), or punishments for violations associated with the event (such as for underage drinking). In the WGRA portion of our 2014 study, 62 percent of women who reported an unwanted sexual contact to military authorities perceived at least one form of adverse action (with a 95-percent confidence interval of 51 percent to 72 percent), and of those women, 54 percent perceived either professional or social retaliation. Among those women who officially reported a sexual assault

- 32 percent indicated that they perceived professional retaliation (95% CI: 23 percent to 42 percent)
- 53 percent indicated that they perceived social retaliation (95% CI: 42 percent to 63 percent)
- 35 percent indicated that they experienced adverse actions (95% CI: 25 percent to 45 percent)
- 11 percent indicated that they experienced punishments (95% CI: 5 percent to 18 percent).

Our 2014 estimate of perceived retaliation and adverse consequences is identical to that found in 2012, when 62 percent of women who reported a sexual assault per-

ceived at least one form of retaliation or adverse action. (Reliable estimates could not be produced for perceived retaliation among men in either the 2012 or the 2014 survey.)

## Prior Form (WGRA) Sexual Harassment Prevalence Estimates

Estimates of the percentage of service members who experienced sexual harassment in the past year measured in 2014 using WGRA definitions are shown in Table 7.4; Figure 7.2 places these estimates in the context of the previous surveys. These estimates suggest that active-component women in 2014 were less likely to be sexually harassed in 2014 than in 2012. Indeed, the estimated 20.2 percent of servicewomen who experienced sexual harassment in the past year was 3 percentage points lower than in 2012 and 12.5 percentage points lower than in 2006. The share of servicemen who were classified as having experienced sexual harassment in the past year in 2014 (3.5 percent) and 2012 (4.1 percent) did not differ significantly. However, the 2.5 percentage point decrease between 2006 and 2014 represents a significant reduction among servicemen that were classified as having experienced sexual harassment in the past year.

Across the four services, we estimate that Air Force men and women were less likely to experience sexual harassment relative to members in other services in 2014. A comparison over time for service-specific estimates indicates that women in the Army experienced a significantly lower rate of sexual harassment in 2014 compared with 2012, 2010, and 2006. Women in the Air Force experienced a significantly

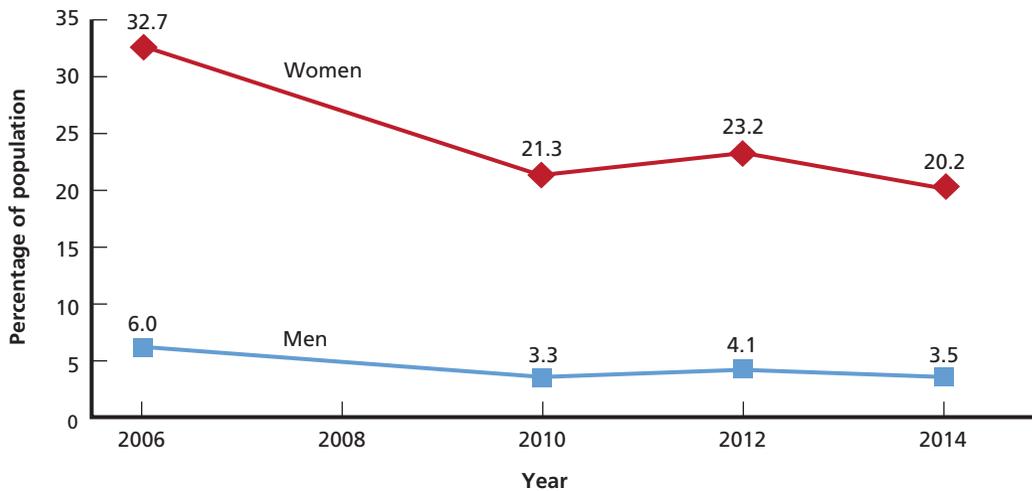
**Table 7.4**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members in 2014 Who Experienced Sexual Harassment, as Measured in the WGRA in the Past Year, by Gender and Service Branch**

Service	Total	Men	Women
Total	6.00% (5.61–6.41)	3.50% (3.07–3.97)	20.23% (19.45–21.03)
Army	6.83% <sup>a</sup> (6.15–7.57)	4.29% <sup>a</sup> (3.54–5.13)	22.74% <sup>a</sup> (21.40–24.12)
Navy	7.69% <sup>a</sup> (6.78–8.69)	4.54% (3.55–5.73)	22.48% <sup>a</sup> (20.68–24.36)
Air Force	4.03% <sup>a</sup> (3.67–4.42)	1.65% <sup>a</sup> (1.32–2.03)	14.31% <sup>a</sup> (13.38–15.28)
Marine Corps	4.27% <sup>a</sup> (3.14–5.65)	2.68% (1.56–4.28)	24.11% (20.89–27.57)

NOTE: *Sexual harassment* is defined using the WGRA measures and methods. 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage is significantly different than the average of the other services within a column;  $p < 0.05$ , Bonferroni corrected.

**Figure 7.2**  
**Estimated Percentages of Active-Component Men and Women Who Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Past Year, as Measured in the WGRA, 2006–2014**



NOTE: 2006 estimates are for calendar year 2006. Estimates for 2010, 2012, and 2014 are for a time period closer to the fiscal year.

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higher rate of past-year sexual harassment in 2014 compared with 2010, a lower rate compared with 2006, but no significant difference relative to 2012. Women in the Navy saw a significant decrease compared with 2006, but no significant changes since then. Women in the Marine Corps are estimated to have significantly lower rates of sexual harassment in 2014 compared with 2012 and 2006, but this rate is not statistically different than the 2010 rates. Among men, service-specific percentages of past-year sexual harassment were not significantly different from 2012. Active-component men in the Navy, Army, and Air Force all have significantly lower estimated rates of past-year sexual harassment in 2014 than were observed in 2006, but current rates are not significantly lower than in 2012 or 2010. The sexual harassment rate for men in the Marine Corps has not declined significantly compared with rates measured in any of these prior surveys (2012, 2010, or 2006).

Table 7.5 shows that for active-component men and women, junior enlisted personnel have statistically significantly higher rates of past-year sexual harassment experiences than do other pay grades, but the differences between pay grades are not as large as seen for unwanted sexual contact. In fact, junior officers who are women have nearly the same estimated rates of past-year sexual harassment as do junior enlisted women. Even among more senior officers (O4–O6), 1 in 8 women indicated they were sexually harassed by the WGRA definition of this concept in the past year.

**Table 7.5**  
**Estimated Percentage of Active-Component Service Members Who Experienced Sexual Harassment in the Past Year, by Gender and Pay Grade**

Pay Grade	Total	Men	Women
Total	6.00% (5.61–6.41)	3.50% (3.07–3.97)	20.23% (19.45–21.03)
E1–E4	7.32% (6.51–8.20)	4.51% (3.61–5.55)	22.65% (21.22–24.12)
E5–E9	5.21% (4.83–5.61)	3.08% (2.69–3.52)	18.73% (17.68–19.83)
O1–O3	5.76% (5.09–6.50)	2.37% (1.76–3.11)	19.85% (18.22–21.56)
O4–O6	2.77% (2.25–3.38)	1.19% (0.78–1.74)	12.58% (10.84–14.49)

NOTE: Too few warrant officers were included in the sample to break them out as a separate pay grade. For the purposes of this table, warrant officers have been included with the E5–E9 category. *Sexual harassment* is defined using the WGRA measures and methods. 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

## Findings from the Reserve Component

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The RMWS study included about 13,500 respondents who were service members in the reserve component, including members of the selected reserve from the Army Reserve, Army National Guard, Navy Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, and Marine Corps Reserve (results for the seventh reserve component, the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, are described in a separate volume). Similar to the prior versions of the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members (WGRR), members of the individual ready reserve and retired reserve were not sampled.

Because a full WGRR was already planned for 2015, RAND's study was not designed to provide a comprehensive assessment of the experiences of reserve-component members in each of the six DoD reserve components. Instead, the sample was designed to facilitate reserve component-wide descriptions of sexual assault and harassment, and to compare rates of each in the full reserve component with the rates observed in the active component. Moreover, the reserve-component sample only received the RAND form. That is, we did not randomly assign some reserve-component members to receive the WGRA form, as we did with the active-component sample. As such, we provide here just those top-line comparisons between members of the active and reserve components as measured on the RAND form.<sup>1</sup> Additional information about the reserve sample is contained in the appendix.

### **Sexual Assault**

Men and women in the reserve component are estimated to experience past-year sexual assaults at significantly lower rates than their peers in the active component (Table 8.1). Indeed, the percentage of women who experienced a past-year sexual assault is approximately 50 percent higher in the active component than in the reserve component. The estimate for reserve-component men is also significantly lower than active-component men.

These 2014 rates of sexual assault using the RMWS measure are similar to rates of unwanted sexual contact found in the 2012 WGRR, which estimated 0.5 percent of men and 2.8 percent of women experienced a past-year unwanted sexual contact

**Table 8.1**  
**Estimated Percentage of Service Members Who Experienced a Sexual Assault in the Past Year, by Component and Gender**

Component	Total	Men	Women
Reserve component	0.89% (0.68–1.15)	0.38% (0.18–0.71)	3.13% (2.52–3.84)
Active component	1.54% (1.38–1.70)	0.95% (0.78–1.15)	4.87% (4.61–5.14)

NOTE: *Reserve component* refers to members of the selected reserves including those in the National Guard. 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

(DMDC, 2013). Although we cannot say with certainty how the rates reported here compare with rates of unwanted sexual contact that might have been produced had we used the WGRR form, we know that in the active-component sample, rates of past-year unwanted sexual contact and sexual assault as measured on the two forms were similar for men and women.<sup>2</sup>

Based on this rate of sexual assault, we estimate that 7,100 reserve-component members experienced a sexual assault in the past year (95% CI: 5,400–9,100). Unlike in the active component, however, in the reserve component we estimated that more women experienced a sexual assault (4,600; 95% CI: 3,700–5,700) than men (2,500; 95% CI: 1,200–4,600).

Among men in the reserve component, nearly all who identified past-year sexual assaults had a non-penetrative assault (Table 8.2). The estimated percentage of reserve-component men who experienced a penetrative sexual assault is lower than was found among active-component men. In 2012, the WGRR found that among the unwanted sexual contacts that had the greatest effect on men, none was penetrative.

**Table 8.2**  
**Estimated Percentage of Reserve-Component Service Members Who Experienced a Sexual Assault in the Past Year, by Type and Gender**

Sexual Assault Type	Total	Men	Women
Penetrative sexual assault	0.25% (0.18–0.35)	0.03% (0.00–0.10)	1.25% (0.86–1.77)
Non-penetrative sexual assault	0.62% (0.43–0.87)	0.36% (0.16–0.69)	1.75% (1.32–2.28)
Attempted penetrative sexual assault	0.02% (0.00–0.07)	0.00% (0.00–0.09)	0.13% (0.03–0.40)
Any sexual assault	0.89% (0.68–1.15)	0.38% (0.18–0.71)	3.13% (2.52–3.84)

NOTE: *Reserve component* refers to members of the selected reserves including those in the National Guard. 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

For reserve-component women who reported a sexual assault in the past year, the proportion who indicated that the most severe was penetrative is 40 percent, which is quite close to the 43 percent found for active-component women. The 2012 WGRR found that 27 percent of the unwanted sexual contacts against women that had the greatest effect on them were penetrative, though this is not evidence that the rate of penetrative assaults has increased over time. Instead, the difference is attributable to the changes in the measure. These methodological effects are discussed further in Volume 4 of this series.

Risk of sexual assault in the past year shows roughly the same pattern across reservist pay grades as was seen among active-component members. Junior enlisted members may appear to be at higher risk than other pay grades; however, none of the differences across pay grades is significant for reservists. The study was not designed to provide estimates within the reserve-component sample stratified by pay grade, so these estimates do not have the precision required to support those statistical tests (Table 8.3).

As was true in the active-component sample, a substantial majority of assailants listed by reservists as responsible for the worst of their past-year sexual assaults were other members of the military (81 percent; Table 8.4), and a majority occurred at a military installation or ship (63 percent). In all, 86 percent of the worst events described by reservists were linked to their military service or committed by other military personnel in one or more of the ways listed in Table 8.4.

This number may appear high, given that reservists are often thought of as part-time military members. Reservists, however, vary considerably in their level of participation as a member of the military, and in their time spent in social situations with other military members. While traditional reserve service consists of 39 days per year,

**Table 8.3**  
**Estimated Percentage of Reserve-Component Service Members Who Experienced a Sexual Assault in the Past Year, by Pay Grade and Gender**

Pay Grade	Total	Men	Women
Total	0.89% (0.68–1.15)	0.38% (0.18–0.71)	3.13% (2.52–3.84)
E1–E4	1.21% (0.75–1.84)	0.48% (0.09–1.42)	4.04% (2.86–5.53)
E5–E9	0.68% (0.52–0.89)	0.33% (0.18–0.56)	2.47% (1.91–3.13)
O1–O3	0.67% (0.31–1.26)	0.15% (0.00–0.86)	2.66% (1.51–4.33)
O4–O6	0.58% (0.29–1.03)	0.42% (0.13–1.00)	1.35% (0.65–2.47)

NOTE: *Reserve component* refers to members of the selected reserves including those in the National Guard. 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

**Table 8.4**  
**Estimated Percentage of Sexually Assaulted Service Members Who Indicated the Worst Past-Year Assault Involved a Military Setting or Military Personnel, by Component**

Question	Active Component	Reserve Component
At the time of the event, was the person who did this to you someone in the military?	85.0% (80.9–88.5)	81.3% (72.3–88.4)
Did the unwanted event occur at a military installation/ship, armory, or Reserve unit site?	65.3% (60.1–70.3)	63.0% (51.4–73.6)
Did the unwanted event occur while you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts?	19.1% (14.4–24.6)	27.2% (18.1–37.9)
Which of the following best describe the situation when this unwanted event occurred? You were at a military function.	16.8% (11.8–22.9)	23.9% (12.3–39.4)
Offender was a civilian employee or contractor working for the military?	8.9% (6.4–11.9)	14.2% (7.5–23.6)
Did the unwanted event occur while you were completing military occupational specialty school/technical training [etc.]?	12.0% (8.4–16.4)	13.9% (7.4–22.9)
Did the unwanted event occur while you were deployed or receiving danger pay?	14.7% (10.8–19.3)	13.1% (6.9–21.9)
Did the unwanted event occur while you were in recruit training/basic training?	5.1% (2.7–8.6)	2.8% (0.6–8.0)
Did the unwanted event occur while you were in Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course?	3.5% (1.2–7.7)	2.6% (0.5–7.9)
Did the unwanted event occur while you were in any kind of military combat training?	5.7% (3.7–8.4)	NR (3.1–26.4)
Any of the above indicators that crime related to military service or military personnel	90.2% (87.1–92.8)	85.7% (77.6–91.7)

NOTE: *Reserve component* refers to members of the selected reserves including those in the National Guard. 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses. NR = Not reportable.

many serve on active duty for longer periods. Reservists can serve full time on active duty (as Active Guard and Reserve, or AGR), or can work full time in military units as civilians while simultaneously maintaining an affiliation as a reservist assigned to that unit (such as military technicians). Other reservists can serve on active duty for periods of time on voluntary orders or on involuntary orders for varying durations according to their service's needs, for periods that can include a full year.

To clarify whether the high proportion of assaults that involve military personnel or settings is attributable chiefly to those reservists who are working most of the year in military settings, we separated the reserve-component sample into two groups: part-time reserve-component members (74 percent of reserve-component members) who worked for the military close to the advertised “39 days a year,” and more than

part-time reserve-component members (26 percent of reserve-component members) who worked more than 180 days a year for the military.<sup>3</sup> Among part-time reserve-component members who experienced a sexual assault in the prior year, 85 percent (95% CI: 75.5–92.2) reported that the worst such event involved an offender who worked for the military or it occurred in a military setting. This indicates that their risk of sexual assault was predominately associated with their military contacts and activities, while only 15 percent was associated with non-military contacts and activities. Among more than part-time reserve-component members who were sexually assaulted, 90 percent (95% CI: 78.7–96.9) indicated that the worst such event involved an offender who worked for the military or it occurred in a military setting.

Given the considerable differences in time spent in compensated military duties, it is noteworthy that the proportion of assaults against part-time reserve-component members that involve military offenders or settings (85 percent) is not significantly different from the proportion for more than part-time members (90 percent). However, this 5 percentage point difference in proportions has a relatively wide confidence interval (95% CI: +17 to –9).

On average, part-time reserve-component members indicated that they spent approximately 11 percent of the year in compensated military duties (and none indicated more than 50 percent time). In that context, our finding that approximately 85 percent of those who were sexually assaulted identified the worst event as involving military personnel or settings is noteworthy. However, the portion of the year spent in military settings or with military personnel may be somewhat higher than 11 percent, because reservists may socialize or work with other members of the military while not on duty, and they may perform uncompensated activities in military settings. The current study is not designed to explore this finding in greater detail; however, further investigation is needed to understand why such an apparently large proportion of sexual assault risks faced by part-time reserve-component members is tied to military settings and personnel.

As with comparisons between the services, discussed in Chapter Six, simple comparisons between the active and reserve components may be misleading. Members of the reserve component are significantly older than active-component members. For instance, in 2013, 43.1 percent of active-component members were 25 years old or younger, whereas just 34.2 percent of selected reserve members were in this age range (U.S. Department of Defense, 2013). Because sexual assault risk is correlated with age, we would expect sexual assault to be higher in the active-component sample, just due to this demographic difference between members of the components. On the other hand, the active component has a higher percentage of officers (1 for every 4.7 active-component members in 2013) than does the selected reserve (1 for every 5.5 members), a difference that would, all other factors being equal, lead us to expect the reserve component to have higher rates of past-year sexual assault than the active component.

Similar to analyses in Chapter Six designed to investigate service difference, we used regression models to explore the extent to which the active and reserve components' differences in risk for sexual assault can be explained by other differences across these two populations. Specifically, we calculated a series of risk ratios comparing the rates of sexual assault across components. This includes an unadjusted risk ratio, as well as adjusted ratios in which we control for demographic characteristics and military experiences. These models use the demographic and military experience variables listed in Table 6.1<sup>4</sup> but do not control for the military environment variables, because those measures are not always available for members of the reserve component. The unadjusted risk ratios for past-year sexual assault (Table 8.5, Model 1) shows that before adjustment, women in the active component are 1.6 times as likely than those in the reserve component to have experienced a sexual assault in the past year, and men in the active component are 2.5 times as likely to experience such an assault relative to men in the reserve component.

Model 2 in Table 8.5 shows that the adjusted risk ratios for men and women diminish somewhat, but remain significantly larger than 1.0 after adjusting for a wide range of service member demographic characteristics, such as age, marital status, and education level. Model 3 shows that differences in risk between active- and reserve-component members look slightly larger once military service characteristics are accounted for, such as service, pay grade category, months of active-duty service, and deployment history. Indeed, men in the active component are about three times as likely to experience a sexual assault in the past-year relative to men in the reserve component who are similar in terms of age, race, education, pay grade, deployment history, and other factors.

**Table 8.5**  
**Adjusted and Unadjusted Risk for Sexual Assault Relative to Reserve-Component Personnel, by Component and Gender**

Gender	Component	Unadjusted Risk Ratio Model 1	Adjusted Risk Ratio Model 2: Demographics	Adjusted Risk Ratio Model 3: Demographics, Mil. Experience
Women				
	Reserve	1	1	1
	Active	1.56 (1.26–1.92)	1.39 (1.12–1.72)	1.43 (1.09–1.87)
Men				
	Reserve	1	1	1
	Active	2.48 (1.29–4.75)	2.16 (1.10–4.21)	3.13 (1.10–4.21)

NOTE: Reserve component refers to members of the selected reserves including those in the National Guard. 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are included in parentheses.

The implication of this analysis is that the higher rates of past-year sexual assaults experienced by members of the active component relative to the reserve component cannot be explained by their relative ages, the proportion of officers, their combat deployments, or any of the other demographic or military experience factors considered in the models. Similar to our analysis of service differences, these analyses demonstrate what factors cannot explain the higher rate of sexual assault in the active component relative to the reserve component, but the analyses do not identify what factors do explain the difference. This is a useful step in understanding active- and reserve-component differences because we have now ruled out many of demographic factors previously and plausibly suspected of explaining those differences.

We find, therefore, that (1) the worst past-year sexual assaults against part-time reserve-component members are perpetrated predominately by military personnel and occur in military settings, with sexual assaults perpetrated by nonmilitary personnel representing just 15 percent of their sexual assault risk; and (2) the lower risk of sexual assault faced by reserve-component members compared to those in the active component is not explained by demographic differences between the components. These two observations are consistent with each other. That is, the lower rate of sexual assault among reserve-component members relative to active-component members is consistent with the fact that they spend more of their time in non-military environments that have a low risk of sexual assault.

An alternative explanation for these findings is that reserve-component members systematically underreport their civilian sexual assaults but correctly report their military sexual assaults. We investigate this possible source of bias in Volume 4 with several additional analyses, but conclude that such a bias is unlikely to fully account for the findings described above.

## **Sexual Harassment**

The sexual harassment questions asked of reserve-component members differed from those administered to active-component members. Reserve-component members were asked about workplace experiences that occurred “while you were on military duty, including National Guard or reserve duty such as weekend drills, annual training, and any period in which you were on active duty. Do not include experiences that happened in your non-military job.” That is, they were asked to limit their responses to describing experiences that occurred at their military workplaces, excluding events in their civilian workplace in the past year. In contrast, active-component personnel were simply asked about their workplace experiences. This difference in question wording is important for understanding differences between active and reserve components on sexual harassment outcomes.

**Table 8.6**  
**Estimated Percentage of Reserve-Component Service Members Who Experienced a Sex-Based MEO Violation in the Past Year, by Gender**

MEO Violation	Total	Men	Women
Any sex-based MEO violation	8.80% (7.60–10.10)	6.68% (5.30–8.29)	18.12% (16.35–19.99)
Gender discrimination	2.84% (2.40–3.33)	1.47% (1.03–2.02)	8.86% (7.64–10.21)
Any sexual harassment	7.39% (6.23–8.69)	5.98% (4.62–7.58)	13.62% (12.04–15.32)
<i>Sexually hostile environment</i>	7.37% (6.21–8.66)	5.97% (4.62–7.58)	13.53% (11.95–15.23)
<i>Sexual quid pro quo</i>	0.39% (0.25–0.58)	0.16% (0.06–0.36)	1.40% (0.83–2.20)

NOTE: Any sex-based MEO violation includes experiences of gender discrimination and sexual harassment. Sexual harassment includes any experiences of a sexually hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo* at work. *Reserve component* refers to members of the selected reserves including those in the National Guard. 95-percent confidence intervals for each estimate are indicated in parentheses.

Table 8.6 presents findings on sexual harassment and gender discrimination violations experienced by reserve-component members while performing their military duties. Whereas rates of each violation for men are comparable to those seen for active-component men, women in the reserves appear to experience significantly lower rates of past-year sexually hostile work environments than do women in the active component, 21.4 percent of whom indicated such experiences. Because sexually hostile work environments are the most common form of sexual harassment, this difference between active- and reserve-component women in their rates of sexually hostile work environments is mirrored in a difference in their rates of overall sexual harassment. Reserve-component women have lower rates of exposure to sexual harassment than the 21.6 percent of women in the active component with such experiences in the past year. Women reservists also reported lower rates of gender discrimination than women in the active component. Together, these differences result in an overall sex-based MEO violation rate for reserve-component women that is significantly lower than the rate estimated for active-component women (26 percent).

## Conclusions

The reserve component portion of the RMWS served two main purposes. First, we sought to design and test a reserve-component version of the survey instrument initially developed for an active-component sample. Second, we sought to compare

top-line rates of sexual harassment and sexual assault between the active and reserve components.

The reserve version of the new survey questions required relatively few changes from the version used with the active-component sample. In the case of the sexual assault items, no modifications were necessary. As with the active-component sample, we were interested in all sexual assault experiences of reserve-component members, not just those relating to their military employment.

Because the measures of sexual harassment and gender discrimination in the military workplace have slightly different instructions for reserve-component and active-component members, interpreting comparisons between active and reserve should be done with caution. Specifically, whereas MEO-violation rates reported by active-component members could be based on a full year of full-time exposure to military workplaces, the rates for many reserve members will be based on as little as 39 days. As such, the significantly lower rates of gender discrimination and sexually hostile work environments we report for women in the reserves could reflect their lower exposure to military workplaces.

With regard to past-year sexual assault, we found that reserve-component members have lower risk for sexual assault than similar active-component members, and that those differences are not well-explained by a range of demographic and military experiences factors. In addition, the sexual assaults experienced by reservists were predominately “military” sexual assaults rather than civilian. Even for part-time reservists, 85 percent of those who experienced a sexual assault indicated that it involved military personnel as the offender or occurred in a military setting.



## Discussion and Recommendations

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*Andrew R. Morral, Terry L. Schell, and Kristie L. Gore*

The 2014 RMWS survey was designed to address some of the criticisms made of the 2012 WGRA and prior versions of that survey and to make the focus of the survey more clearly on crimes under the UCMJ and violations of equal opportunity laws and regulations. Relative to the 2012 WGRA, the RMWS had many more respondents, a higher response rate, and an analytic sample that is representative of the population on a wider set of risk factors for sexual assault or harassment. The new RMWS survey instrument collects more-detailed information about these events, uses simpler questions, more clearly restricts the questions to events that occurred in the past year, and excludes events that do not meet the legal standards for sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination.

This improved study confirms and extends some of the core findings of the earlier WGRA surveys. In particular, critics have questioned whether the actual rate of sex offenses in the military was being overstated by imprecise estimates provided by the unwanted sexual contact question used in the WGRA survey—suggesting that the top-line numbers included many minor, or even accidental, physical contacts. Instead, our estimates suggest that the prior WGRA measures and methods slightly underestimate the proportion of service members who experienced a sexual assault in the past year and, as we will discuss further in Volume 4 of this series, it underestimated the severity of assaults service members are experiencing.

We also showed that the percentage of active-component members who experienced a past-year unwanted sexual contact has declined significantly over the past two years. The portion of our study conducted using the prior WGRA form demonstrates that unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment, as these have been measured over the past eight years, have declined for active-component women since 2012, but they are not significantly lower than in 2010. Similarly, a smaller percentage of active-component men experienced past-year unwanted sexual contacts or sexual harassment in 2014 than in 2006, though most of this change occurred between 2006 and 2010. Since then, the percentage of men reporting past-year unwanted sexual contact or sexual harassment has remained steady, at around 1 percent and 3–4 percent, respectively.

The primary focus of this report, however, is on the results from our new RMWS survey instrument, which provides the first estimates for the prevalence of criminal

sexual assault as defined in the UCMJ, and sexual harassment and gender discrimination that is sufficiently severe or persistent as to violate DoD's MEO policies. The findings lead us to several broad conclusions about the current status of sexual assault and harassment in the military, outlined below.

### **Some Service Members Experience Higher Rates of Sexual Assault Compared with Similar Members Who Spend Less Time in Military Settings**

We estimate that 20,300 active-component members were sexually assaulted in the past year, or approximately 1 percent of servicemen and 5 percent of servicewomen. Because assaulted service members often experienced multiple incidents in the past year, the incidence rate is higher; over the past year there were approximately 2.5 incidents per 100 men and 9.6 incidents per 100 women. We find that incidents meeting the legal criteria for sexual assault include considerably more penetrative assaults than suggested by prior WGRA studies: of those experiencing a sexual assault, 43 percent of women and 35 percent of men were classified as having experienced a penetrative sexual assault. At the time the survey was conducted, we estimate that 15 percent of active-component women and 2 percent of active-component men have experienced a sexual assault since having joined the military.

Not all these sexual assaults were clearly connected to military service, as we counted all sexual assaults against service members, including those that took place away from work or that involved non-military assailants. Nevertheless, we find that the preponderance of past-year assaults against service members (90 percent) occurred in military settings or were perpetrated by military personnel. For instance, 85 percent of victims indicated their assailant was another member of the military and 65 percent indicated the assault occurred at a military installation or ship.

Since service members may spend the majority of their time in work settings or socializing with fellow service members, it is reasonable to question whether their rate of exposure to sexual assault risk differs from civilians who are otherwise similar. To examine this, we would need civilian sexual assault rates for people just like those who enter military service in terms of a broad array of possible risk factors, such as demographic characteristics (gender, age, marital status, etc.), alcohol use, and housing arrangements, for example. We would also need comparable measures of sexual assault given to both groups. Unfortunately, no such directly comparable civilian data exist.

We can, however, test the closely related question of whether those in the military full time have higher rates of sexual assault than similar people who spend less time in military settings. Specifically, members of the reserve component who share the same demographic profiles as active-component members (such as age, gender, education level, marital status, and many other factors) but who typically spend less time in mili-

tary settings, are less likely to be sexually assaulted than similar service members in the active component.

Nonetheless, when looking at reserve members in our sample who were sexually assaulted, and who report having spent less than one-half the previous year performing compensated military duties, 85 percent of those assaults were perpetrated by a military service member or occurred in a military setting. Thus, a substantial majority of their risk for sexual assault is tied to their military colleagues and military workplaces, rather than to their non-military contacts and settings. On average, these reserve-component members indicated that they spent approximately 11 percent of the year in compensated military duties. In that context, our finding that approximately 85 percent of those who were sexually assaulted identified the worst event as involving military personnel or settings is noteworthy. However the portion of the year spent in military settings or with military personnel may be higher than 11 percent, because reservists may socialize or work with other members of the military while not on duty, and they may perform uncompensated activities in military settings.

### **Risk of Sexual Assault Varies Substantially by Branch of Service**

Despite the many features of military life shared by airmen and their peers in other services, men and women in the Air Force experience substantially lower rates of sexual assault and sexual harassment than those in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. The differences in risk between services might be attributable to differences in the characteristics of the members of each service. However, our analyses demonstrated that members of the Air Force continued to be at substantially lower risk of sexual assault, even while accounting for many of the factors that have been proposed as possible explanations for service differences in risk.

Specifically, when we control for demographic characteristics (e.g., age, gender, race/ethnicity, education), military experience characteristics (e.g., pay grade, deployments, and time in active-duty service), and military environment characteristics (e.g., the proportion of men in the occupational groups, units, and installations), women in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps still have a risk of sexual assault that is about 1.7 times that of similar women in the Air Force, and men in those services have more than four times the risk faced by similar men in the Air Force.

These analyses allowed us to rule out many plausible explanatory factors that do not, on closer examination, explain the lower rates of sexual assault found in the Air Force; unfortunately, the analyses did not identify factors that do explain these differences. Future analyses of differences in other facets of service members' experiences could reveal the mechanisms that contribute to the apparently elevated risk of assault to which some members of the military are exposed. Identifying these mechanisms may be important for development of training, policies, or procedures that could substantially lower the rates of sexual assault across the military.

## Sexual Assault Experiences of Men and Women Differ

Men experienced sexual assaults in the past year at rates far lower than women (about 1 in 100 men versus 1 in 20 women), but because men outnumber women in the military, a larger number of servicemen were sexually assaulted over the past year than servicewomen (estimated as 10,600 men and 9,600 women). Similarly, the 2012 WGRA found that more men than women experienced unwanted sexual contacts in the past year. Yet despite the high number of men who are sexually assaulted, very little has previously been known about their assaults. Indeed, the RMWS, with more than 62,000 male respondents, is the first study to include a large enough sample of male victims to provide a detailed description of their experiences.

We find that the characteristics of sexual assaults against men differ substantially from those against women. Among service members who were sexually assaulted in the past year, men were more likely to have been assaulted repeatedly: 55 percent of assaulted women indicated multiple such incidents in the past year, while 75 percent of men experienced multiple incidents. Combined with the fact that a larger number of servicemen than servicewomen experienced a past-year sexual assault, this means that a majority of all incidents, approximately 60 percent, occurred against men.

Among victims of penetrative sexual assaults, most men and women say the assault included the use of physical force against them. Men, however, were more likely to have been physically injured or to have been threatened with physical injury during the assault. Men who experienced any type of sexual assault in the past year were almost twice as likely as women to say the assault was, or was intended to be, abusive or humiliating. The assault identified as the worst in the past year more often involved multiple assailants when men were attacked (49 percent of assaults on men; 35 percent of assaults on women). Assaults on men were nearly twice as likely to occur during the work day, while at work or during duty hours, and were less likely to involve alcohol. Finally, men were more than four times as likely to describe the assault as “hazing” (7 percent for women; 34 percent for men).

Together, these differences suggest a pattern in which sexual assaults against men often involve repeated, physically violent assaults that occur in a context of bullying, abuse, or hazing, often perpetrated by multiple coworkers in their workplace. While this same pattern occurs with women, assaults against women are committed more commonly by an individual male service member outside of the workplace, and women are less likely to describe the attack as intended to abuse or humiliate them, and more likely to describe the intent as sexual.

Despite the violence and repetitiveness of the attacks against men, men are far less likely to file an official report of sexual assault. Among women, 18 percent who had been assaulted filed a victim preference statement (DD Form 2910), compared to just 3 percent of men. Whereas men and women chose not to report sexual assaults for many of the same reasons (such as wanting to forget and move on, not wanting more people to know about it, not wanting to be perceived as weak, or because they mini-

mized the seriousness of the crime), men were more likely to say they did not report the crime because they feared they would be viewed as gay or bisexual if others learned of it.

Given the descriptive features of sexual assaults against men, it is possible that many men do not think about the incident as a sexual assault, but as hazing, bullying, or some other type of physical assault.

## **Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Are Common Experiences, Especially for Women in the Military**

As discussed in detail within Volume 1 of this series, the RMWS sought to establish the prevalence of sexual harassment and gender discrimination of sufficient severity or persistence as to violate DoD's MEO policies. This approach to measuring sexual harassment and gender discrimination is different than the approach that was used in past DoD surveys. Using the RMWS approach, which does not assume that respondents know the legal definition of sexual harassment, we find large numbers of men and women who have experiences that constitute sexual harassment (7 percent of men and 22 percent of women in the active component) or gender discrimination (2 percent of men and 12 percent of women) in the past year. These violations typically persisted over large portions of the past year, with more than 50 percent of men and women saying they continued for more than three months.

Sexual harassment and gender discrimination in the military is widely recognized among service members, with 77 percent of women and 49 percent of men in the active component describing them as "common" or "very common" occurrences.

Service differences in rates of exposure to sexual harassment and gender discrimination follow a pattern much like that seen for sexual assault, with members of the Air Force at lower risk of past-year sexual harassment compared with other services. Similar to what was found for sexual assault, the lower rates of sexual harassment experienced by men and women in the Air Force cannot be fully explained by differences between services in the characteristics of its members or the environments in which they work that we have considered. An exception is that differences in the rates of sexual harassment among Marine Corps and Air Force men are not significantly different after accounting for the high proportion of men in Marine Corps units and installations.

Sexual harassment chiefly takes the form of a sexually hostile work environment, though this manifests somewhat differently for men and women. The most common types of violations experienced by women include persistent or severe (1) repeated sexual jokes; (2) repeated, unwanted attempts to establish a sexual or romantic relationship; and (3) repeated sexual comments about the woman's appearance. In contrast, the most common types of violations experienced by men include persistent or severe (1) suggestions that they do not act like a man or a heterosexual man should; (2) repeated sexual jokes; and (3) repeated, unnecessary touching (including touching of private areas).

Junior officers and junior enlisted personnel are more likely to experience sexual harassment. In contrast, gender discrimination, which involves harm to a person's career associated with derogatory comments or unfair treatment because of a person's gender, appears to affect service members of all pay grades about equally, though men experience this form of discrimination much less often than do women (2 percent versus 12 percent, respectively).

Prior research demonstrates the negative workplace consequences of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (e.g., Moore, 2010; Rosen, 1998; Sims, Drasgow, and Fitzgerald, 2005). The perceptions of those in our survey who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination in the past year are consistent with these prior findings. Specifically, 53 percent indicated that the situation caused workplace arguments or damaged unit cohesion, 50 percent indicated that it interfered with their ability to perform their work, 48 percent indicated that it made the workplace less effective or undermined mission effectiveness, and 13 percent indicated that they used at least one sick day or took some other type of leave because of the situation. Because we estimate that 116,600 active-component members experienced sexual harassment and 43,900 experienced gender discrimination in the past year, any negative effects on cohesion, productivity, and mission effectiveness would affect sizable portions of the force.

Sexual harassment and gender discrimination may affect retention and recruitment as well. Women and men with these experiences are about 30 percent less likely than those experiencing no MEO violations in the past year to say they would be "likely" or "very likely" to remain on active duty if given the option to do so. A substantially higher proportion of service members who experienced sexual harassment or gender discrimination told others about the experience than did those who are sexually assaulted, especially among men. Indeed, 85 percent of women and 70 percent of men who experience sexual harassment or gender discrimination tell other people about these problems, often their friends and family members. Such disclosures of sexist, hostile, or unprofessional working environments could have deleterious effects on recruitment and retention and may explain the large portion of the force who believe sexual harassment is common in the military.

Finally, there is a strong association between sexual harassment and sexual assault and between gender discrimination and sexual assault. Women who were sexually harassed in the military workplace were 14 times more likely to indicate also being sexually assaulted during the same year than those who were not sexually harassed. Men who were sexually harassed in the military workplace were almost 50 times more likely to indicate being sexually assaulted in the past year. Some of this strong association is attributable to the fact that those sexual assaults that occur in the workplace or that involve a coworker may be one part of pervasive sexual harassment against the target. However, since one-third of service members who were sexually assaulted said the offender harassed them before the assault, there is reason to believe that sexual harassment and sexual assault are linked. Sexual assaults would not be characterized as gender

discrimination on the RMWS survey, but here too we find a strong correlation with sexual assault. Women with past-year gender discrimination experiences are almost four times more likely to have past-year sexual assaults, and men with gender discrimination experiences are almost 12 times more likely to experience past-year sexual assaults.

These associations do not prove that sexual harassment and gender discrimination are risk factors for sexual assault, but the strength of the associations suggests that the possibility of a causal relationship should be carefully considered. If sexual harassment or gender discrimination contribute to the risk of sexual assault, this would make reductions in sexual harassment important not just for reducing violations of DoD MEO policies, improving DoD working conditions, and possibly improving readiness, recruitment, and retention, but also because those reductions would also reduce sexual assaults.

### **Many Who Report Offenses Perceived Some Level of Social or Professional Retaliation, but the Severity and Consequences of Retaliation Remain Unclear**

We estimate that 11 percent of service members who experienced a sexual assault in the past year completed the DD2910 form, which results in the case being classified as either a restricted or unrestricted report of sexual assault. A larger proportion, 21 percent of men and women, told their supervisor or someone in their chain of command about the incident.

Although 52 percent of women who officially reported sexual assaults perceived some form of professional or, more often, social retaliation, fears about possible retaliation appear not to be the primary reason why most people do not make an official report. Fears of retaliation were the primary concern of 15 percent of those who decide not to report a sexual assault. Among women who chose not to file a report, the main reason cited rarely concerned fear of retaliation by the assailant, a supervisor, or coworkers, each of which was indicated by fewer than 2 percent of this group. A higher proportion of men indicated their main concern leading to a decision not to report was fear of retaliation by a supervisor or someone in their chain of command (10 percent).

More commonly, the main reasons offered by those who chose not to report involved some minimization of the significance of the assault (e.g., the service member decided the assault was not serious enough to report), or they wanted to forget about the experience and move on. Interestingly, whether they chose to report or not, men and women are generally satisfied with the decision they made, with about 70 percent of both groups saying they would make the same decision if they had it to do over again. However, those who perceived some kind of retaliation are significantly less likely to say they would make the same decision to report again (55 percent) than those who experienced no retaliation (80 percent).

A substantially higher proportion of service members reported sexual harassment or gender discrimination violations than reported sexual assaults. Close to one-half of women and about one-third of men who experienced one of these violations discussed the situation with a supervisor, someone in their chain of command, or someone tasked with enforcing MEO regulations (i.e., someone with the obligation and authority to act). Two of the most common outcomes of these discussions are consistent with MEO guidance: 65 percent of those who reported the situation said that the rules about harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace, and 43 percent said someone spoke to the offenders(s) asking them to change their behavior. Other common responses may be less consistent with guidance: 44 percent who reported the situation to an authority said they were encouraged to drop the complaint, 41 percent said the person notified on the problem took no action, and 31 percent perceived that the offender(s) retaliated against them for making the complaint. Similarly, 31 percent of those who reported sexual harassment or gender discrimination said they were treated worse by coworkers for having done so, and 21 percent said they were punished by their supervisor for bringing it up. When service members chose not to report such violations, typically they indicated that they handled the problem in some other way or they thought raising the issue would harm them more than it would help.

Together these findings present a mixed picture of the role that retaliation concerns play in decisions to report either sexual assaults or equal opportunity violations. Retaliation is a common concern and many who report sexual assaults or sexual harassment perceive that they experienced some form of retaliation. Nevertheless, fears of retaliation are not typically cited as the primary reason people choose not to report the sexual assaults and violations they experience. Although some members are discouraged from filing an official report by a fear of retaliation, there are many other reasons more commonly given by respondents. Thus, while efforts to reduce retaliation may be important and helpful, a broader set of policy changes may be needed to increase the overall rate at which sexual assaults and MEO violations are officially reported.

## **Limitations of the Present Analyses**

As with all survey research, the results presented here are subject to several types of measurement error. While we have taken steps to minimize the likelihood of these errors, there is no way to completely eliminate them. A thorough forensic investigation might discover that some of the events identified as crimes really were not crimes per UCMJ definitions and that some crimes occurred but were not counted. Moreover, it is possible that the individuals who did not respond to the survey have either a higher or lower rate of sexual assaults than those who did respond, even after applying analytic weights designed to minimize those differences. In Volume 4 of this series, we present a detailed statistical investigation of the possibility of nonresponse biases in our esti-

mates. This analysis includes new data collection assessing sexual assault among study nonrespondents. These results do not show strong or consistent evidence of a nonresponse bias in our weighted estimates.

Our comparisons of sexual assault and harassment rates across services and between components did not identify all the factors contributing to observed differences in rates of sexual assault. The fact that people who are similar on the demographic and other characteristics we considered have different levels of sexual assault risk depending on whether they are members of the active or reserve component, or belong to one service branch or another, means that we have not identified the risk factors that do explain these differences. These may involve personnel differences between the active and reserve component other than those we have evaluated (e.g., religion, wealth, sexual assaults prior to joining the military), they could involve features of military culture or policy that elevate risk, or they could involve lifestyle differences associated with military service, such as risks associated with traveling away from home and family, or living in congregate housing. As we recommend below, further research to identify the factors that do explain differences across components and branches of service is warranted.

Volume 4 also includes a detailed discussion of several other potential sources of bias caused by our definition of the sample frame. For example, similar to prior research, the RMWS omitted service members with less than six months of service from our sample, so we have not counted some portion of service members who experienced sexual assaults or harassment in their first months in the military. On the other hand, some in our sample with between six and 12 months of service have been counted as experiencing one of these events even though it may have occurred a few months before they entered active-component service. Finally, some service members served for a portion of the prior 12 months but separated before we could sample or interview them; their sexual assaults are not counted in the estimates we present. In general, the various biases caused by these omissions and inclusions are relatively small, although the net effect suggests that our estimated number of service members who experienced a sexual assault slightly underestimates the true number.

## Recommendations

1. *Improve policies and programs to increase reporting of the full range of sexual assaults defined by the UCMJ, including those that are not perceived as sexual acts (e.g., those that occur under the guise of hazing or bullying).* The low rates at which men officially report being sexually assaulted may relate to differences in the types of attacks they experience. Many of the violent, abusive attacks by multiple assailants, sometimes described by the target as “hazing,” may not be viewed as serving a sexual motive. Neither the victims nor commanders who have been alerted to these incidents may think to call a

SARC and begin the sexual assault reporting process. Nevertheless, some such hazing, bullying, and other misconduct clearly constitutes sexual assaults as defined in Article 120 of the UCMJ.

Even when it does occur to the victim that the event qualifies as a sexual assault, he or she may find the sexual assault reporting process uncomfortable. For example, some sexually assaulted men indicated that one of their reasons for not reporting was a fear that they would be perceived to be gay or bisexual. This suggests that men (as well as some women) might benefit from additional training to improve recognition of events that constitute sexual assault.

Relatedly, victims of some assaults may not recognize SARCs as the appropriate authority to whom the incident should be reported, particularly when they do not view the assault as sexual or are uncomfortable with that interpretation. DoD should investigate whether men who have been assaulted perceive SARCs to present an appropriate reporting channel and whether alternative reporting channels available to men reliably identify these incidents as Article 120 violations even when they occur in the context of hazing, bullying, or other misconduct.

2. *Expand sexual harassment and gender discrimination monitoring, prevention, and accountability practices and equip commanders with data and guidance to take effective actions.* Sexual harassment and gender discrimination are forms of unlawful discrimination that deprive service members of equal opportunities within the military. To the extent that the broader public hears from women and men who believe they were treated unfairly in the military, it may affect the services' ability to recruit the most qualified personnel. Finally, sexual harassment may be a risk factor contributing to the prevalence of sexual assault. Because it is so much more common than sexual assault, it may be easier to monitor sexual harassment on a routine basis than it is to monitor sexual assault. Far fewer respondents are required to generate reliable estimates of sexual harassment, meaning assessments could be conducted more frequently or for smaller organizational units (like military units, occupational groups, installations, or ships).

Currently, DoD conducts climate surveys that ask service members' opinions about the prevalence of sexual harassment (such as the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute's Organizational Climate Survey, the DEOCS). Behavioral measures assessing the prevalence of such offenses could be combined with the DEOCS data to supplement and validate those attitudinal climate measures.

When large-scale scientific surveys of sexual assault and harassment are conducted, it may be possible to develop methods for generating installation-level estimates that could be communicated to commanders of larger installations. Base commanders currently have no way of knowing whether the rates of criminal sexual assault or harassment violations at their installation are higher or lower than other bases. Without measurement of these outcomes within their commands, it may be difficult for commanders to make the changes needed to prevent these crimes and violations. While producing installation-level estimates presents several challenges (e.g., having adequate statisti-

cal precision, maintaining confidentiality of respondents, and interpreting the results), communicating results directly to the leaders who are in a position to change the command climate may improve the effectiveness of the DoD response to these problems.

3. *Target prevention and enforcement efforts to reduce bullying, hazing, and other demeaning behaviors.* Military training and enforcement to reduce sexual assaults are largely designed from a perspective that sexual assaults are committed for the purpose of sexual gratification (e.g., acts by heterosexual men against women to whom they are attracted). However, there is a long tradition in the social sciences of considering many sexual assaults to be primarily acts of violence, domination, or humiliation (e.g., Brownmiller, 1975; Marshall, Laws, and Barbaree, 1990). Many, perhaps even most, of the sexual assaults we identified in the study might be more accurately thought about as a type of physical assault, rather than as acts motivated by sexual attraction. We found that many sexual assaults, particularly those targeting men, occur repeatedly over time, involve multiple assailants, and occur in the context of hazing or for the purpose of abusing or humiliating the service member.

Thus, it may be possible to reduce the number of sexual assaults by preventing the broader class of physical assaults on service members, reducing the prevalence of physical fights, hazing, or bullying within the military. It may also be possible to use evidence of physical violence against service members, or predictors of such violence, to identify individuals who are at unusually high risk for sexual assault. This may facilitate interventions to prevent sexual assaults and may help restore good order and discipline within the member's unit.

Relatedly, efforts to understand who is at greatest risk for physical or sexual assaults could improve prevention efforts. We believe many different types of people may be at risk. Among them may be service members who are gay or lesbian, or suspected of being so, as in some other contexts LGBT individuals are at unusually high risk for harassment, bullying, and sexual assault (Rothman, Exner, and Baughman, 2011; Kosciw et al., 2012). For this reason, future investigations of the risks of sexual assault, bullying, and hazing would benefit from assessing service members' sexual orientation.

4. *Identify factors contributing to risk and prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment.* The RMWS study has provided a wealth of new information on the prevalence and correlates of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination in the military, but with these new details come new questions that will require additional research. Top priorities for future investigations include the following:

- *Develop a comprehensive risk model for both sexual assault and harassment to better identify subpopulations at risk, and to target intervention and prevention efforts.* The new RMWS measures appear to capture different events than the prior measures, and they identify a substantially greater number of serious assaults among men. These new measures and the large sample surveyed with them could be used to develop predictive models of important outcomes that have not been well studied

in the past, including models predicting sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexual assault reporting. Such models would provide insight into the characteristics of the service members who experience these events (age, pay grade, occupation, etc.), as well as identify the circumstances in which the events occur. Those insights may drive policies that could improve training, prevention, enforcement, and response programs.

- *Explain the substantial differences in risk across services, including identifying the policies, programs, attitudes, and work environment and personnel characteristics that might explain these disparities.* Better understanding of the differences in sexual assault risk in the Air Force relative to other services could help to isolate the factors that contribute to the apparently elevated risk in those services. The current study was able to rule out a range of plausible demographic and other characteristics, which do not account for these service differences. A deeper investigation would examine a more comprehensive set of measures—including, for instance, measures of command climate and military experiences—that might account for and lead to strategies for reducing risk in those services where it now appears to be disproportionately high.
- *Investigate the nature and severity of retaliation experiences reported by many women who made official reports of sexual assault.* The current research shows that approximately one-half of the women who reported a sexual assault perceived experiencing some type of retaliation or harm as a consequence of that report, primarily some type of social retaliation. Without additional information, however, it is difficult to formulate effective training, policies, or legislation that could minimize these additional harms endured by those who experience a sexual assault. While the population of servicewomen who have been sexually assaulted, made an official report, and experienced retaliation is relatively small, much of relevance might be learned from the much larger population of men and women who indicate they were retaliated against after making an official report of sexual harassment or gender discrimination.

5. *Evaluate the sexual assault and sexual harassment training received by service members.* The RMWS did not attempt to assess the accuracy and completeness of service members' knowledge of sexual assault and harassment. The study team determined that including such a knowledge exam would conflict with the primary goals of this study. However, we believe ongoing monitoring of service member knowledge of sexual assault and sexual harassment may be key to improvements in training. In particular, it would be helpful to have representative time-series data that assess whether service members accurately understand the legal definitions of sexual assault and sexual harassment, whether they know their obligations for investigating and reporting such events based on their position in the chain of command, and whether they understand the reporting process. The current study identified a substantial portion of individuals

whose experiences met the criteria for sexual harassment but who did not label those experiences as sexual harassment. It also identified a large portion of sexual assaults as defined by the UCMJ that do not look like stereotypical sexual assault (including a majority that involved male victims, and many that were done for an abusive rather than sexual purpose). Given these findings, it would be good to verify that service members understand the full range of events that are classified as sexual assault or sexual harassment under the UCMJ or DoD regulations, and to use those data to evaluate changes in training.

### **Additional Information on the RAND Military Workplace Study**

This report is the second in a series on the RAND Military Workplace Study. Additional information about the study design, the survey instrument, and its rationale can be found in Volume 1. Volume 3 describes findings for the U.S. Coast Guard. Finally, Volume 4 presents a series of methodological investigations, each designed to better understand possible sources of bias in our survey results due to, for instance, differences in sexual assault experiences between those who chose to complete the survey and those who did not; undercounting or overcounting of past-year sexual assaults because of who was included and excluded from the sample frame; bias due to respondents failing to complete the survey because it was too upsetting or offensive; and biases resulting from counting events as occurring in the past year that actually occurred earlier, or counting events as crimes that were not, and other related analyses.



## The Department of Defense Sample

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Bonnie Ghosh-Dastidar, Terry L. Schell, and Andrew R. Morral

### Sample Design

#### Active Component

*Sample frame.* The population included all Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps active-component members listed in the May 2014 Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) database maintained by the DMDC; an eligible population of 1,317,561.<sup>1</sup> For continuity with earlier WGRA surveys, we matched the exclusion criteria previously used to define WGRA sampling frames (see Volume 1 for details).<sup>2</sup>

*Sample selection.* DoD asked RAND to ensure that the active-component sample included all women in the sample frame and 25 percent of active-component men. The sample sizes were designed to provide enough respondents who had experienced a sexual assault in the past year so that the characteristics of those assaults could be analyzed with sufficient statistical precision. To ensure proportionate representation across services and pay grades, men were grouped into 16 sampling strata defined by the intersection of the four services and four groups of pay grades (E1–E4, E5–E9, O1–O3, and O4–O6). The E5–E9 stratum includes warrant officers for sampling. Selection probabilities for men were equal to 0.25 in each of the 16 strata. The resulting DoD sample included 477,513 active-component members, of whom 41.4 percent were women. The composition of the sampling frame and the sample is listed in Table A.1.

#### Reserve Component

*Sample frame.* The population included all members of the Selected Reserves in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, including both National Guard and reserve members, listed in the May 2014 DMDC dataset—a population of 794,051.<sup>3</sup> Exclusion criteria are similar to those for the active component sample (see Volume 1 for details).

*Sample selection.* We estimated a much smaller sample size for guard and reserve compared to active-component service members because we will not produce separate prevalence estimates by detailed reporting categories (Table A.2). We sampled about 60,000 guard and reserve members from the four DoD services using stratified random sampling, with the six branches as strata. The DoD reserve sample included 27,004 women and 33,003 men to ensure that estimates for men and women (the pri-

**Table A.1**  
**Active-Component DoD Sampling Frame and Sample Sizes, by Gender, Service, and Pay Grade**

	Total		Women		Men	
	Frame	Sample	Frame	Sample	Frame	Sample
Total number:	1,317,561	477,513	197,491	197,491	1,120,070	280,022
Column percentages:						
Army	38.1%	37.2%	35.2%	35.2%	38.7%	38.7%
E1–E4	16.3%	16.1%	15.6%	15.6%	16.4%	16.4%
E5–E9	15.8%	14.6%	12.2%	12.2%	16.4%	16.4%
O1–O3	3.7%	4.1%	4.9%	4.9%	3.5%	3.5%
O4–O6	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Navy	23.8%	25.1%	27.8%	27.8%	23.0%	23.0%
E1–E4	9.6%	10.9%	14.0%	14.0%	8.8%	8.8%
E5–E9	10.3%	10.1%	9.5%	9.5%	10.5%	10.5%
O1–O3	2.4%	2.6%	3.0%	3.0%	2.2%	2.2%
O4–O6	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Air Force	23.9%	25.7%	30.0%	30.0%	22.8%	22.8%
E1–E4	8.5%	9.0%	10.2%	10.2%	8.3%	8.3%
E5–E9	10.6%	11.5%	13.6%	13.6%	10.1%	10.1%
O1–O3	2.7%	3.1%	4.1%	4.1%	2.4%	2.4%
O4–O6	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
Marine Corps	14.1%	11.9%	7.0%	7.0%	15.4%	15.4%
E1–E4	8.4%	7.1%	4.4%	4.4%	9.1%	9.1%
E5–E9	4.3%	3.6%	2.0%	2.0%	4.8%	4.8%
O1–O3	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%
O4–O6	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%

NOTE: Warrant officers are included in the group of E5–E9 pay grades for the purposes of sampling.

mary reporting categories for this population) have statistical precision similar to the reporting categories for the active-component sample (e.g., female Marines, female junior officers). These sample sizes correspond to selection rates of 5.1 percent and 18.3 percent of the sampling frame for men and women, respectively. These rates were separately applied to the six DoD reserve-component strata to ensure the same sample composition as in the population.

**Table A.2**  
**Reserve-Component DoD Sampling Frame and Sample Sizes, by Gender and Service**

	Totals		Women		Men	
	Frame	Sample	Frame	Sample	Frame	Sample
Total number:	794,051	60,007	147,412	27,004	646,639	33,003
Column percentages:						
Army	66.4%	65.9%	64.9%	64.9%	66.7%	66.7%
Navy	7.5%	7.9%	8.8%	8.7%	7.2%	7.2%
Air Force	21.3%	22.5%	25.2%	25.2%	20.4%	20.4%
Marine Corps	4.8%	3.7%	1.1%	1.2%	5.8%	5.7%

## Final Respondent Disposition

Service members included in the 2014 sampling frame are considered *eligible* if they were alive at the end of the survey's field period. Our definition of *eligible complete* includes anyone whose sexual assault status can be determined. We classified eligible nonrespondents into four groups: no response, active refusal, partial complete with no information, and partial complete with insufficient information. The partial completes are separated into two groups to distinguish between those participants who started the survey and provided no information, and those who provided some but insufficient information to determine whether he/she was sexually assaulted in the past year (see Volume 1 for further details).

## Active Component

Table A.3 summarizes the case disposition categories, which follow survey research standards for documentation (American Association for Public Opinion Research [AAPOR], 2011), for the active-component sample.

Out of a sample of 477,513 DoD active-component service members, there were 145,300 eligible completes. The majority (65.5 percent) of the sample provided no response after repeated attempts to reach the service member. Of the partial respondents, 55 percent provided no information while the remainder provided insufficient information to determine whether they had experienced a sexual assault in the past year. Because respondents completed different forms, the total number of responses on each of the key survey modules varied as shown in Table A.4.

Tables A.5 and A.6 provide information on the quality of the postal and email addresses for this sample. In the first mailing sent to the entire sample of active-component service members, 2 percent were a National Change of Address (NCOA)—system identified unmailable address. NCOA processing identifies individuals that have submitted address changes within the past 12 months, in addition to verifying that the mailing

**Table A.3**  
**Case Disposition Frequencies for Active-Component DoD Sample**

Case Disposition	Sample Cases	Percentage
Total sample	477,513	100.0
Ineligible – deceased	92	0.0
Eligible complete	145,300	30.4
Nonresponse		
No response	312,964	65.5
Active refusal	438	0.1
Partial complete, no information	10,407	2.2
Partial complete, insufficient information	8,672	1.8

NOTE: *Partial complete, no information* refers to sampled members who loaded the survey consent form but did not complete any survey questions. *Partial complete, insufficient information* refers to sampled members who answered at least one survey question, but were missing the measure of sexual assault or unwanted sexual contact.

**Table A.4**  
**Number of Active-Component Respondents Who Completed Each Survey Module**

Survey Module	Sample Size	Respondents	Response Rate
WGRA Outcomes (prior form)	100,000	29,541	29.5%
RMWS Sexual Assault Outcomes	377,513	115,759	30.7%
RMWS MEO Violation Outcomes	218,841	65,810	30.1%

address is valid, with a matching city and zip code. Another 16 percent were returned as postal nondeliverable. Mail with bad addresses is returned by the postmaster as nondeliverable.

Also, in the first batch of emails sent to the full sample, 5 percent of the sample was missing an email address while another 4.3 percent encountered a bounce back due to a non-working email address. Sample members could have multiple email addresses. The email addresses were ordered by priority on the sample record, with military email address considered first priority and home email addresses considered second priority. Emails were programmed to be sent to the highest-priority email address. “No email sent” indicates that no address was available.

**Table A.5**  
**Quality of Mailing Address Based on Initial Postal Mailing**

	Sample Cases	Percentage
Total sample	477,513	100.0
No mail sent	9,732	2.0
Nondeliverable	75,942	15.9

**Table A.6**  
**Quality of Email Address Based on Initial Email**

	Sample Cases	Percentage
Total sample	477,513	100.0
No e-mail sent	24,900	5.2
Bounce back	20,374	4.3

### Reserve Component

Table A.7 provides the breakdown by case disposition categories of the reserve-component sample. Out of a sample of 60,007 DoD reserve-component service members, there were 13,546 eligible completes. The percentage of the sample in the reserve component without a response (75 percent) after repeated attempts is higher than in the active-component sample (66 percent). Of the partial respondents, one-half provided no infor-

**Table A.7**  
**Case Disposition Frequencies for Reserve-Component DoD Sample**

Case Disposition	Sample Cases	Percentage
Total sample	60,007	100.0
Ineligible – deceased	5	0.0
Eligible complete	13,546	22.6
Nonresponse		
No response	44,856	74.8
Active refusal	53	0.1
Partial complete, no information	780	1.3
Partial complete, insufficient information	767	1.2

NOTE: *Partial complete, no information* refers to sampled members who loaded the survey consent form but did not complete any survey questions. *Partial complete, insufficient information* refers to sampled members who answered at least one survey question, but were missing the measure of sexual assault or unwanted sexual contact.

mation while the other half provided insufficient information to determine whether they had experienced a sexual assault in the past year.

## Response Rates

### Active Component

We have used the most conservative of the AAPOR (2014) definitions of response rates (RR1). We present the sample size and number of completes in columns 1 and 2, respectively, of Table A.8. Column 3 shows the unweighted response rate, while column 4 displays the design-weighted response rate, with the design weights adjusting for the oversampling of women relative to men. The unweighted and design-weighted versions of the RR1 metric for the active-component DoD sample are 30.4 percent and 28.8 percent, respectively. The response rate for the prior form is 29.5 percent, while those for the short, medium, and long forms are 31.1, 30.8 and 29.2 percent, respectively. Recruitment materials included a time estimate based on which form the survey participant would get, with the short form requiring the least time of the three.

Table A.9 includes response rates by gender, service, and pay grade for the active-component DoD sample. The response rate for women (34 percent) was six percentage points higher than that for men (27.9 percent). Service members in the Air Force had the highest response rate (43.5 percent), followed by the Army (29.4 percent), Navy (23.3 percent), and Marine Corps (20.6 percent). Across pay grades, senior officers (O4–O6) had a response rate (55.5 percent) that is three times that of the junior enlisted (E1–E4) service members, who have the lowest response rate (18.1 percent).

### Reserve Component

The overall response rate for the reserve-component sample is 22.6 percent, eight percentage points lower than the 30.4 percent response rate among the active-component service members (Table A.10). The short form and medium form response rates are

**Table A.8**  
**Response Rates for DoD Active-Component Sample, by Survey Form**

	Sample Size	Respondents	Unweighted Response Rate	Weighted Response Rate
Total	477,513	145,300	30.4%	28.8%
Prior form	100,000	29,541	29.5%	28.1%
RMWS form	377,513	115,759	30.7%	29.0%
Short form	158,672	49,340	31.1%	29.3%
Medium form	158,958	48,917	30.8%	29.2%
Long form	59,883	17,502	29.2%	27.7%

**Table A.9**  
**Response Rates for DoD Active-Component Sample, by Gender, Service, and Pay Grade**

	Sample Size	Respondents	Unweighted Response Rate	Weighted Response Rate
Men	280,022	78,113	27.9%	27.9%
Women	197,491	67,187	34.0%	34.0%
Service				
Army	177,856	52,236	29.4%	27.8%
Navy	119,507	27,787	23.3%	22.4%
Air Force	123,189	53,550	43.5%	42.4%
Marine Corps	56,961	11,727	20.6%	19.3%
Pay grade				
E1–E4	206,204	37,302	18.1%	15.4%
E5–E9	190,209	69,326	36.4%	35.3%
O1–O3	50,413	21,646	42.9%	42.0%
O4–O6	30,687	17,026	55.5%	56.0%

**Table A.10**  
**Response Rates in the Reserve-Component Sample, by Form and Guard or Reserve Status**

	Sample Size	Respondents	Unweighted Response Rate	Weighted Response Rate
Total	60,007	13,546	22.6%	22.2%
Short form	30,235	6,897	22.8%	22.4%
Medium form	29,772	6,649	22.3%	21.9%
National Guard	31,994	7,226	22.6%	22.4%
Reserves	28,013	6,320	22.6%	21.9%

comparable (22.8 percent and 22.3 percent). Response rates (22.6 percent) were similar among National Guard and reserve members.

Table A.11 shows response rates by gender and service for the DoD reserve sample. The response rate for women (23.4 percent) was slightly higher than that for men (21.9 percent). Service members in the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve had the highest response rate (34.7 percent and 30.2 percent), followed by Navy Reserve (25.1 percent), Army Reserve and National Guard (20.5 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively), and Marine Corps Reserve (11.3 percent).

**Table A.11**  
**Response Rates for DoD Reserve Component, by Gender and Service**

	Sample Size	Respondents	Unweighted Response Rate	Weighted Response Rate
<b>Gender</b>				
Men	33,003	7,239	21.9%	21.9%
Women	27,004	6,307	23.4%	23.4%
<b>Service</b>				
Army National Guard	24,223	4,527	18.7%	18.9%
Army Reserve	15,307	3,144	20.5%	20.6%
Navy Reserve	4,735	1,187	25.1%	25.4%
Air National Guard	7,771	2,699	34.7%	34.2%
Air Force Reserve	5,773	1,741	30.2%	29.2%
Marine Corps Reserve	2,198	248	11.3%	10.4%

## Weighting

After respondents and nonrespondents were identified, we derived survey weights to produce estimates from the respondents' data that are generalizable to the full population of interest. Survey weighting is necessary to make the analytic sample more representative of the population (Heeringa, West, and Berglund, 2010; Little and Rubin, 2002; Schafer and Graham, 2002). Specifically, analyses should incorporate weights that adjust for differential sampling probabilities and nonresponse, and nonresponse weights should "make use of the most relevant data available" to ensure a representative analytic sample (Office of Management and Budget, 2006, Guideline 3.2.12.)

## Design Weights

For active-component service members, women were selected with certainty (sampling probability of 1) while 25 percent of men were selected for the study. An unweighted average of the respondents' survey reports would not correctly represent population results: it would overrepresent the opinions and experiences of women, relative to their share of the active-component population. Thus, design weights were necessary to adjust estimates for the different sampling probabilities by gender. The design effect, or variance inflation factor, associated with our design is 1.28. (We employed the same design for the reserve component).

## Nonresponse Weights

Respondent data were weighted to ensure that our analytic sample was representative of the active-component population. Two sets of weights are used in this report (see Chapter Five of Volume 1 for a detailed description). When presenting 2014 results from the prior WGRA form items, we use the weighting procedures that were used in 2012 (see details in DMDC, 2012). When presenting results for the new assessments from the RMWS forms, we used weights designed to make the analytic sample representative on a broader range of factors than were used in the 2012 analyses. A comparison of the two weights will follow in Volume 4.

These two weights have certain similarities. Both weighting approaches used the same design weights. Using either the 2012 WGRA or the RMWS weighting method, the distribution of the weighted respondents matches the full DoD population across key reporting categories of gender, branch of service, and pay grade (Table A.12). However, there are some differences. The WGRA weights include minority status in a post-stratification step, while the RAND weights include race/ethnicity in its nonresponse model. The RAND weights include a broader range of factors (see Exhibit 5.2 in Volume 1) to reduce potential nonresponse bias in the survey estimates to the fullest extent possible by including many observed factors.

While including all factors that could plausibly explain nonresponse has advantages for reducing bias, it can have the undesirable effect of making the weights more variable, and thereby reduce the precision of estimates. We see this in the design effect associated with the two sets of weights. The design effect associated with the WGRA and RMWS weights are 2.7 and 3.7, respectively, computed using Kish's approximation (Kish, 1965). Despite the higher variance of the RMWS weights, the large sample sizes assigned to the RMWS form means that there is greater precision. An estimate of precision is provided by the effective analysis sample sizes for each form, which are approximately 10,941 ( $29,541/2.7$ ) for the WGRA form and 31,286 ( $115,759/3.7$ ) for the RMWS form.

## Reserve Component Weights

The weights for the reserve component were derived through a process that was similar to the RMWS weights for the active-component sample. (WGRA-type weights were not derived for the reserve component because the prior WGRA form of the survey was not administered to them.) There were some differences, however, in the process of deriving reserve component weights. These differences were necessary due to either the nature of the reserve component data or the smaller sample size for those analyses.

First, we had several types of administrative data for reservists in addition to the variables listed in Volume 1, Exhibit 5.2. This included reserve component, reserve component category (RCC) designator code, training and retirement category (TRC) designator, reserve category group code, and days spent on military duties since 8/1/2013.

**Table A.12**  
**Balance of Weighted Respondents to the Active-Component DoD Population, by Weight Type**

Reporting Category	Population	Population Percentage	Sample Percentage WGRA Weights	Sample Percentage RMWS Weights
Female, Army, Junior Enlisted	30,960	2.35	2.35	2.35
Female, Army, Senior Enlisted	24,099	1.83	1.83	1.83
Female, Army, Junior Officer	9,711	0.74	0.74	0.74
Female, Army, Senior Officer	4,675	0.35	0.35	0.35
Female, Navy, Junior Enlisted	27,613	2.10	2.10	2.10
Female, Navy, Senior Enlisted	18,630	1.41	1.41	1.41
Female, Navy, Junior Officer	5,989	0.45	0.45	0.45
Female, Navy, Senior Officer	2,714	0.21	0.21	0.21
Female, Air Force, Junior Enlisted	20,063	1.52	1.52	1.52
Female, Air Force, Senior Enlisted	26,826	2.04	2.04	2.04
Female, Air Force, Junior Officer	8,065	0.61	0.61	0.61
Female, Air Force, Senior Officer	4,370	0.33	0.33	0.33
Female, Marine, Junior Enlisted	8,709	0.66	0.66	0.66
Female, Marine, Senior Enlisted	3,795	0.29	0.29	0.29
Female, Marine, Junior Officer	990	0.08	0.08	0.08
Female, Marine, Senior Officer	282	0.02	0.02	0.02
Male, Army, Junior Enlisted	183,363	13.92	13.92	13.92
Male, Army, Senior Enlisted	183,498	13.93	13.93	13.93
Male, Army, Junior Officer	39,708	3.01	3.01	3.01
Male, Army, Senior Officer	27,069	2.05	2.05	2.05
Male, Navy, Junior Enlisted	98,531	7.48	7.48	7.48
Male, Navy, Senior Enlisted	117,396	8.91	8.91	8.91
Male, Navy, Junior Officer	24,578	1.87	1.87	1.87
Male, Navy, Senior Officer	17,735	1.35	1.35	1.35
Male, Air Force, Junior Enlisted	91,740	6.96	6.96	6.96
Male, Air Force, Senior Enlisted	113,243	8.59	8.59	8.59
Male, Air Force, Junior Officer	26,971	2.05	2.05	2.05
Male, Air Force, Senior Officer	23,504	1.78	1.78	1.78
Male, Marine, Junior Enlisted	101,800	7.73	7.73	7.73
Male, Marine, Senior Enlisted	53,295	4.04	4.04	4.04
Male, Marine, Junior Officer	11,369	0.86	0.86	0.86
Male, Marine, Senior Officer	6,270	0.48	0.48	0.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,317,561</b>			

NOTES: *WRGA weights* refer to the system of sample weights used for the estimates based on the prior form survey. *RMWS weights* refer to the system used on estimates from the RAND forms. *Junior Enlisted* includes personnel in pay grades E1 through E4. *Senior Enlisted* includes personnel in pay grades E5 through E9 and W1 through W5 (warrant officers). *Junior Officer* includes personnel in pay grades O1 through O3, and *Senior Officer* includes personnel in pay grades O4 through O6.

All of these variables were included in the models used to predict key outcomes in the first stage of the derivation of nonresponse weights.

Second, in the initial stage of the development of nonresponse weights, we created variables that captured the relationship between the administrative data (the predictor variables) and key study outcomes. For the active component, we considered six key outcomes, but for the reserve component we only considered three: *sexual harassment*, *gender discrimination*, and *any sexual assault*. Therefore, we derived only three combination variables to be included in the nonresponse model.

Third, in the reserve-component nonresponse model, we created weights that balanced the respondent sample to the full population on the following factors: gender, reserve component (Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Marine Reserve, Navy Reserve), pay grade (E1–E5, E6–E9, O1–O3, O4–O6), form type (short, medium), the three combination variables, and all two-way interactions between those seven variables.

Fourth, the reserve-component sample was post-stratified on gender by reserve component as a final step (Table A.13).

**Table A.13**  
**Balance of Weighted Respondents to the DoD Reserve-Component Population**

Reporting Category	Population	Population Percentage	Sample Percentage RMWS Weights
Female, Army National Guard	52,526	6.62	6.62
Female, Army Reserve	43,161	5.44	5.44
Female, Navy Reserve	12,871	1.62	1.62
Female, Air National Guard	19,601	2.47	2.47
Female, Air Force Reserve	17,598	2.22	2.22
Female, Marine Reserve	1,655	0.21	0.21
Male, Army National Guard	286,126	36.04	36.04
Male, Army Reserve	145,018	18.26	18.26
Male, Navy Reserve	46,567	5.86	5.86
Male, Air National Guard	81,898	10.31	10.31
Male, Air Force Reserve	49,935	6.29	6.29
Male, Marine Reserve	37,095	4.67	4.67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>794,051</b>		

NOTES: *RMWS weights* refer to the system used on estimates from the RAND forms. *Junior Enlisted* includes personnel in pay grades E1 through E4. *Senior Enlisted* includes personnel in pay grades E5 through E9 and W1 through W5 (warrant officers). *Junior Officer* includes personnel in pay grades O1 through O3, and *Senior Officer* includes personnel in pay grades O4 through O6.



## Notes

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### Summary

<sup>1</sup> Article 120 of the UCMJ, “Rape and Sexual Assault Generally,” defines four offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, and abusive sexual contact. In this report, as in the title of Article 120, we use the term *sexual assault* to refer to all four offenses, not just to the one offense labeled sexual assault.

<sup>2</sup> Population estimates have been rounded to the nearest hundred service members. This differs from the preliminary results contained in the top-line report (NDRI, 2014), which were rounded to the nearest thousand. The statistical precision of many of these estimates supports the increased numerical precision.

### Chapter Three: Sexual Assault Findings: Active Component

<sup>1</sup> Confidence intervals (CIs) describe how precisely one can draw inferences about the population from a statistic estimated on a sample from that population. For example, in the analytic sample of respondents, 1.54 percent of service members in the active component indicated experiencing a sexual assault. We can infer from these respondents that the true percentage in the population falls between 1.38 percent and 1.70 percent with very high confidence (probability = 0.95). Larger samples allow for narrower confidence intervals.

<sup>2</sup> Population counts have been rounded to the nearest hundred, which results in these estimates not summing to 20,300.

<sup>3</sup> An implication of this strategy is that once a service member indicated having experienced a sexual assault during the past year, we did not continue to ask detailed questions that would have identified additional sexual assaults. A detailed analysis of the sexual assault instrument, including its correspondence with the specific wording of Article 120, is included in the RAND methodology report (Morrall, Gore, and Schell, 2014).

<sup>4</sup> *Private areas* were defined to include the buttocks, inner thigh, breasts, groin, anus, vagina, penis, and testicles.

<sup>5</sup> The variable used to estimate the average number of sexual assaults experienced in the past year (SAFU1) included six response options. Four of the responses were numeric responses (1 time, 2 times, etc.), but two responses were not specific numbers: “5 or more times since [X date]” and “More than once, but not sure the number of times it happened since [X date].” To calculate the mean number of sexual assaults, we used a conservative approach to coding these responses. Respondents who indicated

that they experienced a sexual assault “5 or more times since [X date]” were coded as experiencing five incidents. Respondents who indicated that they experienced sexual assault “More than once, but not sure the number of times it happened since [X date]” were coded as experiencing two incidents. Thus, the number of incidents is computed in a conservative manner that will undercount incidents for those individuals who had more than five in the past year. However, it is also important to note that some of the incidents we are counting may not qualify as sexual assault crimes under the UCMJ. The survey established that at least one incident per respondent qualified as a crime under the UCMJ, but it did not assess all UCMJ criteria for each of the additional incidents in the past year.

<sup>6</sup> *Hazing* was defined in the survey as “things done to humiliate or toughen up people prior to accepting them into a group.”

<sup>7</sup> RMWS: “Restricted reports allow people to get information, collect evidence, and receive medical treatment and counseling without starting an official investigation of the assault. Unrestricted reports start an official investigation in addition to allowing the services available in restricted reporting.”

<sup>8</sup> DD Form 2910, also known as the Victim Preference Reporting Statement, is a document on which a sexual assault victim chooses whether to make a restricted or unrestricted report of the assault to the military.

## **Chapter Four: Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Findings: Active Component**

<sup>1</sup> We use the term *offender(s)* to refer to the person or people who sexually harassed or discriminated against the respondent. We acknowledge that not all forms of sexual harassment and gender discrimination are necessarily illegal, but prefer *offender* because it is more readily interpretable by all readers, over the term *source*, which is often used in the academic literature.

## **Chapter Five: Beliefs About Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prevalence, Prevention, and Progress**

<sup>1</sup> This chapter describes findings and conclusions that are subject to the limitations of self-report survey research. A full investigation of the experiences described by respondents could find that incidents we do not classify as sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination may indeed qualify as actual violations, whereas some of those we classify as sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination may prove not to be such violations.

## **Chapter Six: Branch of Service Differences in the Rates of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment**

<sup>1</sup> This chapter describes findings and conclusions that are subject to the limitations of self-report survey research. A full investigation of the experiences described by respondents could find that incidents we do not classify as sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination may indeed qualify as actual violations, whereas some of those we classify as sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination may prove not to be such violations.

<sup>2</sup>The specific model used to estimate these effects employed a log link function, so that exponentiated model coefficients were risk ratios rather than odds ratios, as would be produced in a logistic regression model. The models used robust standard errors (i.e., General Estimating Equations), rather than inferring statistical significance directly from a Poisson distribution. All models were estimated using RMWS weights within SAS PROC GENMOD. Models were stratified by gender, thus they always control for a gender effect (even in the unadjusted estimates) as well as all interactions by gender.

In addition to the predictors listed in Table 6.1, the regression models included a range of additional terms. These include (1) missing data flags for cases that were missing *Entry Age*, *Education*, *AFQT*, and *assigned unit* to avoid case-wise deletion on covariates with nontrivial missingness; and (2) quadratic terms for the effects of *Age* and *AFMS*. The model results described in the report do not include interactions between the covariates that were included in a given model, but we did exploratory analyses to evaluate whether inclusion of two-way interactions would alter the pattern of effects found in the main effects model. Because of the potentially large number of two-way interactions, these were added to the base model (the main effects model) only if the interaction was significant at the  $p < 0.15$  level in the final model (Model 4). However, if an interaction met this entry criterion it was also included in Models 2 or 3 when it was between two variables that were also included in those models. The only exception to these rules was Model 4, predicting risk for sexual assault among men. The small number of assaulted men relative to the number of predictors in the model resulted in estimation problems; for this one model, the main effects of variables listed in Table 6.1 were also removed from the model if they were not significant at  $p < 0.15$  to create a more parsimonious model. The results from these models incorporating interaction terms were nearly identical to the base model. No risk ratio in the model with interactions differed from those listed in Table 6.2 by more than 0.05, and the pattern of statistical significance was unchanged from what is shown in that table.

<sup>3</sup>As with our analyses of service differences in sexual assault, we also conducted exploratory analyses not reported here to examine whether inclusion of two-way interactions between covariates would alter the pattern of findings. They did not. No risk ratio changed by more than 0.07, and the pattern of significance across estimates was identical to that described in Table 6.3.

## Chapter Seven: Results Using the Prior WGRA Measures and Methods

<sup>1</sup>Estimates of sexual assault and sexual harassment (along with their margins of error) from the 2012, 2010, and 2006 surveys were provided by DMDC to RAND for purposes of making these comparisons. Effects are referred to as significant with  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>2</sup>In this section, we limit discussion of changes in rates over time to just those differences that are statistically significant, unless otherwise noted. Where we do not mention changes from a prior administration of the WGRA, no significant differences were found between 2014 and that year.

<sup>3</sup>Respondents who indicated they experienced an unwanted sexual contact in the past year were then asked how many separate incidents occurred in the past 12 months. The nine response options were 1–8, as well as “9 or more.” For computing incidence, respondents who indicated “9 or more” were treated as 9. This question was different on the 2010 and 2006 WGRA surveys and so cannot be compared with those years. The incidence rate has not been presented in prior DMDC reports, but it can be computed from the information in the 2012 Tabulation of Responses Report. It is worth noting that the estimates labeled “Unwanted Sexual Contact incident rate” contained within 2012 WGRA reports give the prevalence rate, not the incidence rate, of unwanted sexual contact over the past year. Thus, it is lower than the incidence rate for the 2012 WGRA presented in this report.

## Chapter Eight: Findings from the Reserve Component

<sup>1</sup> This chapter describes findings and conclusions that are subject to the limitations of self-report survey research. A full investigation of the experiences described by respondents could find that incidents we do not classify as sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination may indeed qualify as actual violations, whereas some of those we classify as sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination may prove not to be such violations.

<sup>2</sup> As noted earlier, the study was not designed to compare the individual components within the reserves, which would have required a substantially larger sample of members from the smaller reserve components. Accordingly, no statistically significant differences in sexual assault were found when comparing the National Guard to the other reserve components, nor when making other comparisons between the reserve components. Due to the lack of precision for estimates within these unplanned reporting categories, results for these comparisons will not be presented here.

<sup>3</sup> Reservists were classified as *more than part time* on the basis of either self-report or personnel records. Specifically, they were classified as *more than part time* if (a) they indicated they worked “181 days or more” for the military on RMWS survey question 267; (b) they were classified as AGR in personnel records, including Navy Active Reserve, Marine Corps Active Reserve, and all other reserve or National Guard personnel serving on active duty other than active duty for training, including statutory tours and full-time National Guard duty (FTNGD) in active- and reserve-component organizations; or (c) they served in active duty or FTNGD for more than 180 days in a fiscal year but are exempted from counting against the active-duty strengths or FTNGD (AGR strength) in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 101(d)(6)(B). Other types of reservists were classified as *part-time*. It is important to note that *more than part time* reservists are different from *part-time* reservists on several key risk factors for sexual assault. Those who are *more than part time* tend to be higher pay grades, older, and more likely to be male.

When asked about their days spent in compensated duty in the last year, the median and modal response category for part-time reservists was “25–47 days.” This was also the median and modal response category among the subset of part-time reservists who experienced a sexual assault in the past year. This category corresponds to spending between 7 percent and 13 percent of the past year in military duty. The average number of duty days in the prior year (computed using the midpoint of each response category on this question) was 40.2 days, or 11 percent of the year, among those part-time reservists who were sexually assaulted.

<sup>4</sup> The one difference between the variables used in the service differences analyses (Chapter Six) and those used in active-component versus reserve-component analyses is that the latter included “branch of service” as one of the military experience variables.

The specific model used to estimate these effects employed a log link function, and robust standard errors (i.e., General Estimating Equations), rather than inferring statistical significance directly from a Poisson distribution. All models were estimated using RMWS weights within SAS PROC GENMOD. Models were stratified by gender, thus always control for a gender effect as well as all interactions by gender.

In addition to the predictors listed in Table 6.1 under demographic characteristics and military experience, the models included a range of additional terms. These include (1) missing data flags for cases that were missing *Entry Age*, *Education*, and *AFQT* to avoid case-wise deletion on covariates with nontrivial missingness; and (2) quadratic terms for the effects of *Age* and *AFMS*. As we did with models in Chapter Six, we explored the possible effects of all two-way interactions between the covariates that were included in a given model. Because of the potentially large number of two-way interactions, these were added to the base model only if the interaction was significant at the  $p < 0.15$  level in the final model (Model 3). The pattern of significant results when including interaction terms was identical to that excluding them, and no risk ratio changed by more than 0.08 in the model with interaction terms in comparison to those risk ratios reported in Table 8.5, which excludes them.

## Appendix: The Department of Defense Sample

<sup>1</sup> Coast Guard service members were included in the active-component sampling frame and sampled as its own stratum. Results for the Coast Guard samples (of active and reserve components) will be analyzed separately from the results of the four DoD services and available in Volume 3.

<sup>2</sup> Those with less than six months of service have historically been excluded from WGRA surveys for logistical and substantive reasons. In terms of survey logistics, the development of a sample frame and survey fielding typically take several months, so it has not been possible to enter the field pursuing a sample of service members with less than several months of service. In addition, those still in basic training or transitioning to their first assigned units are difficult to reach, as their addresses and even email addresses are likely to have changed between the time the sample is drawn and the field date of the survey. Substantively, those with less than six months of service can provide only a partial estimate for the main “past year” measures in the WGRA. Alternative sampling and survey methods would need to be employed to get accurate population estimates of newer service members.

General and flag officers have been excluded in the past (and in the RMWS) because, as the leaders and decisionmakers in the services, their experience is not expected to be comparable to others, yet their numbers are too small to satisfactorily analyze separately.

<sup>3</sup> Coast Guard reserves were included in the reserve-component sampling frame and sampled within their own strata. Results for the Coast Guard samples (active and reserve components), will be analyzed separately from the results of the other four services.



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# **ANNEX 2: Executive Summary from the Report to the President of the United States on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response**



Department of Defense

# Report to the President of the United States on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response



2014



SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
1000 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

NOV 25 2014

The President Barack Obama  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In your December 20, 2013, letter you directed that I provide a comprehensive report detailing major improvements since August 2013 in the prevention of and response to sexual assault, including reforms to the military justice system. As demonstrated in the enclosed report, the Department of Defense (DoD) has worked diligently to meet your request and convey our proactive and comprehensive approach to address the problem of sexual assault in the military.

The report details evidence of progress of the Department's sexual assault prevention and response program over the last three years, including reforms to the military justice system. The report also includes important preliminary data demonstrating signs of organizational change and results of current initiatives.

Results from an externally administered DoD survey show an overall decrease in the past-year prevalence of sexual assault from Fiscal Years 2012 to 2014. Furthermore, the significant increase in the number of victim reports of sexual assault over the same time period has greatly expanded our ability to provide support and services to victims and hold offenders appropriately accountable.

While the results and initiatives described in this report demonstrate signs of progress in the fight against sexual assault in our military, I recognize there is more work to do. I have made clear to Department senior leaders that our success depends on a responsive and sustained approach to all issues that affect our Service men and women, particularly sexual assault.

The Department will continue to work closely with White House leaders and Congress to improve our sexual assault prevention and response programs to build upon the solid progress we have made in recent years and our efforts to ultimately eradicate sexual assault from the military. Thank you for your continued leadership on helping not just DoD but all of society to stop this terrible crime.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Don Haggard", is located below the "Respectfully yours," text.

Enclosure:  
As stated

# DoD's Top Indicators/Agents of Progress: FY 2012 - FY 2014

**1** Extensive Leadership Engagement

**2** Comprehensive Prevention & Response System

(5 Lines of Effort)



- Prevention (LOE1)
- Investigation (LOE2)
- Accountability (LOE3)
- Advocacy & Victim Assistance (LOE4)
- Assessment (LOE5)

**3** Prevalence Down Reporting Up

**4** ENHANCED PREVENTION STRATEGY

**5** Special Victims' Counsel

**6** Survivor Experience Survey

**7** Professionalization of SAPR team

**8** Partnerships/Collaborations

**9** DSAID Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database

**10** Increased Commander Accountability

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Sexual assault is a significant challenge facing the United States military and the nation. Academia is wrestling with campus sexual assault, professional sports leagues struggle with intimate partner violence, and societies across the globe contend with horrific accounts of sexual violence that appear in daily headlines. For the first time in history, sexual assault has become a part of the national conversation, and a collective awareness and desire for action has emerged. Given its history of leadership on other social problems, the Department of Defense recognizes its vital role in advancing the campaign to prevent this heinous crime.

*There is no silver bullet to solving this problem. This is going to require a sustained effort over a long period of time and we will not stop until we've seen this scourge eliminated.*

*Barack Obama  
President of the United States  
May 16, 2014*

To this end, the Department's aim is to reduce, with the ultimate goal to eliminate, the crime of sexual assault in the Armed Forces. The Department of Defense-wide strategic approach to sexual assault is prevention-focused with an unwavering commitment to victim<sup>1</sup> care. By employing a comprehensive prevention and response system, the Department is taking deliberate, meaningful actions to:

- prevent the crime
- empower victims and facilitate recovery when incidents do occur
- sustain its commitment to holding offenders<sup>2</sup> appropriately accountable

With unprecedented leadership engagement, the Department has worked diligently to define the scope of the problem and take appropriate steps to field solutions that will foster lasting organizational change. As illustrated throughout this report, the Department has made notable progress in several areas. While these accomplishments are encouraging, the mission is far from complete, as leadership and Service members alike acknowledge the need for continued growth, persistence, and innovation in eradicating sexual assault from the ranks.

## ***Purpose and Scope***

In December 2013, the President of the United States directed the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on the Department of Defense's progress in addressing the issue of sexual assault, to include a review of the military justice system, by December 2014. In response, this report encompasses the key programmatic initiatives and policy

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<sup>1</sup> Although many advocates prefer to use the term "survivor" to describe an individual who has been sexually assaulted, the term "victim" is also widely used. This document uses the terms interchangeably and always with respect for those who have been subjected to these crimes.

<sup>2</sup> Use of the term "offender" or "perpetrator" in this report is not intended to convey presumptions on guilt or innocence.

enhancements undertaken by the Department in Fiscal Years 2012 through 2014, with accompanying rationale, as well as synopses and evidence of progress. Also included are reports covering the same three-year timeline contributed by the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the National Guard Bureau, and the United States Coast Guard, as well as a review of the Uniform Code of Military Justice by the Office of the General Counsel of the Department of Defense.

The report also contains preliminary results from the new Survivor Experience Survey and the recent focus group effort on sexual assault prevention and response in the military, both fielded by the Defense Manpower Data Center;<sup>3</sup> provisional results of the RAND Corporation's Military Workplace Study;<sup>4</sup> and provisional statistical data on the Department's Fiscal Year 2014 reports of sexual assault.<sup>5</sup> Metrics and non-metrics<sup>6</sup> developed by the Department - as requested by the White House - are also provided for the assessment of strengths and opportunities for improvement in the Department's sexual assault prevention and response program. The data cover elements of prevention, the investigative and legal processes, and victim confidence in - and satisfaction with - the response system.

## ***Organizational Change – Within and Beyond***

The Department of Defense is unique in comparison to many other organizations or social groups, as it has an existing leadership structure, empowered by law to promote good order and discipline. In seeking ways to eliminate sexual assault, the Department is leveraging its existing culture of honor, dignity, and respect to drive organizational changes that empower every Service member to take action against disrespectful and dangerous behaviors. All who wish to serve must understand the Department of Defense has no place for those who do not live up to military core values.

*We know that lasting change begins by changing the behaviors that lead to sexual assault.*

*General Martin E. Dempsey  
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff  
June 4, 2013*

While the Department has been acutely focused on addressing sexual assault internally, senior leaders, Service members, and even veterans have recently taken a public stand on sexual assault - and related issues of sexual harassment and intimate partner violence - in multiple venues external to the Department. In the past couple of months alone, the Secretary of Defense reviewed the relationship the Department has with a professional sports league over

<sup>3</sup> The 2014 Survivor Experience Survey Overview Report and the 2014 Department of Defense Report of Focus Groups on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response are available at Annexes 2 & 3, respectively.

<sup>4</sup> The 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study report is available at Annex 1.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix A: Provisional Statistical Data on Sexual Assault.

<sup>6</sup> "Non-metrics" are items that address the military justice process. There will be no effort to direct these aspects or outcomes, as doing so may constitute unlawful command influence on military justice. However, given the substantive interest in the military justice system and how it functions, these items will be used to describe or illustrate certain aspects of the system.

concerns regarding its handling of domestic violence,<sup>7</sup> a famous entertainer's performance was cancelled at a military installation due to his inaccurate and insensitive commentary on rape,<sup>8</sup> and a group of 60 veterans apologized via public letter to a female pilot from the United Arab Emirates when an inappropriate, sexist joke was made about her on an American news channel.<sup>9</sup> These are just a few examples of the change in attitudes and behaviors the Department seeks to inspire in its personnel as it advances a broader national and international discussion on dignity and respect for all.

## *Evidence of Progress – Top Ten Indicators and Agents of Change*

In the past three years, the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has undergone significant renewal and growth, impacting its strategy, policies, and programs. It has also invested profoundly in the development of its leaders and key “first responder personnel.”<sup>10</sup> While the long-term target of eliminating sexual assault remains fixed on the horizon, the Department presents the following list of promising indicators and/or agents of positive change from Fiscal Years 2012-2014.



The Department of Defense is exhibiting unprecedented leadership engagement in its commitment to eradicate sexual assault in the ranks.

*We must ensure that every Service member understands that sexist behaviors, sexual harassment, and sexual assault are not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.*

*Chuck Hagel  
United States Secretary of Defense  
May 1, 2014*

Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel has built on former Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta's momentum on the issue, directing 28 sexual assault prevention and response initiatives during his tenure thus far. The result is a **total of 41 Secretary of Defense-directed initiatives over the past three fiscal years (2012-2014)**. The efforts include promoting and upholding a healthy command climate, enhancing training of key personnel involved in sexual assault prevention and response

<sup>7</sup> Starr, Barbara, "Defense Secretary Hagel asking for information about military ties to NFL," *CNN*, Sept. 19, 2014, <http://www.cnn.com/2014/09/19/politics/hagel-and-nfl/>.

<sup>8</sup> Dries, Kate, "Cee-Lo Green Pulled From Military Base Performance," *Jezebel*, Sept. 5, 2014, <http://jezebel.com/cee-lo-green-pulled-from-military-base-performance-1630961014>.

<sup>9</sup> Macias, Amanda, "US Veterans Send Fox News An Open Letter About 'Boobs On The Ground' Joke," *Business Insider*, Sept. 27, 2014, <http://www.businessinsider.in/us-veterans-send-fox-news-an-open-letter-about-boobs-on-the-ground-joke/articleshow/43657166.cms>.

<sup>10</sup> The term "first responder personnel" refers to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates, Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel, medical and mental health personnel, law enforcement, military criminal investigators, legal personnel, chaplains, and more.

efforts, revising policy and strategy regarding victim rights and care, and improving criminal investigative capabilities and the military justice process.

While sexual assault prevention and response policy has been in place for some time, the Secretary's leadership is the catalyst behind the lasting and substantive organizational changes deployed since 2011. Through professional assessment tools and training, **commanders and leaders across the Department are empowered to promote an environment intolerant of the disparaging behaviors that may bring about sexual assault.** The championing of the program has had noticeable effects, as is evidenced in the latest climate survey and focus group feedback indicating Service members feel leadership is firmly committed to the issue.<sup>11</sup> Military leaders demand Service members understand and embody overarching military core values, and demonstrate the social courage needed to act on the issue as well. As a result, peer-to-peer mentoring, where every Service member plays a role in preventing sexual assault and is empowered to intervene when necessary, is now a growing practice across the Force.



The Department's strategic approach to sexual assault is at the organizational level, the centerpiece of which is the ***Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan***, revised<sup>12</sup> and published in May 2013. The strategy

provides a proactive and multi-disciplinary approach to achieve Department-wide unity of effort and purpose on sexual assault prevention and response across **five Lines of Effort**, as follows:

- Prevention – focused elements at multiple levels to prevent the crime
- Investigation – competent investigations to yield timely and accurate results
- Accountability – offenders held appropriately accountable
- Advocacy/Victim Assistance – first-class victim services and care provided
- Assessment – qualitative and quantitative measures to inform programs/policies

The aforementioned comprehensive sexual assault prevention and response system is aligned across the Military Services and the National Guard Bureau in their respective strategies and programs. This provides a coordinated approach to sustain progress and implement requisite organizational change, leveraging the Department's enduring culture of dignity and respect. The Assessment component is the watermark behind the other Lines of Effort, as it allows for continuous evaluation and feedback to inform improvements to ongoing programs, as well as identify areas for improvement.

<sup>11</sup> See *Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Survey* (Feb. to Sept. 2014 results); *2014 Department of Defense Report of Focus Groups on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response*, available at Annex 3.

<sup>12</sup> The *Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan* was originally published in 2009.

The five Lines of Effort sections in this report detail the recent programmatic and policy initiatives implemented, to include rationale for action, synopses of progress thus far, and evidence of that progress in each area. Each Line of Effort section also addresses the following common topics:

*By establishing the right command climate, ensuring leadership support, and empowering Service members to safely intervene, the Department of Defense will be the last place an offender wants to be.*

Major General Jeffrey J. Snow  
Director

Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office  
May 1, 2014

- Role of the commander in supporting the respective Line of Effort
- Specialized and enhanced training and certification of key personnel
- Partnerships and collaborations with government and civilian experts
- Prevalent myths and clarifying facts related to the particular Line of Effort



Recent survey data suggest the percentage of Active Duty women who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year **declined from 6.1 percent in 2012 to 4.3 percent in 2014.**<sup>13</sup> For Active Duty men, the rate of unwanted sexual contact stayed about the same, moving **from 1.2 percent in 2013 to 0.9 percent in 2014.** Although

the prevalence rates of sexual assault in the Department are showing a downward trend, even one sexual assault in the Armed Forces is one too many. The Department's goal is to intensify its prevention work to continue this progress in forthcoming years.

Another positive trend is the recent substantive increase in reporting by victims of military sexual assault. While underreporting continues to be a problem, the number of victims in Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014 who came forward to make reports significantly increased. **Fiscal Year 2013 featured a 50 percent increase in sexual assault reporting from 2012, and 2014 reporting maintained that gain and increased by another 8 percent. Whereas only one in 10 victims was reporting just two years ago, that rate has increased to one in four.** Given that the past-year prevalence (occurrence) of sexual assault decreased from Fiscal Year 2012 to Fiscal Year 2014, the importance of this upward trend in reporting cannot be overstated. Increased reporting signals not only **growing trust of command and confidence in the response system**, but serves as the gateway to provide more victims with support and to hold a greater number of offenders appropriately accountable.

<sup>13</sup> Statistics cited are based on the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey administered by Defense Manpower Data Center in 2012 and the RAND Corporation's fielding of the prior form 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey in 2014, for comparative reasons (for more information, see page 57 of full report).

## Increased Conversion Rate

Victims have the option to make either a Restricted or Unrestricted Report. The former provides the victim with limited disclosure of an incident to specified parties, and allows victims to access medical, mental health, and advocacy services while avoiding initiating the investigative or legal process. Unrestricted Reports, on the other hand, immediately trigger an independent investigation conducted outside the chain of command. Survivors who make a Restricted Report may convert their report to an Unrestricted Report at any time and participate in the military justice process. **In Fiscal Year 2014, 19 percent of Restricted Reports received converted to Unrestricted Reports, more than in any prior year.** An additional 47 Restricted Reports initially made in Fiscal Year 2013 and preceding years also converted to Unrestricted Reports during Fiscal Year 2014. Since 2006, conversion rates have typically averaged at 15 percent.



The Department has consistently and steadily augmented the depth and breadth of its approach to the prevention of sexual assault. In 2014, the Department revised its prevention strategy with the assistance of the Military Services and the National Guard. The 2014-

**2016 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy provides a unified plan and purpose across the Department at all levels, and identifies commanders as the center of gravity for promoting prevention and safety.**

Based on the social-ecological model for prevention,<sup>14</sup> the new strategy provides a roadmap for the delivery of consistent and effective prevention strategies and initiatives through empirically-based promising practices. The social-ecological model considers the complex interplay between individual, relationship, community, and societal factors, and allows the Department to address those factors that put people at risk for experiencing or perpetrating violence. While there is no single “silver bullet” solution, as the President recognized, this innovative prevention strategy allows for new promising practices to be incorporated, assessed, and adapted accordingly.

*I am impressed by the scope and focus of DoD's strategy for addressing this important public health problem. Building a strategy based on what works in prevention holds great promise for achieving positive change.*

*Dr. James A. Mercy  
Acting Director, Division of Violence Prevention  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
on the 2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy,  
October 2014*

<sup>14</sup> “The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Prevention,” *Injury Prevention & Control: Division of Violence Prevention*, Centers for Disease Control, <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/overview/social-ecologicalmodel.html>.



Victim participation and engagement throughout the military justice process are key to maintaining good order and discipline within the Total Force, as well as holding offenders appropriately accountable. However, participating in criminal proceedings

can be exceedingly difficult for survivors, given that recalling memories about a sexual assault can sometimes be as traumatic as the crime itself. As a means to provide advice and advocacy, as well as empower victims to participate in the justice system, the Department created the groundbreaking Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel Program.

These **military judge advocates provide independent, personalized legal advice and representation to victims of sexual assault, protecting their rights and empowering them to successfully navigate the military justice system.** These specialized attorneys are assigned to victims and act independently of the prosecutor. The Department's highly-regarded Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel Program provides survivors with a dependable resource that is specially trained to represent their legal interests – a service with overwhelmingly positive survivor reviews.<sup>15</sup>

*Witnesses who had been assigned Special Victims' Counsel told the Panel that their Special Victims' Counsel were critical to their ability to understand the process and participate effectively as witnesses against the accused.*

*Report of the Response Systems to Adult Sexual Assault Panel*



The Survivor Experience Survey, fielded by the Defense Manpower Data Center, is the **first standardized and voluntary survey of sexual assault survivors conducted across all Department of Defense components** (Active Duty, Reserve, and National Guard). This

ongoing survey affords survivors an opportunity to provide direct and confidential feedback on their experiences throughout the reporting process. Topics addressed include: awareness of sexual assault resources and reporting options; use of and satisfaction with key first responder personnel; use of and satisfaction with sexual assault-related medical and mental health services; and leadership responses to sexual assault reports. Survey results offer essential insights into how the Department can

<sup>15</sup> See Annexes 2 and 3.

build on existing successes and address any remaining gaps and concerns to ensure every victim is treated with respect and sensitivity.<sup>16</sup>

While the number of respondents to this first effort was modest (just over 150), a large majority of these survivors favorably rated the services they received from first-responder personnel. **Ninety percent of survivors who used the services from Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel were satisfied or very satisfied with the assistance they received.**

Further, survivors indicated that maintaining privacy, having a "voice" in the process, safety, support in managing duty responsibilities, and mental health/counseling services are their most important concerns. However, too many of these respondents indicated they perceived social and/or professional retaliation as a result of making a report. Even so, **nearly three quarters of all respondents indicated they would recommend others report their sexual assault.** To this end, combatting social and professional retaliation after reporting a sexual assault will remain a focus area for the Department, along with other potential barriers to reporting. A Phase II version of the Survivor Experience Survey, including questions on the investigative and legal processes, is under development.



The Department implemented several training enhancements, advanced certification requirements for first responders, and newly developed training expectations for Service members that impact every Line of Effort in the comprehensive sexual assault prevention and

response system. This deliberate professionalization of key sexual assault prevention and response personnel seeks to **develop and sustain a cadre of individuals armed with skills and a level of preparedness that meets or surpasses what is available in the civilian sector.**

The following are the major training and certification advancements recently put into effect across the Armed Forces:

- **Trauma-informed Interviewing Techniques:** Investigators assigned to Military Criminal Investigative Organizations<sup>17</sup> from all Services/National Guard Bureau undergo training that provides agents with the knowledge and skills to better understand the fundamentals of neuroscience, trauma, and effective victim

<sup>16</sup> The full report for the 2014 Survivor Experience Survey is included at Annex 2, and is based on preliminary findings from Quarter 4 of Fiscal Year 2014.

<sup>17</sup> Army Criminal Investigation Command agents and Naval Criminal Investigative Service agents learn a technique called the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview. Air Force Office of Special Investigation agents learn a technique called Cognitive Interviewing.

interviewing. These innovative interview techniques help agents work with victims to obtain more information about crimes, potentially leading to improved offender accountability. **Since 2009, nearly 2,000 special agents and prosecutors have completed courses in advanced sexual assault investigations in the Department.**

- **Professional Certification of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates:** As the personnel who interact most frequently with sexual assault victims, Sexual Assault Response

Coordinators and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates offer a specialized skill set and expertise to assist victims and advocate on their behalf. Further, they advise commanders and

*The special agent was great. He treated me with sensitivity, kept me informed about the steps the investigation would take and with witness interviews and then provided me a wrap-up.*

*Survivor regarding a Military Criminal Investigative Organizations agent*

assist with sexual assault prevention and awareness training. The Department's Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program ensures that regardless of a victim's location, he or she will have access to the same high-level standard of support. This professional certification signals to survivors that Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates have the requisite level of knowledge and training to assist victims in their recovery. **Since the program was launched in Fiscal Year 2012, over 22,000 Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates have been certified** in a process administered by the National Organization for Victim Assistance.

- **Advanced Training Course for Certified Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates:** The Department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the Military Services/National Guard collaborated with the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crimes during 2013 to develop an advanced training course for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates. The online course, Advanced Military Sexual Assault Advocate Training, provides advanced sexual assault victim advocacy skills training by leveraging gaming technology in an interactive, online environment designed specifically for a military audience.
- **Standardized Core Competencies and Learning Objectives:** The Department worked collaboratively to develop a set of core competencies and learning objectives to assure consistency and effectiveness in training at all command levels. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response content has been integrated into military training, as follows:

- All levels of Professional Military Education
- Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted Leader Training
- Accession Training (within 14 days of entry on active duty)
- Initial Military Training
- Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Annual Training
- Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Pre-/Post-Deployment Training



The Department continues to collaborate and communicate with a variety of entities to discuss strategies and share best and promising practices to inform and enhance its programs. These efforts include reaching out to reputable government and civilian experts,

as well as responding to requests in order to share knowledge and offer experience-based guidance. Leveraging partnerships and collaborations across these sectors provides significant advantages and allows the Department to remain at the cutting edge of the latest research and initiatives regarding sexual assault prevention.

By the same token, organizations across the country and internationally are looking to the United States military as a model to inform their own Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs. Various universities and military allies have replicated the Department's policies and programmatic approach.

*The DoD has done an incredible amount of work in a short amount of time in combatting sexual assault and violence against women. We have never seen that kind of change in a civilian community and I just wish more people would recognize that fact.*

*Joanne Archambault  
Executive Director of End Violence Against Women  
January 17, 2012*

Noteworthy interagency, international, and cross-sector collaborations include:

#### ***Government Agencies/Organizations***

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime
- Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation Victim Services
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Department of State
- The Peace Corps\*\*
- United States Coast Guard\*\*

#### ***Advocacy Organizations***

- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network
- National Organization for Victim Assistance
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center

### Academia

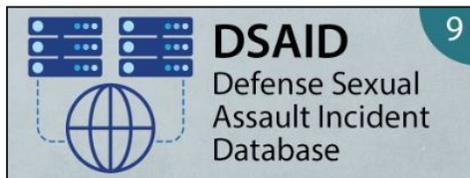
- Universities and colleges\*\*
- Subject Matter Experts in various disciplines

### Foreign militaries

- Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, and Norway\*\*

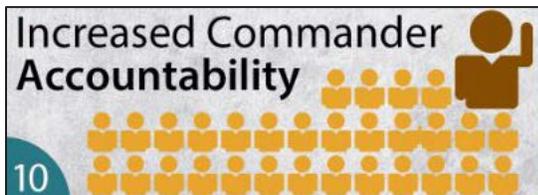
**\*\*Indicates organizations that have consulted with the Department of Defense to inform their respective programs or approach**

The Department also works closely with Congress to improve its programs and policies. **The last three National Defense Authorization Acts included 53 sections of law, containing more than 100 requirements related to sexual assault in the military – many of which were built on or in parallel with existing Secretary of Defense initiatives. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 alone provided the most sweeping changes to military law since 1968.** Additionally, the Department was invited to serve in an advisory role on the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault. Many of the recommendations made by the Task Force, including professional advocacy, confidential reporting, bystander intervention training, and surveying for prevalence, have been proven components of the Department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policy for many years.



The Department created the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, a secure, web-based tool designed for reporting and case management of sexual assaults committed by or against Service members.<sup>18</sup> The database captures case

information entered by Military Service and National Guard Sexual Assault Response Coordinators about both Restricted and Unrestricted sexual assault reports, enhances a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator's ability to provide comprehensive and standardized victim case management, enables authorized legal officers to enter and validate case disposition data, supports Service Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program management, provides improved oversight of how sexual assault cases are managed, and enables the Department to meet Congressional reporting requirements. Since October 2013, all Military Services and the National Guard are utilizing this innovative product.



Military commanders are responsible for establishing a command climate that promotes honor, discipline, respect, and integrity, all of which are core values of the United States military and fundamental components of the Department's effort to reduce – with the intent

<sup>18</sup> Available at: [http://responsesystemspanel.whs.mil/Public/docs/Reports/00\\_Final/00\\_Report\\_Final\\_20140627.pdf](http://responsesystemspanel.whs.mil/Public/docs/Reports/00_Final/00_Report_Final_20140627.pdf).

to eliminate – sexual assault in its ranks. The Department strives to provide military commanders with the resources they need to address this critical issue, and hold them accountable for failure to do so.

At every level of Department leadership, beginning with the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the message has been clearly established that sexual assault and harassment will not be tolerated, and the United States military is no place for individuals who find such behavior acceptable. Commanders are expected to embrace this philosophy, and do their part in disseminating this message to future leaders for whom they are responsible. To assist commanders at every level to promote and uphold a healthy, respectful command climate and give reports of sexual assault the high-level attention and seriousness they deserve, the Department has implemented a climate assessment process. This process represents a fundamental shift in how the Department drives organizational change. The climate assessments involve three primary activities:

- ***The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey:*** This important assessment tool for commanders provides feedback from unit members to enhance a leader's knowledge about specific trends and behaviors within his or her unit, and provides an avenue for them to confidentially communicate concerns. Commanders leverage results to drive unit change, employing Service member feedback to address inappropriate actions, as necessary.
- ***Senior Leader Involvement:*** Results from the climate survey are automatically shared with the unit commander's immediate supervisor. Unit commanders are responsible for using survey results and additional information gathering activities to address any challenges facing the unit.
- ***Officer Evaluation Reports:*** Senior leaders rate unit commanders on their actions to address unit climate. By incorporating commanders' response into their performance reviews, commanders are accountable for promoting a climate of dignity and respect. Given that sexual assault is less likely when sexist behavior and sexual harassment are less prevalent in a unit, the climate assessment process has the promise to produce substantive organizational change within the Department.

In addition, starting in June 2012, the Secretary of Defense directed that initial decisions about the dispositions of penetrating sexual assault cases be made by senior military officers who were at least in the grade of colonel or Navy captain and hold special court-martial convening authority. This action allowed seasoned commanders – typically without any personal knowledge of the victim or subject in the impacted subordinate units – to appropriately review how to best address the evidence and subsequent command action in these matters.

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## ***Metrics Overview***

This report includes provisional results for 12 metrics and six non-metrics that were developed in collaboration with the White House for the purpose of analyzing specific aspects of the Department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program (available in their entirety in Appendix B). Encouragingly, the Department clearly demonstrates indicators of progress in the areas of:

- Prevalence
- Reporting
- Bystander Intervention
- Command Climate
- Victim Support
- Perception of Leadership's Efforts

However, the Department was unable to identify clear progress in the area of perceived victim retaliation. Despite significant efforts by the Department, military victims continue to perceive social and/or professional retaliation. Retaliation, in any form, is unacceptable in the Department of Defense. Addressing this issue will be a top priority moving forward for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs across the Military Services.

## ***Military Justice System Review***

The following are key findings from the review of the military justice system conducted by the Office of the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, as directed by the President of the United States for inclusion in this report:

- The military justice system has undergone massive change over the past three fiscal years, resulting in the most sweeping revisions since 1968
- As a result, the system is better able to investigate and try sexual assault cases in a fair and just manner, while better protecting victims' privacy interests
- The military justice system can be further improved, and additional reforms will be implemented
- The Department agrees with the conclusion of the Response Systems Panel<sup>19</sup> that future reforms should **not** include transferring prosecutorial discretion from commanders to judge advocates - a move that would likely not only degrade mission readiness, but also diminish commanders' effectiveness in the fight against sexual assault in the military

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<sup>19</sup> The Response Systems to Adult Sexual Assault Crimes (Response Systems Panel) was established under Section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, as amended by National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, to perform an independent assessment of the systems used to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate crimes involving adult sexual assault and related offenses.

## *Conclusion and Way Ahead*

Senior leaders across the Department of Defense have provided unprecedented leadership engagement on sexual assault prevention and response, employing a proactive communication posture with clear and consistent messaging. Through reaching out to victims for feedback, collaborating with external partners and experts, working with Congressional and White House leaders, and professionalizing key personnel through advanced training and certifications, the Department continues to seek inventive and effectual approaches to inform and augment its strategic and comprehensive sexual assault prevention and response system.

The crime of sexual assault is a detriment to the welfare of men and women in uniform and is antithetic to core military values of trust, dignity, and respect. Combatting this crime requires

sustained effort and resolve, coupled with a multidisciplinary approach across the five Lines of Effort. With an increased focus on prevention and steadfast commitment to excellence in support and care for victims,

*The Department needs to be a national leader in preventing and responding to sexual assault. We are committed to lead the daughters and sons of the American people with the values of our honorable profession and to ensure they serve in an environment that is free from sexual assault and protects the dignity and respect of every Service member.*

*Chuck Hagel  
United States Secretary of Defense  
May 6, 2013*

the Department has demonstrated significant progress in its mission to eradicate sexual assault from the Armed Forces. However, additional research and evaluation are necessary in order to refine and optimize existing approaches, as well as build on successes, positive trends, and insightful feedback to discover opportunities for improvement.

Beyond 2014, the Department will remain focused on its concerted efforts to sustain and enhance ongoing and new programs and initiatives, and identify and close gaps in requisite areas. As the many sectors of society contend with similar challenges, the Department will continue to advance the national conversation on eradicating sexual assault, and remain at the forefront of this moral imperative.