DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Volume I

Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

Fiscal Year 2012






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PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

MAY 3 2013

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

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

The "Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military" presents Department of Defense (DoD) statistics and analysis of reports of sexual assault during FY12, discusses policy and program improvements to sexual assault, and outlines future plans to enhance support to victims of sexual assault. The numerical data and statistics contained in this report are drawn from metrics identified in the Department's evaluation plan, which fulfills additional reporting requirements outlined in section 1602 of P.L. 111-383. The report responds to additional reporting requirements in section 567 of P.L. 111-84 and section 596 of P.L. 109-163. An interim report required by section 578 of P.L. 112-239 is provided at Enclosure 5 to the report.

In FY12, the Department reissued the SAPR Directive and the Joint Chiefs of Staff released strategic guidance to operationalize the SAPR Program across the Total Force. Under the leadership of the Secretary of Defense, new policies and programs were implemented regarding initial disposition authority, victim communications, sexual assault advocate certification, reporting options, records retention, expedited transfers, and SAPR support services.

There is more to do and the Department is actively pursuing additional efforts at all levels of leadership. In FY13, the Department will revise the DoD-wide SAPR strategic plan, implement new Department-wide SAPR policy, and broaden the scope of the SAPR Program by significantly expanding goals and objectives related to improving accountability and investigations within the Department. The Department stands committed to its goal of reducing, with a goal of eliminating the crime of sexual assault in the Armed Forces.

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

Sincerely,

Jessica L. Wright
Acting

Enclosure:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable James M. Inhofe
Ranking Member

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

PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

MAY 3 2013

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

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Jessica L. Wright
Acting

Enclosure:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable Adam Smith
Ranking Member

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sexual assault is a crime that has no place in the Department of Defense (DoD). It is an attack on the values we defend and on the cohesion our units demand, and forever changes the lives of victims and their families. In 2005, the Department established the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program to promote prevention, encourage increased reporting of the crime, and improve response capabilities for victims. The DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) is responsible for the policies that define the SAPR program and the oversight activities that assess its effectiveness.[1]

Federal law requires the Department to provide Congress with an annual report on sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. This report presents the Department's programmatic activities and provides analysis of reports of sexual assault made during fiscal year (FY) 2012 (October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012). Enclosed within this report are supplementary reports from the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

Additionally, this year's report assesses the Department's progress in the areas of prevention, reporting, response, and improved knowledge of SAPR using the results of the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA), 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members (WGRR),* and the *2012 QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (QSARC).*[2,3,4] Also enclosed are data and analysis from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) technical report, *Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Wives of Active Duty Men –Comparisons with Women in U.S. General Population, 2010*, and the *Report on Department of Defense Policy Required by Section 578, FY2013 NDAA.*[5,6]

[1] Responsibility for criminal investigative matters and legal processes that apply to sexual assault and other crimes are assigned to the Department of Defense (DoD) Inspector General (IG) and the Judge Advocates General of the Military Departments, respectively.
[2] The *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA)* is provided in its entirety as a separate document and posted at http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/research.
[3] The *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members (WGRR)* is provided in its entirety as a separate document and posted at http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/research.
[4] The 2012 *QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (QSARC)* is provided in its entirety as a separate document and posted at http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/research.
[5] Black, M.C. & Merrick, M.T. (2010). *Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Wives of Active Duty Men – Comparisons with Women in U.S. General Population, 2010*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
[6] National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2013, Public Law (P.L.) 112-239, Section (Sec.) 578 (2013).

DoD SAPRO organizes and reports Department progress in the SAPR program using the five overarching priorities within the *DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan*. The Plan's five priorities are:

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

Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community: The goal of this priority is to establish a military culture free of sexual assault. The Department seeks to reduce, with the goal to eliminate, the number of sexual assaults involving Service members through policy and institutionalized prevention efforts that influence knowledge, skills, and behaviors. In FY12, the Military Services implemented and continued a variety of training and education programs for Service members that featured bystander intervention and other prevention methods. DoD surveys indicate that the vast majority of Service members are receiving prevention training, hearing key prevention concepts, and reporting an intention to take active steps to prevent sexual assault. Although measuring the overall impact of prevention efforts is difficult, the Department uses the *WGRA* to estimate the prevalence (occurrence) of unwanted sexual contact (USC) involving Service members in a given year.[7] In the *2012 WGRA*, 6.1 percent of Active Duty women and 1.2 percent of Active Duty men indicated they experienced some kind of USC in the 12 months prior to being surveyed. For women, this represents a statistically significant increase over the 4.4 percent USC rate measured in 2010. The change in the USC rate for men from 2010 to 2012 was not statistically significant. The increased USC rate for women and the unchanged USC rate for men this year indicate that the Department has a persistent problem and much more work to do in preventing sexual assault in the Armed Forces.[8] To that end, DoD SAPRO began to incorporate the 2012 Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) *Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response* into an updated *DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan*.[9] This new approach will be structured around five multidisciplinary and complementary lines of effort: Prevention, Investigation, Accountability, Victim Assistance (Advocacy), and Assessment.

[7] The term "unwanted sexual contact" (USC) is the survey term for contact sexual crimes between adults prohibited by military law, ranging from rape to abusive sexual contact. USC 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.
[8] The *2012 WGRA* was conducted in the last quarter of FY12. Many of the latest Military Service prevention programs and directives from the Secretary of Defense were not initiated or issued until September 2012 or the first quarter of FY13. As a result, the impact of the Department's most recent efforts is not reflected in the *2012 WGRA* results.
[9] DoD Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), *Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response*, May 2012.

Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting: The goal of this priority is to increase the number of victims who make a report of sexual assault. The Department strives to increase sexual assault reporting by improving Service members' confidence in the military justice process, creating a positive command climate, enhancing education and training about reporting options, and reducing stigma and other barriers that deter reporting. In FY12, there were 3,374 reports of sexual assault involving Service members. These reports involved one or more Service members as either the victim or subject (alleged perpetrator) of an investigation. The 3,374 reports involved a range of crimes prohibited by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), from abusive sexual contact to rape. This represents a 6 percent increase over the 3,192 reports of sexual assault received in FY11, thus providing the Department greater opportunities to provide victim care and to ensure appropriate offender accountability.

The 3,374 reports involved 2,949 Service member victims. Of the 3,374 reports of sexual assault in FY12, 2,558 were Unrestricted Reports. The Military Services initially received 981 Restricted Reports. At the request of the victim, 165 reports were converted from Restricted to Unrestricted, leaving 816 reports remaining Restricted in FY12. In April 2012, the Secretary of Defense directed that effective June 28, 2012, in certain sexual assault cases, the initial disposition authority for disciplinary actions taken under the UCMJ be elevated to commanders in the O-6 grade (that is, colonel or Navy captain) or higher who possess at least special court-martial convening authority, to ensure these cases are handled by seasoned, more senior commanders with advice of legal counsel.

Improve Sexual Assault Response: The goal of this priority is to improve the quality of the Department's response to victims of sexual assault through programs, policies, and activities that advance victim care and enhance victims' experience with the criminal investigative and military justice processes. In FY12, the DoD Safe Helpline, the Department's confidential 24/7 hotline resource for sexual assault victims, received more than 49,000 unique visitors to its website and more than 4,600 individuals received specialized care through its online chat, telephone helpline, and texting referral services.[10] The Department also implemented several policy changes in FY12 via Directive-Type Memoranda (DTM) and the reissuance of DoD Directive (DoDD) 6495.01, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program." These changes included a new expedited transfer policy, providing victims who make an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault the option to request an expedited transfer from their assigned command or base. This year, 216 of 218 requests for expedited transfer were approved. Another policy change required the retention of most sexual assault records for 50 years to improve the availability of documents for Service members and veterans who reported the crime. Other policy changes incorporated sexual assault victims into the definition of emergency care and encouraged mental healthcare referrals for victims upon first contact with medical professionals. Additionally, the Military Services began

[10] Each computer IP address is counted once and the unique visits number does not represent sexual assault victims.

implementing the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) requirement to assign at least one full-time Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and SAPR Victim Advocate (VA) to each brigade or equivalent unit level.[11] Throughout the year, the Military Services also provided updated and improved training to thousands of first responders across the Department.

Improve System Accountability: The goal of this priority is to ensure the SAPR program functions as it was intended. System accountability is achieved through data collection, analysis, and reporting of case outcomes, as well as through oversight review of SAPR program components. In FY12, the Department completed development of and deployed the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), a secure, centralized, case-level data system for documenting sexual assault reports and managing cases. The Department also continued to standardize case disposition definitions, resulting in a standardized definition for the term "substantiated." At the end of FY12, the Military Services reported dispositions for 2,661 of the 3,288 military and civilian subjects receiving or waiting for a disposition for the allegations against them at the close of FY12.[12] Investigations determined that 947 of the 2,661 subjects were either outside the legal authority of the Department or a military criminal investigative agency determined the allegations were unfounded (false or baseless). [13]

The remaining 1,714 subjects investigated for sexual assault were presented to military commanders for consideration of disciplinary action. Of the 1,714 military subjects, commanders could not take action against 509 due to evidentiary problems. Eighty-one of the 1,714 military subjects received no disciplinary action because commanders determined the criminal allegations were unfounded (false or baseless). Commanders had sufficient evidence to take disciplinary action against 1,124 of the 1,714 military subjects. Of the 1,124 subjects, sexual assault charges were substantiated for 880 subjects for whom it was determined a sexual assault offense warranted discipline. For the remaining 244 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. Command actions for sexual assault charges and other misconduct charges included court-martial charge preferrals, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharges, or other adverse administrative actions. Sixty-eight percent of subjects receiving disciplinary action for a sexual assault had court-martial charges preferred against them.

Improve Stakeholder Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR: The goal of this priority is to ensure stakeholders know the Department is proactively working to combat

[11] NDAA for FY12, P.L. 112-81, 125 Stat. 1432, Sec. 584 (2012).
[12] In order to comply with Congressional reporting requirements, the Department's sexual assault data represents a 12-month snapshot in time. Consequently, at the end of FY12, 627 of the 3,288 subject dispositions were still in progress and will be reported in forthcoming years' reports.
[13] Subjects outside the Department's legal authority include unidentifiable offenders, civilians or foreign nationals, military subjects being prosecuted by a civilian or foreign authority, or subjects who died or deserted before the conclusion of the investigation and/or disciplinary action.

the crime of sexual assault in the military, demonstrate the Department's sustained efforts, and communicate the Department's long-term commitment to achieving its objectives. In FY12, the Secretary of Defense, JCS, and Military Service leadership demonstrated sustained engagement and resolve to eliminate sexual assault from the Armed Forces by promoting senior leadership involvement in SAPR programs, fostering collaboration among the Military Services and civilian stakeholders, and reinforcing ownership of both the problem and solutions. The Department reached out to victims of sexual assault, civilian advocacy groups, and veterans' organizations to inform them of SAPR program progress and gain their feedback. The Secretary of Defense took an active role by authoring new policies, directing the evaluation of programs, and increasing awareness of the Department's commitment to combating sexual assault.

INTRODUCTION

This report is the *DoD FY12 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*. It fulfills the following statutory requirements:

- Section 1631 of Public Law (P.L.) 111-383, the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY11, requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services an annual report on sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces.
- Section 1602 of P.L. 111-383 requires the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement an evaluation plan for assessing the effectiveness of the DoD SAPR program. The Annual Report is consistent with these evaluation plan requirements.
- Section 567 of P.L. 111-84, the NDAA for FY10, and Section 596 of P.L. 109-163, the NDAA for FY06, specify additional reporting elements pertaining to data collection and case tracking to be included in the Annual Report.

This report is the Department's ninth annual report; it describes sexual assault reports that were made during FY12 (October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012).[14] This report organizes and validates the Department's accomplishments using the five overarching priorities within the *DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan*, published December 2009.

PRIORITY 1: INSTITUTIONALIZE PREVENTION STRATEGIES IN THE MILITARY COMMUNITY

The goal of this priority is to establish a military culture free of sexual assault. Sexual assault is a crime that takes a toll on the victim and diminishes the Department's capability by undermining core values, degrading mission readiness, potentially jeopardizing strategic alliances, and raising financial costs. The Department seeks to reduce, with a goal to eliminate, sexual assault through institutionalized prevention efforts and policies that empower Service members to stop a sexual assault before it occurs. When discussed in this report, prevention refers to population-based or system-level strategies, policies, and actions that aim to decrease the number of individuals who perpetrate sexual assault and the number of individuals who are sexual assault victims.

[14] Annual reports from 2004 to 2006 were based on the calendar year; annual reports from 2007 to the present are based on the fiscal year.

POLICY AND PROGRAM ENHANCEMENTS

The Department continued to take a comprehensive approach to sexual assault prevention in FY12 by designing interventions at the peer, community, and organizational levels.

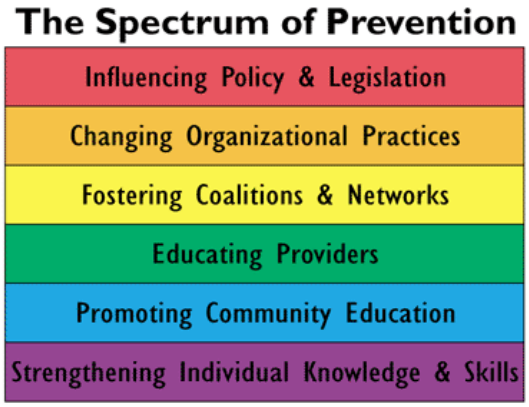


Figure 1: The Spectrum of Prevention consists of interventions at all levels of the DoD community.

In January 2012, the Department revised and reissued DoDD 6495.01, which included a requirement that the Military Services align their prevention strategies with the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy.[15] The central tenet of this strategy is the Spectrum of Prevention, which describes six levels of influence and intervention, ranging from individuals to organization-wide policy (Figure 1).[16] By addressing sexual assault prevention at each of the six levels in military society, the Department seeks to promote a culture where all members of the DoD community understand their role in prevention and act to reduce the occurrence of sexual assault in the military.

In order to improve military commanders' understanding of the prevention culture and climate within their units, DoD SAPRO and DMDC worked with the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) to develop six SAPR-focused questions for inclusion in the DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) and Air Force Unit Climate Assessment surveys.[17] These surveys provide commanders with a real-time assessment of their command climate related to discriminatory attitudes and behaviors.

Included among the new SAPR questions are two questions that specifically address the propensity for unit members to intervene in situations at risk for sexual assault. The two questions allow a commander to assess how well unit members understand prevention concepts and whether or not members feel empowered to act in a given situation. One question is situation-based and asks respondents to indicate *which action* they would take if in a given situation. The second question presents a scenario to respondents and asks at *which point they would most likely intervene* if they witnessed the escalating situation. Figures 2 and 3 below are drawn from the responses to these two questions in surveys administered in August 2012.

[15] Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 6495.01, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program," was reissued on January 23, 2012. 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 103 Final Rule (RIN 0790-AI37).
[16] National Sexual Violence Resource Center, *Sexual Violence and the Spectrum of Prevention: Towards a Community Solution*, 2006.
[17] All of the Military Services, with the exception of the Air Force, use the DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS).

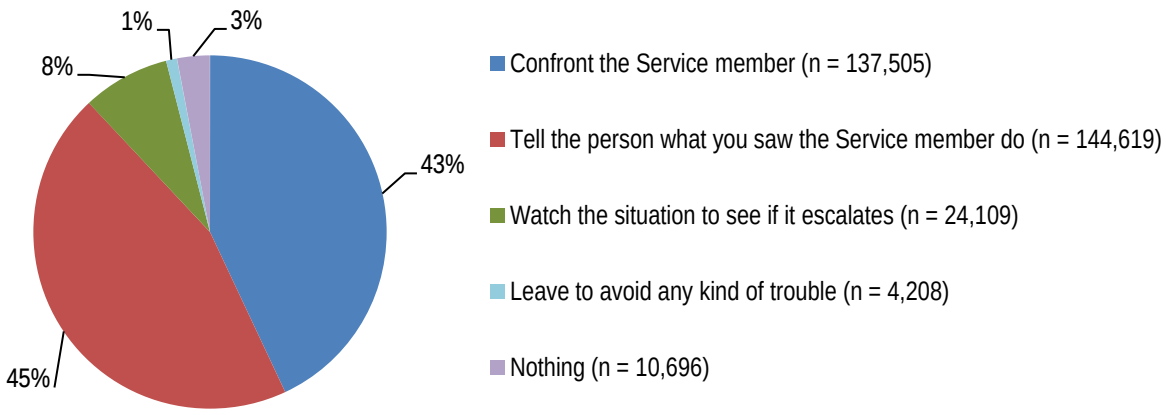


Figure 2: DEOCS Prevention Item One. Results shown for August 2012.

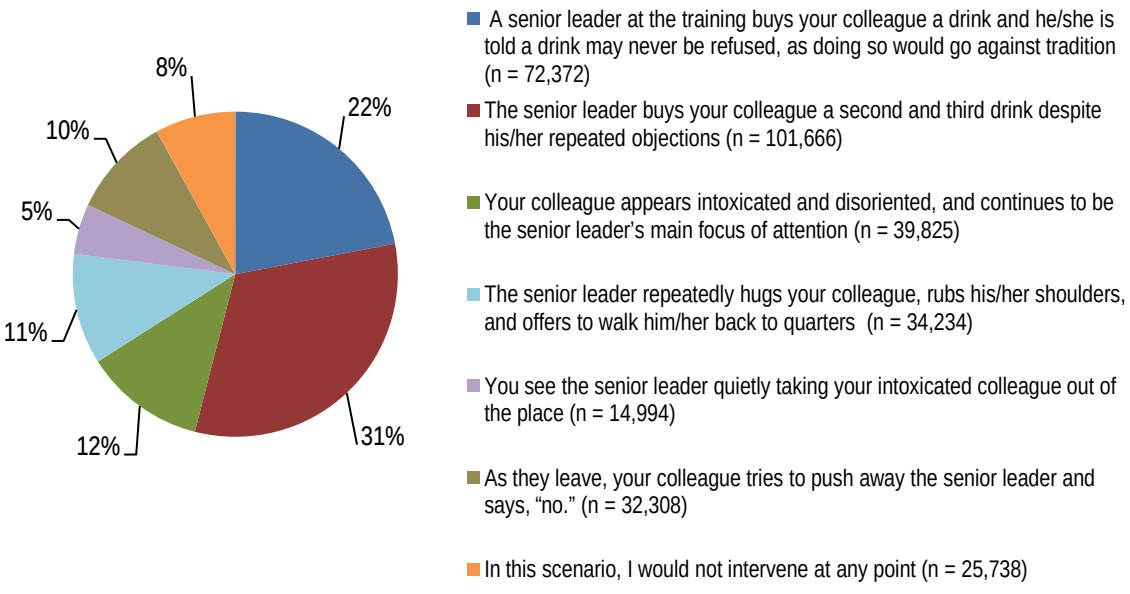


Figure 3: DEOCS Prevention Item Two. Results shown for August 2012.

In FY12, the Department and the Military Services also continued outreach efforts at the "Promoting Community Education" level of the Spectrum of Prevention, aimed at introducing new values, thinking processes, and relationship skills that are incompatible with violence and promote non-violent relationships. Additional outreach initiatives are described in *Priority 5: Improve Stakeholder Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR*.

Prevention Training

In addition to outreach, the training of Service members plays an integral role in the prevention of sexual assault. Service members received annual awareness and prevention training, per SAPR policy. Sexual assault awareness and prevention training is also a mandatory component of all accession, professional military education, and pre-command training.[18] Additional information on the Department's SAPR efforts for pre-command and senior enlisted training is included in *Priority 4: Improve System Accountability*.



Figure 4: Maj Gen Mike Basla, Air Force Space Command Vice Commander (left), addresses Airmen at Peterson Air Force Base on bystander intervention and the importance of sexual assault prevention.

FY12 witnessed criminal and other misconduct allegations reported at Lackland Air Force Base. As a result, the Secretary of Defense directed the Military Services to perform a comprehensive assessment of all initial military training of enlisted personnel and commissioned officers to ensure a safe and secure environment. This direction required each of the Military Services to review several key areas, including the selection, training, and oversight of basic training instructors and leaders who directly supervise initial military training. The Secretary of Defense also directed the Military Services to review the instructor-to-student ratio, the ratio of leaders in the chain of command to instructors, and the potential benefits of an increase in female instructors. In addition, the Military Services were directed to review their internal controls to identify and prevent inappropriate behavior throughout initial military training; student accessibility to SAPR programs; the timing, contact, and delivery of SAPR-related training; and the timing and effectiveness of processes for gathering student feedback. The Military Services will report on their findings from these assessments in the first quarter of FY13. DoD SAPRO will use the results to standardize SAPR training core competencies and learning objectives for introductory training environments.

In FY12, the Military Services implemented a variety of prevention training and education programs for Service members:

[18] DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, "SAPR Program Procedures," March 2013.

- The Army continued Phase III (Achieving Cultural Change) of the "I. A.M. Strong" campaign, which focused on fostering an environment free of sexual assault and harassment. The Army revised and fielded new Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) training in several of the Army's professional military education curricula for enlisted soldiers and officers.
- The Navy implemented bystander intervention training across all applicable "A" school (technical training) locations, training 312 instructors Navy-wide, impacting 27,945 students, and delivering 1,746 sessions. Additionally, the Navy developed and executed "Take the Helm" training in 6 months for senior officers and enlisted leaders to raise SAPR program awareness, explain effective sexual assault prevention approaches, focus on leader responsibilities, and promote the command's role in creating a culture of dignity and respect.
- The Marine Corps implemented a comprehensive Command Team Training program, which emphasized the responsibility of commanders to establish and maintain a positive command climate. Additionally, the Marine Corps completed "Take a Stand" training for junior noncommissioned officers (NCO) in August 2012. "Take a Stand" is a bystander intervention program that was designed to be taught by junior NCOs to young enlisted members in their units. The principles of bystander intervention were also embedded in video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDG) for required all-hands training. The EDGs are guided discussions that use fictional scenarios of sexual assault to promote candid exchanges between marines, challenge and alter pre-existing assumptions about the crime, clearly define what constitutes sexual assault, and demonstrate how sexual assault undermines the values of the Marine Corps.
- The Air Force concluded its Service-wide Bystander Intervention Training, which was designed to provide airmen with knowledge to recognize potentially harmful situations and take action to mitigate possible harm to their fellow wingmen. The training concluded on June 30, 2012, and served as the Air Force and Air National Guard sexual assault awareness and prevention training for all military personnel and for civilian supervisors of military personnel. The training was designed to address three different audiences: men, women, and leaders. During each 90-minute class, instructors led participants through several scenarios to stimulate discussion about behaviors that can create environments that allow a perpetrator to act.

THE IMPACT OF EFFORTS TO INSTITUTIONALIZE PREVENTION STRATEGIES IN THE MILITARY COMMUNITY

Few organizations in the world have the ability to develop evidence-based curricula, train millions of people, invest substantial resources, and measure outcomes throughout its entire population over time. The U.S. Armed Forces has this capability and leverages it to develop, implement, evaluate, and revise their comprehensive prevention approach. The Department believes that these capabilities will ultimately allow it to model effective solutions for the nation.

The ultimate goal of any prevention program is to reduce the number of sexual assaults that occur. However, sexual assault produces stigma, fear, and shame for its victims. These concerns discourage and deter victims from reporting the crime in both civilian and military society. Because sexual assault is greatly underreported, it is difficult to assess changes in the number of offenses that might have occurred during a given time. Instead, published research tends to focus on other more tangible, measurable outcomes such as changes in knowledge, skills, and behaviors associated with prevention. Another factor that complicates assessment of progress is that researchers find it difficult to deliver prevention interventions consistently and effectively across large groups of people. Effective prevention work is not one-size-fits-all, and it must be tailored for the intended audience; the Department is no different.[19] In FY12, there were 1.39 million people on Active Duty, with an additional 820,000 in the Reserve Component. The Department must provide training programs that produce meaningful and lasting change in knowledge, skills, and behavior and are appropriate to the unique Military Service missions of all 2.2 million people in the U.S. Armed Forces. The Department is committed to producing lasting cultural change and reporting its progress regularly.

As part of this effort, DoD SAPRO works with DMDC to measure some of the Department's progress with the *WGRA.* The Department uses the *WGRA* to officially measure the prevalence, or occurrence, of sexual assault in the military over a year's time.[20] Beginning this year, the survey was changed from a 4-year cycle to a 2-year cycle in order to more frequently assess the Department's SAPR progress.[21]

In 2012, the *WGRA* showed that 6.1 percent of Active Duty women and 1.2 percent of Active Duty men experienced an incident of USC in the 12 months prior to the survey.

[19] Morrison, S., Hardison, J., Mathew, A., & O'Neil, J. (2004). *An Evidence-Based Review of Sexual Assault Preventive Intervention Programs*. Washington, DC: Department of Justice (DOJ). Available at https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/207262.pdf.
[20] *Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTF-SAMS) Report* (2009). Washington, DC: DoD. Recommendation 3b2: The Secretary of Defense conducts a biannual gender relations survey of an adequate sample of Service members to evaluate and manage DoD's SAPR program.
[21] *DTF-SAMS Report* (2009). Recommendation 3.

USC is the survey term for the range of contact sexual crimes between adults prohibited by military law, ranging from rape to abusive sexual contact.[22]

For Active Duty women, the 2012 USC rate is a statistically significant increase from the USC rate found in 2010 (6.1 percent versus 4.4 percent, respectively). For Active Duty men, there was no statistically significant change in the USC rate between 2012 and 2010 (1.2 percent versus 0.9 percent). Figure 5 illustrates the USC rates from 2006 to 2012 for Active Duty women and men.

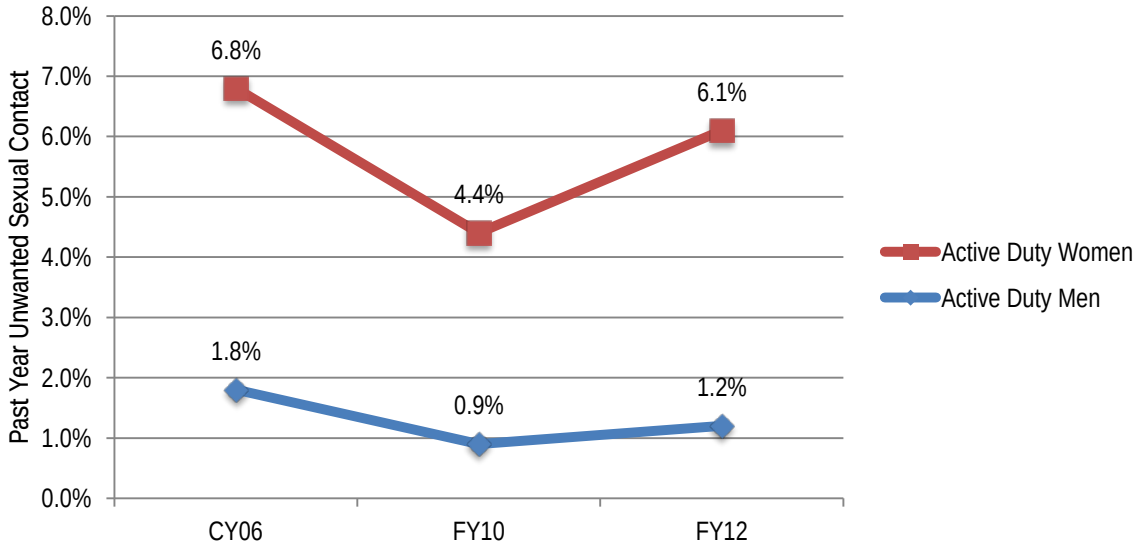


Figure 5: Rates of USC from the DMDC *WGRA*, 2006 through 2012.

The *WGRA* is designed so that the results accurately represent the Active Duty force. The design allows the Department to use weighted counts of survey respondents and Military Service end strength on record with DMDC to roughly estimate the number of victims of sexual assault in the years for which data is available. Estimates derived from the rates of USC in the *2012 WGRA* suggest that there may have been approximately 26,000 Service members who experienced some form of USC in the year prior to being surveyed. This estimate suggests that there may have been approximately 7,000 more Service members who experienced some kind of USC in 2012 than in 2010, but also suggests that there may have been approximately 11,000 fewer Service members who experienced some form of USC in 2012 than there

[22] USC 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.

were in 2006.[23] Figure 6 illustrates the estimated number of Active Duty members who may have experienced USC from 2006 to 2012.[24]

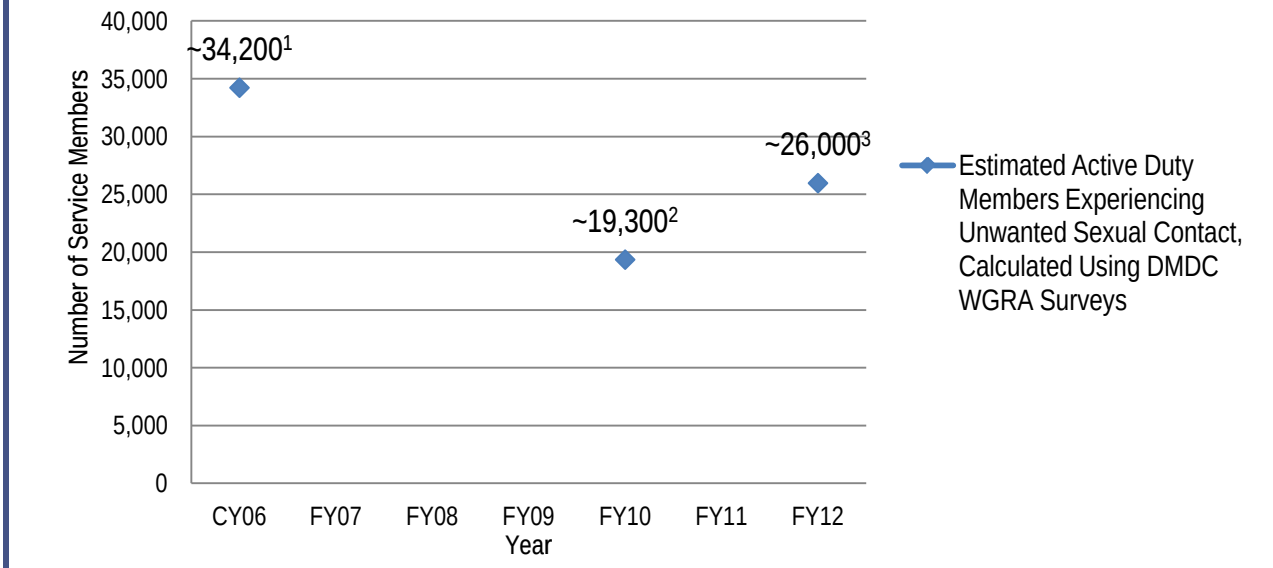


Figure 6: Estimated Service Members Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Calculated Using the DMDC *WGRA*, 2006 to 2012.

Notes:

1. This estimate is computed using weighted population estimates of the 6.8 percent of Active Duty women and 1.8 percent of Active Duty men who indicated they experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to the *2006 WGRA*.
2. This estimate is computed using weighted population estimates of the 4.4 percent of Active Duty women and 0.9 percent of Active Duty men who indicated they experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to the *2010 WGRA*.
3. This estimate is computed using weighted population estimates of the 6.1 percent of Active Duty women and 1.2 percent of Active Duty men who indicated they experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to the *2012 WGRA*.

Other results from the *2012 WGRA* show progress in prevention. Ninety-six percent of Active Duty women and 97 percent of Active Duty men indicated they received sexual assault training in the past year. When asked to rate aspects of the training:

- 94 percent of women and men agreed the SAPR training provided a good understanding of what actions are considered a sexual assault (for women and men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010).

[23] The *2006 WGRA* USC rate was 6.8 percent for Active Duty women and 1.8 percent for Active Duty men. Following the same methodology of using USC prevalence rates against Military Service end strength, there were an estimated 34,000 Active Duty members who may have experienced USC in 2006.
[24] The *2012 WGRA* was conducted in the last quarter of FY12. Many of the latest Military Service prevention programs and directives from the Secretary of Defense were not initiated or issued until September 2012 or the first quarter of FY13. As a result, the impact of the Department's most recent efforts is not reflected in the *2012 WGRA* results.

- 94 percent of women and men agreed the SAPR training taught that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault (for women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010).
- 93 percent of women and men agreed the SAPR training taught how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault (for women and men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010).
- 92 percent of women and 93 percent of men agreed that the SAPR training taught how to intervene when they witness a risky situation involving a fellow Service member (for women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010).

These increases indicate that prevention training and programs are widespread throughout the U.S. Armed Forces, reaching Service members and addressing key prevention topics.

Monthly DEOCS reports also indicated continued progress in unit prevention climate. Between March 2 and September 17, 2012, there were a total of 473,345 completed online DEOCS and Air Force Unit Climate Assessment surveys.[25,26] As discussed previously, the survey includes two bystander intervention questions. One question asks respondents to indicate which action they would take if they found themselves in a given situation. The second question asks at which point respondents would most likely intervene if they witnessed an escalating situation. In order to more easily measure progress, DEOMI statistically transforms the responses for these two questions into a five-point scale. Items are coded such that a high score indicates a more favorable climate. Figure 7 illustrates the improving bystander climate within the Department. While month-to-month changes appear small, they are statistically significant due to the large sample sizes involved (sample sizes ranged from a low of 61,000 respondents in June to a high of 112,000 respondents in July).

[25] The DEOCS does not use a representative sample of respondents. Data described here reflects a monthly convenience sample of military and civilian respondents requested to take the survey by their unit leadership. Consequently, findings of the DEOCS cannot be generalized to the entire Active Duty.
[26] All of the Military Services, with the exception of the Air Force, use the DEOCS.

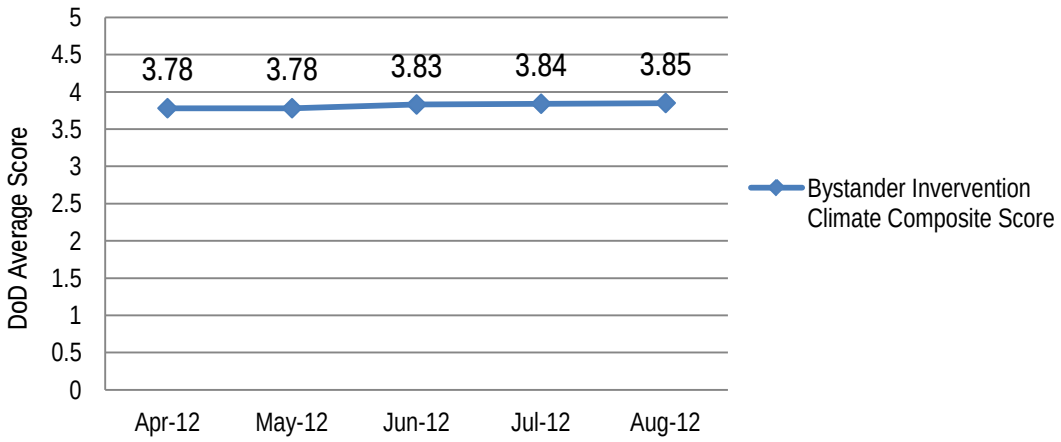


Figure 7: Average Bystander Intervention Climate Composite Scores in the Department of Defense, April to August 2012. Higher scores indicate a more favorable climate.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PRIOR TO MILITARY SERVICE AND SINCE ENTERING MILITARY SERVICE

While the Department's primary prevention focus is to reduce the number of sexual assaults involving Service members, other initiatives are underway to address special populations within the Department that may require more targeted interventions. According to long-standing civilian research, sexual victimization is a likely risk factor for subsequent victimization.[27] Recognizing this, the Department added new items to the *2012 WGRA* to understand the extent to which Service members have experienced USC *prior* to entering military service and *since* entering military service.

The *2012 WGRA* asked respondents to indicate if they had experienced USC prior to entering military service. Thirty percent of women and six percent of men indicated they experienced USC prior to entry into the military. Respondents were also asked to indicate if they had experienced USC since entering military service. Including experiences of USC in the past 12 months, 23 percent of women and 4 percent of men indicated they experienced USC since joining the military.[28]

Men and women who indicated experiencing USC prior to entering the military were also over-represented in the percentage of Service members who experienced USC in the past year. In other words, Service members with a pre-service history of USC

[27] Classen C.C., Palesh O.G., & Aggarwal R. (2005). *Sexual Revictimization: A Review of the Empirical Literature*. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. Vol 6: 103-129.
[28] This variable was constructed by combining the USC rate for the past 12 months with the survey item that asked respondents who did not experience USC in the past 12 months if they had experienced USC since joining the military. This variable is designed to give an overall percentage of Active Duty men and women who have experienced USC in their military career.

accounted for a larger-than-expected proportion of those experiencing USC in the past year.

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SECTORS

The CDC *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS)* is an ongoing, nationally representative telephone survey that collects detailed information on intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence, and stalking victimization of adult women and men in the United States. The survey collects data on both past-year and lifetime experiences of violence. CDC developed *NISVS* to better describe and monitor the magnitude of these forms of violence in the United States. In 2010 – the initial year of the *NISVS* – the Department, Department of Justice (DOJ), and CDC worked together to include two random samples from the military: Active Duty women and wives of Active Duty men. Based on the survey design, the *NISVS* allowed for a first-time comparison of civilian and military rates of IPV, sexual violence, and stalking. The *NISVS* civilian sample involved about 9,000 civilian women. The *NISVS* military sample involved about 2,800 DoD women (1,408 Active Duty women and 1,428 wives of Active Duty men). Statistical controls were applied to ensure that age and marital differences between these three groups did not distort the survey results. The definitions of IPV, sexual violence, and stalking used in the *NISVS* military report were aligned to closely match DoD definitions. "Contact sexual violence" in particular was aligned to the DoD definition of the range of crimes under the UCMJ constituting an adult sexual assault. Some of the key findings of the survey are:

- The risk of contact sexual violence for military and civilian women is the same, after controlling for age and marital status differences between these groups.
- With few exceptions, the past year and lifetime prevalence (occurrence) of IPV, sexual violence, and stalking in the civilian and military populations are quite similar, with no statistically significant differences.
- Active Duty women were significantly less likely than civilian women to indicate that they experienced IPV in the 3 years prior to the survey.
- Active Duty women were less likely to experience stalking than civilian women.
- A deployment history appears to impact Active Duty women's experience of IPV and sexual violence. Active duty women with a deployment history had higher rates of IPV and sexual violence than women without a deployment history. These differences appeared in the past 3-year and lifetime prevalence rates, but were not present in the past-year prevalence rates. This suggests that IPV and sexual violence are problems that may develop over time for Active Duty women who have deployed.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION IN FY13

Despite unprecedented attention and involvement from senior leadership, enhanced SAPR policies and training, and outreach to key stakeholders, sexual assault remains a persistent problem in the military. Current efforts to improve the Department's investigative and prosecutorial capabilities are important, but are not enough to solve

this problem. Prevention-focused policies and initiatives are also necessary to achieve lasting cultural change. DoD SAPRO will work with the Military Services to implement initiatives that establish and foster a command climate in which bystanders are empowered to intervene in situations where there is a risk for sexual assault; sexist behavior and sexual assault are not condoned, tolerated, or ignored; victims are supported and do not fear retaliation for reporting; care is delivered; and offenders are held appropriately accountable for their crimes. Commanders and their leadership teams are critical to ensuring unit climates promote and enforce dignity, respect, and safety.

In FY13, the Department will expand upon the JCS *Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response* in a revised *DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan*. In this effort, DoD SAPRO will partner with the Military Services to review and update the Department's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. DoD SAPRO also plans to:

- Promote initiatives that address sexual assault against male victims;
- Host outreach meetings with external advocacy organizations and educational institutions to share prevention best practices; and
- Develop standardized core competencies and learning objectives for a variety of SAPR trainings, including accession, annual refresher, and pre-deployment training, as well as professional military education.

Additionally, the Department will implement the requirement to provide an explanation of SAPR policies and resources to all Service members at the time of (or within 14 duty days after) their initial entrance on Active Duty or into a duty status with a Reserve Component, as mandated in the FY13 NDAA.[29]

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

The goal of this priority is to increase the number of victims making a report of sexual assault. The Department seeks to increase the reporting rate by improving the confidence that Service members have in the military justice process, ensuring they receive the support they desire during this process, enhancing the education they receive about reporting options, and reducing stigma and other barriers that deter reporting.

To encourage greater reporting by sexual assault victims, the Department offers two reporting options: Restricted Reporting and Unrestricted Reporting. Restricted Reporting allows victims to confidentially access medical care and advocacy services without initiating an official investigation or command notification. When a victim makes an Unrestricted Report, they can receive the same healthcare, counseling, and advocacy services. However, the report is also referred to a Military Criminal

[29] NDAA for FY13, P.L. 112-239, Sec. 574 (2013).

Investigation Organization (MCIO) for investigation and command is notified. SARCs and SAPR VAs supporting every installation throughout the world help victims understand these reporting options and access care.[30]

In FY12, there were 3,374 reports of sexual assault involving Service members. This represents a 6 percent increase over the 3,192 reports of sexual assault received in FY11. The 3,374 reports received in FY12 involved 2,949 Service member victims. Additional information about the reports received this year and historical trends are described in the *Statistical Data on Sexual Assault* portion of this report.

Due to the underreporting of this crime in both military and civilian society, reports to authorities do not necessarily equate to the actual prevalence (occurrence) of sexual assault. In fact, the Department estimates that about 11 percent of the sexual assaults that occur each year are reported to a DoD authority. This is roughly the same pattern of underreporting seen in other segments of civilian society.[31]

Underreporting of sexual assault interferes with the Department's efforts to provide victims with needed care and its ability to hold offenders appropriately accountable. Concerns about loss of privacy and negative scrutiny by others often act as barriers that keep civilian and military victims from reporting. According to the *2012 WGRA,* of the Active Duty women who indicated experiencing USC and did not report it to a military authority, the top three reasons for not reporting were as follows:

- 70 percent did not want anyone to know;
- 66 percent felt uncomfortable making a report; and
- 51 percent did not think the report would be kept confidential.

Due to the relatively small numbers of Active Duty men who indicated experiencing USC and did not report it to a military authority, there was considerable variance in the responses and most responses were not reportable. However, the three reasons for which data was reportable were:

- 22 percent believed they or others would be punished for other infractions or violations, such as underage drinking;
- 17 percent thought they would not be believed; and
- 16 percent thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer.

[30] For more detailed information on the Department's reporting options and procedures, see *Appendix B: DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Overview*.
[31] 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.

POLICY AND PROGRAM ENHANCEMENTS

In FY12, the President signed an executive order establishing Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514, "Victim-Victim Advocate Privilege," which protects communications between victims and their SARC or SAPR VA.[32] While there are certain exceptions, the privilege allows the victim to refuse to disclose, and prevent any other person from disclosing, confidential communications between the victim and a SAPR VA, when the communication was made for the purpose of obtaining advice or assistance. The enactment of this rule was the culmination of significant efforts by the Department to address victims' privacy concerns and promote confidence in the reporting process. It also was responsive to a recommendation made by the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTF-SAMS) in its 2009 report.[33]

Continued Education and Awareness

DoD SAPRO continued its efforts with other DoD entities to increase education and awareness of the Department's reporting options. DoD SAPRO collaborated with the Office of the DoD Inspector General (IG) on a prospective, voluntary, anonymous victim experience survey by supporting the development of the research instrument and methodology. The experiences of current victims will serve to inform improvements in the handling of future cases and identify additional means by which to encourage additional victim reporting.

In January 2012, DoD SAPRO collaborated with the DEOMI to embed SAPR lessons into DEOMI curriculum. SAPR education was integrated into the Equal Opportunity (EO) Advisor, Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), and Leadership Team Awareness Seminar courses offered at DEOMI. SAPR lessons provide information about the relationship between sexual harassment and sexual assault, describe the differences in reporting and response between sexual assault and equal opportunity, and improve attendee skills with practical exercises.[34] These programs help equip EO and EEO professionals with education and training on how to properly address and refer complainants' concerns of sexual harassment and sexual assault. The training is provided by DEOMI certified instructors with senior DoD SAPRO staff participation.

A total of 628 students from across the Military Services completed SAPR lessons at DEOMI in FY12. Overall, the response to both military and civilian DEOMI courses has been positive: average participant ratings of the SAPR lesson course content and effectiveness ranged from 3.1 to 3.8 out of a possible rating of 4.0 in post-course evaluations. SAPR lessons addressed a key finding by the DTF-SAMS that confusion persisted regarding the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault.[35]

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[32] Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514, "Victim advocate -Victim privilege" (2012).
[33] *DTF-SAMS Report* (2009).[33] Recommendation 20c.
[34] DoDD 1020.02, "Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity in the Department of Defense," February 2009. In accordance with DoDD 1020.02, sexual harassment falls under the purview of the Department's Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity program.
[35] *DTF-SAMS Report* (2009). Recommendation 3c.

Moving forward, DEOMI plans to integrate a 2-hour, discussion-based SAPR lesson into the Senior Executive Seminar.

In FY12, the Military Services and the National Guard Bureau employed a variety of means to help military personnel understand the reporting options available to sexual assault victims.

- The Army made reporting a key topic in all Army training, including mandatory annual unit training, and pre- and post-deployment training. Additionally, reporting was included in SHARP training at all Army installation newcomer orientations. Local commands, leaders, and soldiers throughout the Army also spread awareness of reporting options by disseminating outreach materials on installation grounds, websites, newspapers, and public service announcements (PSA).
- The Navy embarked on a heavy marketing campaign via brochures, posters, websites, and PSAs to publicize the SAPR program, including information about Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting and the DoD Safe Helpline. Navy installation websites prominently featured information describing crisis response services and reporting options.
- The Marine Corps included reporting information in all SAPR training initiatives, briefs, and promotional materials. Marine Corps installation websites, newspaper articles, and 24/7 helplines also provided information on reporting options.
- The Air Force leveraged its annual SAPR Leader Summit as an opportunity to re-emphasize the difference between Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each option. Examples of local efforts include the Pacific Air Forces' use of the local Commander's Access Channel and dorm safety bulletin boards to publicize SARC contact information and reporting options.
- The Chief of the National Guard Bureau and Directors and senior enlisted leaders of the Army and Air National Guard released PSAs publicizing the availability of the DoD Safe Helpline as a 24/7 crisis support service across the world. Additionally, each state National Guard SAPR program provided resources to Soldiers and Airmen through PSAs, billboards, and Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) events.

VICTIM CONFIDENCE IN THE MILITARY JUSTICE PROCESS

Victims' confidence in the military justice process is believed to influence their decision to report a sexual assault and ultimately participate in military justice actions. For example, of the Active Duty women who indicated on the *2012 WGRA* that they experienced USC and did not report it, 50 percent believed that nothing would be done with their report, and 43 percent heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation.

The Department's reissuance of a revised DoDD 6495.01 aimed to encourage reporting by protecting victims of sexual assault from coercion, retaliation, and reprisal in accordance with DoDD 7050.06, "Military Whistleblower Protection."[36] In addition, it expanded the categories of persons who are eligible for Restricted Reporting to include military dependents 18 years of age and older, thus enhancing available services for an important part of the DoD community.

In an April 2012 memorandum, the Secretary of Defense directed that, effective June 28, 2012, in certain sexual assault cases, the initial disposition authority under the UCMJ be elevated to commanders who possess at least special court-martial convening authority and who are in the O-6 grade (that is, colonel or Navy captain) or higher.[37] A primary focus of this action is to put sexual assault cases under the consideration of seasoned, senior commanders who are advised by legal counsel.

In FY12, the Military Services and the National Guard Bureau successfully implemented the Secretary of Defense directive to elevate disposition authority.

- The Army enhanced implementation through annual training for soldiers, professional military education for leaders, and training for judge advocates (JA) and commanders. Finalized guidance will be included in an upcoming revision to AR 600-20, Army Command Policy.
- The Navy Office of the Judge Advocate General (JAG) enhanced implementation by providing training that ensured familiarity with changes to UCMJ Article 120 and the directive's impact on the handling of sexual assault allegations.
- The Marine Corps implemented and expanded the directive to also include aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, sexual abuse of a child, and any attempts to commit those offenses, and for all other alleged offenses arising from or relating to the same incident.
- In the National Guard, the Adjutant General (O-8) holds initial disposition authority for disciplinary decisions when the matter falls outside the jurisdiction of the Army Criminal Investigative Division (CID) and the Air Force Office of Special

[36] DoDD 6495.01, "SAPR Program," January 2012. 32 CFR Part 103 Final Rule (RIN 0790-AI37).
[37] DoD Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Withholding Initial Disposition Authority Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice in Certain Sexual Assault Cases," April 20, 2012.

Investigations (AFOSI), and when civilian law enforcement declines to investigate.

The Military Services and the National Guard Bureau also worked to increase victim confidence in the military justice process by developing and maintaining resources to better investigate and address allegations of sexual assault.

- The Army maintained 21 special victim investigators and 19 special victim prosecutors at major Army installations who focused almost exclusively on sexual assault cases. In addition, staff JAs were required to appoint Victim-Witness Liaison personnel to advise victims of their crime victim rights, help them seek assistance, and prepare them for the military justice process.
- The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) initiated the NCIS Text & Web Tip Line, an anonymous tip collection system that provides Service members direct and real-time feedback. This service gives Service members a discreet, secure, and anonymous reporting option to express concerns while minimizing fear of retaliation.
- The Marine Corps published Bulletin 5813, *Detailing of Trial Counsel, Defense Counsel, and Article 32, UCMJ, Investigating Officers*, ensuring that JAs performing such functions possess the appropriate expertise to perform their duties. Additionally, NCIS conducted 389 sexual assault awareness briefings to more than 48,000 Service members and civilians as part of the NCIS Crime Reduction Campaign. Ninety-five NCIS employees, special agents, investigators, and support personnel also received advanced sexual assault investigation training, which included victim interviewing and interaction techniques.
- The Air Force Office of Special Investigations developed an eight-day advanced Sex Crimes Investigations Training Program (SCITP) and authored a new policy to improve agents' ability to investigate these types of crimes. SCITP attendees were taught the Cognitive Interview technique, which was designed to enhance victim and witness recall of crime details.
- National Guard Bureau Instruction 0400.01 established a trained sexual assault investigator in each state and created the Judge Advocate Office of Complex Investigations, which provides an investigator upon request of the state Adjutants General. Investigators attended the Army's Sexual Assault Investigators' Course to learn how to conduct sensitive and thorough investigations of sexual assault. These investigators will document the facts in sexual assaults reports when the offender is not investigated by a civilian authority and also falls outside military legal authority.

REPORTING PROCESS CHALLENGES

The DoD community continues to face several reporting process challenges. In deployed environments, sexual assault response procedures must be continually revised as forces redeploy within or depart the area. In addition, communication

difficulties within combat zones or amongst geographically dispersed units have the potential to slow response to a victim in need of support.

While the Military Services and joint bases have created guidance to address sexual assault reporting and victim support at joint bases, the Department plans to initiate an assessment of SAPR services in joint base environments in FY13.

The Military Services have also identified challenges with maintaining confidentiality of some Restricted Reports due to the occasional improper disclosure to command by first responders. The Military Services will continue educational and training efforts to ensure Service members and first responders have a clear understanding of reporting options and the exceptions to Restricted Reporting. The Military Services also identified several challenges to tracking victim services, particularly in instances when victims re-deploy, move between installations or components, transition from title 10 to title 32 status, or when cases are investigated by local civilian law enforcement. The Military Services are striving to resolve these issues by enhancing coordination prior to deployment; developing relationships with off-post agencies through the implementation of written agreements; and facilitating cross-training with local agencies, including rape crisis centers, hospitals, and law enforcement. DSAID will also improve continuity of care by facilitating the transfer of cases and standardizing data collection.

THE IMPACT OF EFFORTS TO INCREASE THE CLIMATE OF VICTIM CONFIDENCE ASSOCIATED WITH REPORTING

Underreporting of sexual assault interferes with the Department's ability to provide victims with needed care and hinders the Department in holding offenders appropriately accountable. Much remains to be done to improve reporting as DoD estimates indicate the majority of victims experiencing USC do not make a sexual assault report.

However, with the SAPR program implementation in 2005, there has been a 98 percent increase in the number of sexual assaults reported to the Department. Each year, the Department receives reports of sexual assault from both military and civilian victims. The Department responds to all reports of sexual assault, but it looks to the number of Service member victims in sexual assault reports as a key metric of program progress in *Priority 2: Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting*. Since the SAPR program was implemented, the number of Service members accounted for in reports of sexual assault has increased by 131 percent. Figure 8 illustrates the overall increase in reporting and the increase in the number of Service members accounted for in sexual assault reports since 2004.

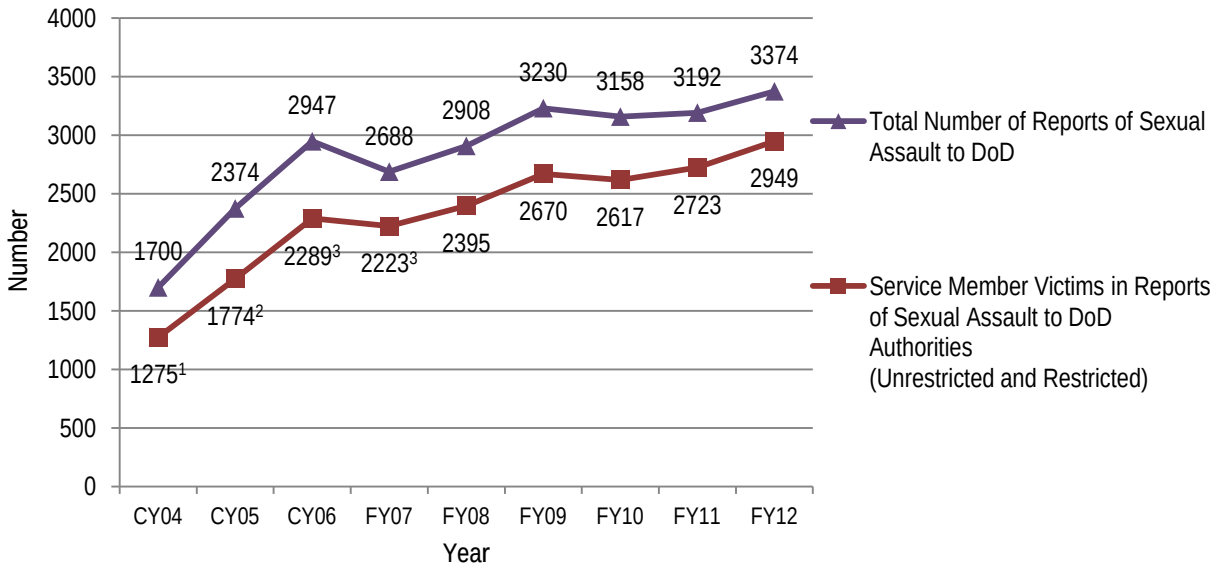


Figure 8: Reports of Sexual Assault to DoD and Number of Service Member Victims Accounted for in Sexual Assault Reports, CY04 – FY12.

Notes:

1. CY04 was prior to the implementation of Restricted Reporting. The 1,275 reports for the year are Unrestricted Reports by Service member victims only.
2. The 1,774 reports of sexual assault in CY05 contain both Unrestricted and Restricted Reports by Service member victims; however, Restricted Reporting was initiated in June 2005. Therefore CY05 has only half a year of Restricted Reports.
3. CY06 and FY07 share one quarter's worth of data (October through December 2006) because of the change from CY to FY reporting. For reporting analysis purposes, both CY06 and FY07 contain 12 months' worth of sexual assault reports.
4. The remaining victims in Reports of Sexual Assault to DoD are non-Service members (e.g., civilians, foreign nationals, etc.) who reported being sexually assaulted by a Service member.

Another metric to measure progress in *Priority 2* tracks the difference between the number of Service members who indicate experiencing USC on the *WGRA*, and the number of Service member victims in sexual assault reports. This "gap" in reporting is illustrated in Figure 9. Although reports to DoD authorities are unlikely to account for all of USC estimated to occur in a given year, it is the Department's intent to narrow this gap and reduce the underreporting of sexual assault in the military community.

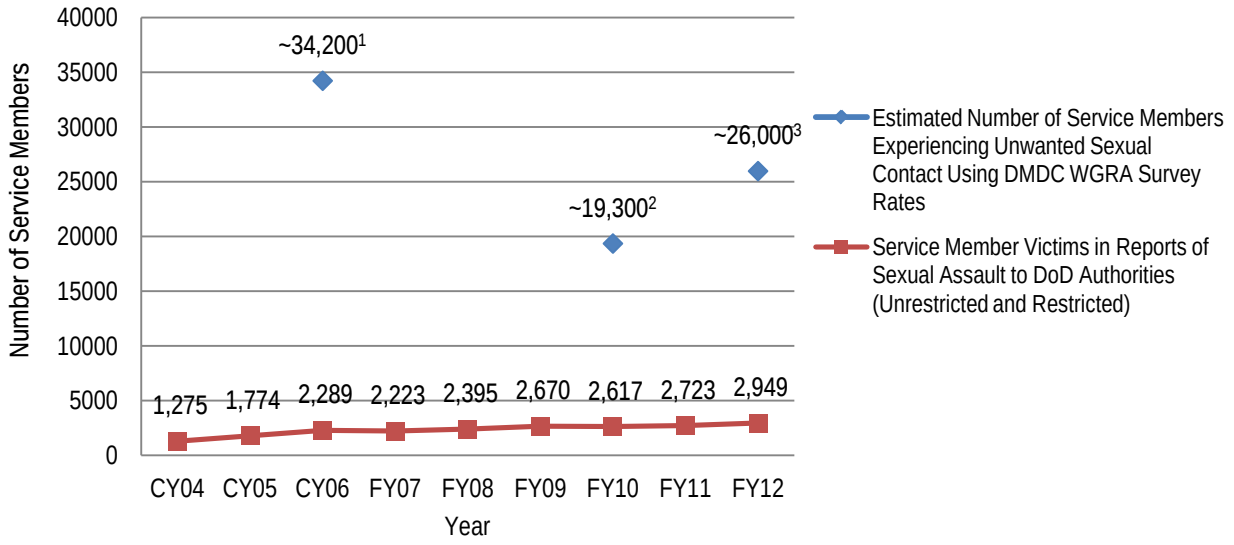


Figure 9: Service Member Victims in Reports of Sexual Assault to DoD vs. Estimates of Service Members Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact, CY04–FY12.

Notes:

1. The 2,289 Service member victims in Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault to DoD authorities in CY06 accounted for approximately 7 percent of the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced unwanted sexual contact (~34,200) that year, as calculated using data from the *2006 WGRA*.
2. The 2,617 Service member victims in Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault to DoD authorities in FY10 accounted for approximately 14 percent of the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced unwanted sexual contact (~19,300) that year, as calculated using data from the *2010 WGRA*.
3. The 2,949 Service member victims in Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault to DoD authorities in FY12 accounted for approximately 11 percent of the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced unwanted sexual contact (~26,000) that year, as calculated using data from the *2012 WGRA*.

The Department 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, the effects of the many prevention initiatives taking hold across the Department, are expected to reduce past year prevalence rates of USC, as measured by the *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 improve the military justice process are expected to increase the number of Service members who choose to make an Unrestricted or Restricted Report.

The *2012 WGRA* found that 6.1 percent of Active Duty women experienced USC in the year prior to being surveyed. Thirty-three percent of those women indicated they reported it to a military authority. The below lists the top three reasons they chose to

report:[38]

- 72 percent indicated they thought it was the right thing to do;
- 67 percent indicated they wanted to seek closure on the incident; and
- 67 percent indicated they wanted to stop the offender from hurting others.

Ninety-six percent of Active Duty women and 97 percent of Active Duty men indicated on the *2012 WGRA* they received sexual assault training in the past 12 months. Of the Active Duty members who received the training:

- 94 percent of women and men indicated the training explained the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs (for women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than the percentages in 2010);
- 92 percent of women and 93 percent of men indicated the training explained the points of contact for reporting sexual assault (for women and men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than the percentages measured in 2010); and
- 92 percent of women and 93 percent of men indicated the training explained the resources available for victims (for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than the percentage measured in 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010).

These findings indicate that the vast majority of Service members are informed of the reporting options available, and are aware of the appropriate points of contact and other victim resources in the SAPR program.

The *2012 WGRA* also found a number of indicators of the level of confidence that Active Duty members have in their unit climate:

- 91 percent of women and 94 percent of men indicated that, to a large extent, they are willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it;
- 80 percent of women and 88 percent of men indicated their leadership does well in promoting a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust;
- 73 percent of women and 85 percent of men indicated their leadership does well to create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting; and
- 70 percent of women and 83 percent of men indicated that, to a large extent, they would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals.

Despite this progress in training and climate, the *2012 WGRA* also found several indicators that Service members who experienced USC did not feel as confident about reporting:

[38] Survey results for men were not reportable.

- Of those women who experienced USC and did not report it, 47 percent indicated fear of retaliation or reprisal as the reason for not reporting, and 43 percent had heard about the negative experiences of other victims who reported their situation.[39]
- Of those women who experienced USC and did report it to a military authority:[40]
  - 31 percent indicated they experienced social retaliation only;
  - 26 percent indicated they experienced a combination of professional retaliation, social retaliation, administrative action, and/or punishments;
  - 3 percent indicated they experienced professional retaliation only; and
  - 2 percent indicated they experienced administrative action.

This data suggests that the experience of USC and the experiences of others who chose to report may negatively impact a Service member's perceptions about the consequences associated with reporting. Additional work is needed to reduce the negative consequences of reporting and to encourage more victims to come forward.

VICTIM CONFIDENCE IN REPORTING IN FY13

In FY13, the Department plans to reissue DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," requiring all SARCs and SAPR VAs to be appropriately trained on the implementation of MRE 514, "Victim-Victim Advocate Privilege." The reissuance of the Instruction will also expand the categories of individuals eligible to elect Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options. DoD SAPRO also plans to hold summits to invite victims of sexual assault to discuss their experiences with the SAPRO Director and offer recommendations for improving the reporting process.

PRIORITY 3: IMPROVE SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE

The goal of this priority is to improve the quality of the Department's response to victims of sexual assault through programs, policies, and activities that advance victim care and enhance the victim's experience with the criminal investigative and military justice processes.

POLICY AND PROGRAM ENHANCEMENTS

Policy Changes

In December 2011, the Department issued DTM 11-062, a records retention policy intended to improve the availability of documents for Service members and veterans who reported being a victim of sexual assault while serving in the Armed Forces. Specified records associated with Unrestricted Reports will be retained for 50 years. Because victims making Restricted Reports have requested a higher level of privacy,

[39] Survey results for men were not reportable.
[40] Survey results for men were not reportable.

specified Restricted Report records will be retained for at least 5 years.[41] Changes in records retention provides victims improved access to their information for use in matters with other agencies, such as with the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA).[42] In compliance with this Directive, DoD SAPRO added an upload functionality to DSAID for digital storage of the victim's Department of Defense (DD) Form 2910, Sexual Assault Reporting Preference Statement.

The Department also implemented DTM 11-063, an expedited transfer policy for victims who file an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault. The policy provides victims the option to request a transfer from their assigned command or base, or to a different location within their assigned command or base.[43] The transfer can include the victim's dependents and spouse as well. Commanders must provide a response to victims making an expedited transfer request within 72 hours. Should the victim's request be declined by their commander, the victim may appeal the request to the first general officer/flag officer in their chain of command, who must also provide a response within 72 hours of receipt. In FY12, 216 of 218 requests for expedited transfer were approved.

- The Army approved 84 of 86 requests.[44]
- The Navy approved 43 of 43 requests.
- The Marine Corps approved 34 of 34 requests.
- The Air Force approved 48 of 48 requests.
- The Army National Guard approved 5 of 5 requests; the Air National Guard approved 2 of 2 requests.

The Department further improved SAPR support services through the reissuance of a revised DoDD 6495.01, which now requires that sexual assault victims be treated as emergency cases in military treatment facilities, regardless of whether physical injuries are evident. It also requires that a victim's needs be assessed for immediate medical or mental health intervention, regardless of the victim's apparent behavior. DoD policy states that the SAPR program shall focus on the victim and provide care that is gender-responsive, culturally-competent, and recovery-oriented. The Directive also increases access to certain SAPR support services for military spouses, adult military dependents,

[41] The NDAA for FY13, enacted January 2, 2013, has since altered this provision and requires that documents associated with a Restricted Report be maintained for 50 years at the victim's request.
[42] DoD Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 11-062, "Document Retention in Cases of Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault," December 2011. Specifically, records consist of the DD Form 2910, DD Form 2911, Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Report, and investigative documentation associated with the report. Note: The policies in DTM 11-062 are now found in the DoDI 6495.02 available at http://sapr.mil/index.php/law-and-dod-policies.
[43] DoD DTM 11-063, "Expedited Transfer of Military Service Members Who File Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault," December 2011. Note: The policies in DTM 11-063 are now found in the DoDI 6495.02 available at http://sapr.mil/index.php/law-and-dod-policies.
[44] Of the two Army expedited transfer requests denied, the allegation was deemed not credible by CID in one case, and an administrative separation of the victim was in progress at the time of the assault in the other case.

DoD civilians stationed abroad, and DoD U.S. citizen contractors in combat areas, ensuring they have access to key support services regardless of location.[45]

The Military Services and National Guard Bureau began implementing the FY12 NDAA requirement to assign at least one full-time SARC and SAPR VA to each brigade or equivalent unit level.[46]

- The Army published Executive Order 221-12, *Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program Synchronization Order*, directing all Army commands to immediately appoint one full-time SARC and SAPR VA at each brigade or equivalent organization. Commands filled these positions with existing resources, pending implementation of a permanent manning solution beginning in FY13.
- The Air Force resourced a SARC for each Air Force installation. A standard core personnel document is currently in classification with Air Force Personnel Center to employ full-time SAPR VAs by October 1, 2013.
- The Navy approved the hiring of 132 full-time civilian SARCs and SAPR VAs for FY13. Nine of the newly hired SARCs will be established as Regional SARCs to streamline communication and ensure better coordination and consistency of services between Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC), regional leadership, and unit SARCs.
- The Marine Corps approved a phased hiring plan for 25 full-time civilian SARCs and 22 full-time civilian SAPR VAs for FY13.
- The National Guard Bureau resourced a full-time SARC at each Joint Force Headquarters-State, the equivalent to a brigade for title 32 National Guard personnel under The Adjutant General. Existing technician allocations will be utilized to fulfill the requirement for full-time SAPR VAs.

[45] It also fulfilled recommendations from DTF-SAMS Recommendation 22 (for DoD civilians) and the DoD IG (for U.S. citizen contractors).
[46] NDAA for FY12, P.L. 112-81, 125 Stat. 1432, Sec. 584 (2012).

DoD Safe Helpline

In April 2011, the Department launched the DoD Safe Helpline as a crisis support service for adult Service members of the DoD community who are victims of sexual assault. The DoD Safe Helpline is available 24/7 worldwide, and users can "click, call or text" for anonymous and confidential support. Safe Helpline is owned by DoD and operated through a contractual agreement by the non-profit Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN), the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organization.[47] Safe Helpline boasts a robust database of military, civilian, and veteran services available for referral. The database also contains SARC contact information for each Military Service, the National Guard, and the Coast Guard, as well as referral information for legal resources, chaplain support, healthcare services, DVA resources (benefit claims, healthcare, and National Suicide Prevention Lifeline), Military OneSource, and 1,100 civilian rape crisis affiliates. In FY12, Safe Helpline received more than 49,000 unique visitors to its website and helped more than 4,600 individuals through its online chat sessions, telephone helpline sessions, and texting referral services.[48]



Figure 10: The DoD Safe Helpline Mobile App provides on-the-go access to resources and tools to help manage the effects of sexual assault.

In FY12, DoD SAPRO required RAINN to incorporate a course on the neurobiology of trauma to provide Safe Helpline staff with skills to better understand and address the impact of sexual assault on a survivor's thoughts, behaviors, and relationships. Additionally, DoD SAPRO expanded the umbrella of services offered through the Safe Helpline. A mobile enhanced website was developed to respond to the growing population of mobile device users. The Department also collaborated with DVA and the Department of Labor to connect Transitioning Service members (TSM) who are victims of sexual assault with resources such as counseling, assistance in benefits determinations, transitions, and employment. TSMs are defined as those Service members who are within 12 months of separation or 24 months of retirement from the Armed Forces.

DoD Safe Helpline also has a Safe Helpline Mobile Application for smartphones to give members of the military community free access to resources and tools to help manage the short- and long-term effects of sexual assault (Figure 10). Users can also use the app to connect with live sexual assault response professionals via phone or anonymous

[47] Any reference to any non-federal entity is not intended to be an endorsement of that entity by DoD.
[48] Each computer IP address is counted once and the unique visits number does not represent sexual assault victims.

online chat. Furthermore, the app allows users to create a customized self-care plan that, once downloaded, may be accessed without an Internet connection.

DoD Standards for Victim Assistance

In FY12, DoD SAPRO led an initiative within the Department to develop a set of broad standards to guide all DoD victim assistance-related programs. The standards, which were developed by a working group with representation from 20 DoD offices, require personnel working within the military community to engage with crime and harassment victims, and use an approach that emphasizes ethics, competence, and a common foundation of assistance services. The standards are aligned to those published by the National Victim Assistance Standards Consortium.[49] In addition, the Under Secretary of Defense (USD) for Personnel and Readiness (P&R) approved the establishment of a Victim Assistance Leadership Council, which will monitor the implementation of the standards and provide a forum for senior DoD leaders to exchange information and collaborate on issues affecting victims.

DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program

DoD SAPRO established and implemented the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) in FY12. The D-SAACP is designed to standardize sexual assault response to victims and professionalize DoD victim advocacy. The program consists of three prongs:

- A credentialing infrastructure for SARCs and SAPR VAs;
- A framework for skill-based competencies, which identifies and organizes the core knowledge, skills, and attitudes for performing sexual assault victim advocacy; and
- The evaluation and oversight of SARC and SAPR VA training.

A primary objective of the D-SAACP is to ensure consistent preparation of SARCs and SAPR VAs. DoD SAPRO began evaluating the Military Services' SARC and SAPR VA training in FY12, with the goal to develop standardized core competencies, learning objectives, and best practices. DoD SAPRO plans to complete its evaluation and disseminate recommendations to the Military Services in FY13. Successful implementation of these components is expected to increase the consistency of training, enhance the quality of support that victims receive, and build confidence in the Department's ability to respond to sexual assault. The D-SAACP addresses a congressional mandate and is responsive to a DTF-SAMS recommendation that members of the Armed Forces who report they were sexually assaulted be afforded the assistance of a nationally certified VA.[50,51]

[49] National Victim Assistance Standards Consortium, *Standards for Victim Assistance Programs and Providers*, May 2003.
[50] *DTF-SAMS Report* (2009). Recommendation 20b.
[51] NDAA for FY12, P.L. 112-81, 125 Stat. 1433, Sec. 584 (2012).

DoD SAPRO contracted with the National Organization for Victim Assistance to aid the creation of certification standards and administer the certification process through the National Advocate Certification Program. The D-SAACP application became available to SARCs and SAPR VAs in September 2012. All SARCs and SAPR VAs must be certified by October 2013 to comply with congressional requirements; the Military Services are on track to meet this requirement.

Strengthening Military-Civilian Community Partnerships to Respond to Sexual Assault



Figure 11: Ohio National Guard members were among more than 250 community participants in the inaugural Race to Eliminate Sexual Violence 5K run in Columbus, Ohio, in April 2012.

In FY12, DoD SAPRO continued its collaborative training partnership with the DOJ Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). Phase I and II of this initiative resulted in an interactive 2-day training that better equipped civilian agencies around the country to assist military victims of sexual assault and their families. In FY12, DoD SAPRO worked with OVC on Phase III which includes providing updates to the training curriculum that reflect the newest DoD policies on sexual assault and a plan to launch four additional regional trainings, bringing the total to eight. By encouraging civilian rape crisis centers to establish partnerships with local military installations, the Department helps ensure Service members can receive assistance that considers their military-specific needs, even when they seek assistance off-base.

Survivor Summit and SARC Summit

DoD SAPRO hosted a Survivor Summit and SARC Summit in FY12. The summits were designed to assess the impact and effectiveness of the SAPR program in meeting the needs of sexual assault survivors and discuss new policy enhancements. The summits provided DoD SAPRO an invaluable opportunity to hear directly from sexual assault survivors and SARCs, whose feedback will inform improvements to SAPR services, programs, and policies.

RESPONDER TRAINING



Figure 12: Col Mary Reinwald, then-director of the Marine Corps SAPR program, provides remarks at the SARC Conference in April 2012.

In FY12, DoD SAPRO continued to support specialized training initiatives for responders to victims of sexual assault. For example, to improve skills in investigating and addressing sexual assault cases, DoD provided $1.3 million in funding for a special victims unit investigations course at the U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS), Ft Leonard Wood, Missouri. Attendance at this course was made available to JAs from the Military Services, the National Guard, the MCIOs, and the Coast Guard Investigative Service.

In FY12, each of the Military Services and National Guard continued first responder SAPR training. "First responders" include SARCs, SAPR VAs, commanders, legal counsel, law enforcement, and healthcare personnel. Below is a summary of training provided to SARCs, SAPR VAs, commanders, criminal investigators, and JAs. Additional details on the trainings conducted in FY12 can be found in the enclosed Military Service and National Guard Bureau reports.

SARCs and SAPR VAs

- The Army trained 8,495 personnel slated for duty as a SARC or SAPR VA (including Active, Guard, and Reserve) via SHARP Mobile Training Teams using the 80-hour SHARP certification curriculum.
- The Navy provided initial training to 22 new SARCs and 3,844 SAPR VAs, as well as 10 hours of refresher training to 3,020 SAPR VAs. Additionally, 4,567 Active Duty SAPR VAs were trained and qualified to operate in a deployed environment.
- The Marine Corps provided 38 new SARCs with the 40-hour victim advocacy training necessary for credentialing. 372 SAPR VAs and Unit VAs received victim advocacy or quarterly refresher training conducted by an installation SARC. Additionally, 84 SARCs were trained and qualified to operate in a deployed environment.
- The Air Force trained 70 new SARCs in a 40-hour course, and 96 SARCs received training to operate in a deployed environment. Additionally, 5,145 SAPR VAs received training, to include deployment training.

- The National Guard provided 40 hours of initial training to 79 SARCs and 799 SAPR VAs. Within the Air and Army National Guard, 170 SARCs and 38 SAPR VAs received refresher training.

Commanders

- The Army provided SHARP training to 203 brigade commanders, 593 battalion commanders, and 409 Command Sergeants Major.
- Navy SARCs trained a total of 2,058 commanders on their roles and responsibilities within the Navy's SAPR program. Additionally, 296 prospective commanding and executive officers, 180 Command Master Chiefs/Chiefs of the Boat, and 205 Flag and General Officers received SAPR training prior to assuming command or a senior leadership position.
- In the Marine Corps, over 70 commanders and 50 Sergeants Major received SAPR training in the form of Command Team SAPR Training. Additionally, 81 General Officers were trained at a SAPR General Officer Symposium and 59 senior enlisted leaders were trained on SAPR at the Sergeants Major Symposium in FY12.
- The Air Force trained 4,592 Wing, Vice Wing, and Group commanders in SAPR.
- The Air National Guard trained 794 commanders in bystander intervention.

Criminal Investigators

- All Army Criminal Investigation Command agents who investigate sexual assault allegations received refresher training developed by USAMPS. More than 1,600 military and civilian criminal investigators from across DoD were also trained at USAMPS on sexual assault investigative techniques.
- Navy SARCs trained 264 criminal investigators on their role in the Navy SAPR program. Additionally, 95 NCIS employees, special agents, investigators, and support personnel received advanced training on sexual assault investigations.
- Sixty-seven new special agents in the Marine Corps completed basic training that met DoD standards for sexual assault investigation training.
- In the Air Force, 2,046 criminal investigators received Annual Periodic Sexual Assault Investigations Training and 24 completed the Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program. Additionally, 170 criminal investigators attended the Basic Special Investigations Course and 17 attended the Advanced General Crimes Investigation Course.
- The National Guard Bureau trained 10 sexual assault investigators at the Army's Special Victims Unit Investigations course at USAMPS.

Medical Personnel

- In the Army, 188 physicians, physician assistants, and registered nurses completed the Medical Command Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner training.

- The Department of the Navy trained 27,513 medical first responders and 132 forensic examiners for both the Navy and Marine Corps.
- The Air Force provided 24,680 Air Force medics with first responder SAPR training for healthcare providers.

Judge Advocates

- The Army JAG Legal Center and School provided first responder training to 757 Army JAs, including 215 Army Reserve and 135 Army National Guard JA Officers. The Army also trained 454 trial counsel and 151 defense counsel in sexual assault issues.
- The Naval Justice School trained 178 Navy JAs on sexual assault. Examples of courses include Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault Cases, Defending Sexual Assault Cases, and Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution.
- The Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program trained 295 JAs in sexual assault investigation and prosecution. Most trial counsel attended at least two training sessions.
- In the Air Force, The Judge Advocate General's School (TJAGS) provided formal training to over 1,400 JAs and paralegals. Additionally, over 1,000 JAGs and paralegals viewed webcasts on sexual assault-related topics, and hundreds more attended training conducted at venues other than TJAGS.
- Air National Guard trained 451 JAs in bystander intervention.

Continued Education in Recovery Care

Some victims who experience a sexual assault on Active Duty do not disclose until they separate or are about to separate from service. DoD SAPRO staff regularly briefed the SAPR program to incoming Wounded Warrior Care and Transition Policy Recovery Care Coordinators and Veteran Affairs Military Sexual Trauma Coordinators. This training arrangement increases the Coordinators' awareness of SAPR resources.

DoD SAPRO also continued to educate deploying mental health providers and chaplains through the Center for Deployment Psychology (CDP) at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland. For the past 4 years, CDP has invited DoD SAPRO staff to provide instruction on working with victims and the SAPR program in a deployed environment.

THE IMPACT OF EFFORTS TO IMPROVE SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE

The Department has substantially increased and refined the training and resources of military professionals working in sexual assault response since launching the SAPR program in 2005. Each year, thousands of investigators, attorneys, healthcare providers, chaplains, commanders, SARCs, and SAPR VAs participate in specialized training on how to best engage with and care for sexual assault victims.

The *2012 WGRA* found, of the Active Duty women who indicated they reported a situation of unwanted sexual contact to a DoD authority, most were offered a variety of support services: [52]

- 82 percent were offered counseling services;
- 75 percent were offered sexual assault advocacy services;
- 71 percent were offered chaplain services;
- 65 percent were offered legal services; and
- 60 percent were offered medical or forensic services.

It should be noted that persons on Active Duty reporting a sexual assault are entitled to all of the services listed. Victims may access these services directly, without the help or recommendation of SAPR personnel. However, SARCs and SAPR VAs are taught to recommend certain services based on what they perceive are the needs of the victim. These recommendations may be reflected in the survey responses listed above.

The *2012 WGRA* also asked the respondents who reported a situation of USC to a DoD authority to rate their satisfaction with the services and reporting experience. Responses, condensed into three groups as "satisfied," "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied" and "dissatisfied," are shown for Active Duty women:[53]

- 61 percent were satisfied with the quality of sexual assault advocacy services they received, and 16 percent were dissatisfied;
- 52 percent were satisfied with the quality of counseling services they received, and 15 percent were dissatisfied;
- 49 percent were satisfied with the quality of medical care they received, and 13 percent were dissatisfied;
- 35 percent were satisfied with the reporting process overall, and 34 percent were dissatisfied;
- 33 percent were satisfied with the amount of time investigation process took/is taking, and 35 percent were dissatisfied; and
- 26 percent were satisfied with how well they were/are kept informed about the progress of their case, and 48 percent were dissatisfied.

It is the Department's goal that every victim who makes an Unrestricted Report will want to participate in the military justice process. DoD case disposition statistics indicate most victims of sexual assault who make an Unrestricted Report participate in the process. For some victims, participating in the military justice process may be too stressful or upsetting; it is important that victims make the final decision to participate. This year, commanders could not take any kind of disciplinary action against 11 percent of subjects (196 of 1,714 military subjects presented to commanders for consideration

[52] Survey results for men were not reportable.
[53] Survey results for men were not reportable.

of action) because the victim(s) in the case declined to participate in the military justice process. Figure 13 illustrates the percentage of subjects over the past 4 years for whom commanders could not take action because the victim(s) declined to participate. The Department will continue to enhance the training, capabilities, and resources of all those working with sexual assault victims such that victims who want to participate feel confident that they will be supported.

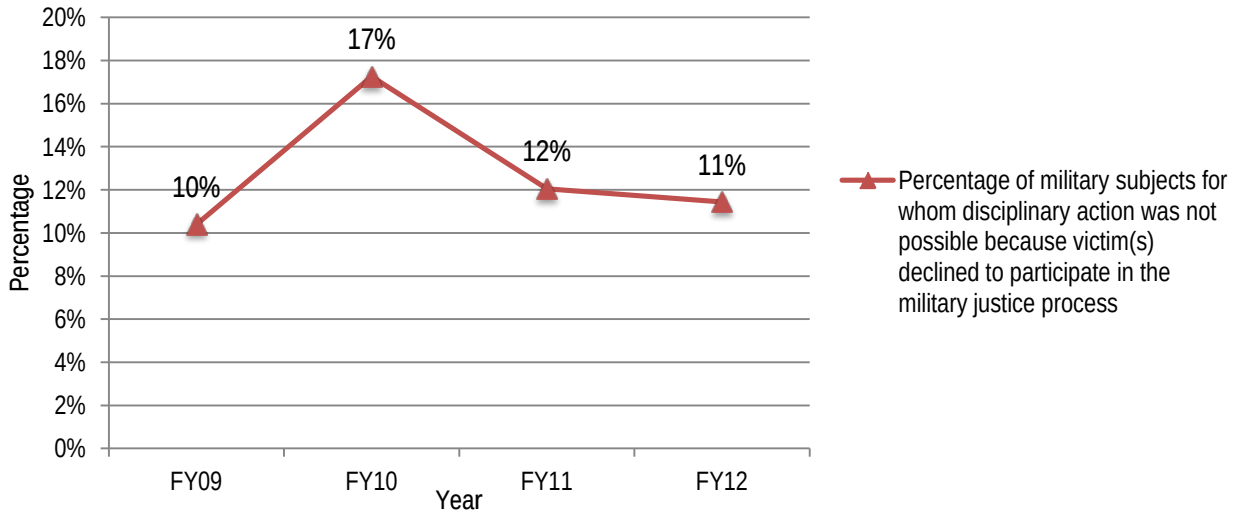


Figure 13: Percentage of military subjects for whom disciplinary action was not possible because victim(s) declined to participate in the military justice process, FY09–FY12.

Note:
It is the Department's goal that every victim who makes an Unrestricted Report will want to participate in the military justice process. However, it is important the victim makes the final decision to participate, as the process may be too stressful or upsetting for some.

SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE IN FY13

Moving forward in FY13, DoD SAPRO plans to sustain DoD Safe Helpline operations and remain responsive to the needs of sexual assault victims. One way the Department will continue to respond to survivors' needs is through the launch of *Safe HelpRoom* in the spring of 2013 to allow military sexual assault survivors to connect with one another in a moderated and secure online environment. DoD SAPRO will also fully execute the D-SAACP to meet the congressional mandate for SARC and SAPR VA certification by October 2013. The Department plans to continue its financial support of the USAMPS special victims unit investigations course; however, such action is subject to limitations on spending anticipated for FY13. To further support response improvements, the Department plans to:

- Implement policy by which victims in the Reserve Component who are sexually assaulted while on Active Duty may remain in active status to continue treatment and support, as directed by the FY13 NDAA;

- Continue to collaborate with other DoD offices, DVA, and victim assistance organizations to enhance continuity of care during the transition from military to civilian life;
- Define roles for Victim/Witness Assistance Personnel in the DoD Special Victims Capability, as directed by the FY13 NDAA;
- Implement Department policy addressing the means to retain specified records associated with Restricted Reports for 50 years, at the request of the victim; and[54,55]
- Improve SARC and SAPR VA completion of annual refresher training to ensure SARCs and VAs have a consistent understanding of the medical and mental health resources available at their respective locations, as recommended by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) report titled *DoD Has Taken Steps to Meet the Health Needs of Deployed Service Members, but Actions are Needed to Enhance Care for Sexual Assault Victims,* published January 2013.[56]

PRIORITY 4: IMPROVE SYSTEM ACCOUNTABILITY

The goal of this priority is to ensure the SAPR program functions as it was intended. DoD SAPRO serves as the Department's single point of authority, accountability, and oversight for the sexual assault program, except for legal processes provided under the UCMJ and criminal investigative matters[57]. As oversight authority for the SAPR program, DoD SAPRO focuses on improving the accountability, reliability, and sustainment of SAPR services. System accountability is achieved through standardized data collection, analysis, and reporting of case outcomes, as well as review of ongoing SAPR efforts to ensure that the desired programmatic and problem solutions are being attained.

POLICY AND PROGRAM ENHANCEMENTS

In addition to implementing the reporting process and sexual assault response improvements described earlier, the SAPR Directive reissued in January 2012 also requires the Military Services to coordinate all policy changes with the USD(P&R); align their strategic plans to the Department's SAPR Strategic Plan; and, in coordination with the USD(P&R), implement recommendations to improve the effectiveness of their policies and programs. Furthermore, the revised SAPR Directive requires that the

[54] NDAA for FY13, P.L. 112-239, Sec. 577 (2013).
[55] The FY13 NDAA requirement to retain specified records associated with Unrestricted Reports was addressed by the issuance of DTM 11-062. DoD DTM 11-062, "Document Retention in Cases of Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault," December 2011. Note: The policies in DTM 11-062 are now found in the DoDI 6495.02 available at http://sapr.mil/index.php/law-and-dod-policies.
[56] Government Accountability Office Report No.13-182 (2013). *Military Personnel: DoD Has Taken Steps to Meet the Health Needs of Deployed Service Members, but Actions are Needed to Enhance Care for Sexual Assault Victims*. Available at www.gao.gov/assets/660/651624.pdf.
[57] DoDD 6495.01, "SAPR Program," January 2012. Legal processes and criminal investigations are the responsibility of the Offices of the JAGs of the Military Departments and the DoD IG, respectively.

terms “SARC” and “SAPR VA” be used as standard terms throughout the Department to help victims identify and access SAPR program assistance.

During FY12, the Department assigned military officers to DoD SAPRO to assist with mission execution, fulfilling a DTF-SAMS recommendation and congressional mandate.[58,59]

Pre-Command and Senior Enlisted SAPR Training Evaluation

On January 18, 2012, the Secretary of Defense directed an assessment of SAPR training provided by the Military Services to officers selected for command and senior enlisted leaders.[60] DoD SAPRO led this effort with the assistance of Service representatives. The assessment team evaluated both the method of delivery and content of SAPR training to identify strengths and areas for improvement.

The evaluation team found that the Military Services had integrated SAPR training into pre-command and senior enlisted leader courses. In addition, some SAPR messages were consistently presented and bolstered by senior Service leader support. Most SAPR training featured expert instructors. The best training employed practical exercises and provided sufficient course time to apply learning. However, training varied in length and content across the Military Services.

Based on findings of the assessment, the team recommended the development of standardized core competencies, learning objectives, and supporting training materials to be used in all pre-command and senior enlisted SAPR training. The team also recommended the development of take-away tools and the use of metrics to evaluate learning and training effectiveness.

On September 25, 2012, the Secretary of Defense forwarded the team’s report and directed the Military Services and the USD(P&R) to work together to develop and implement standardized core competencies, learning objectives, and methods of objectively assessing the effectiveness of pre-command and senior enlisted SAPR training. The memorandum also directed the Military Services to implement additional changes to this training for class start dates after March 30, 2013. The goal of these changes is to enhance commanders and senior enlisted leaders’ ability to establish and support SAPR programs within their units, as required by the reissued SAPR Directive.

Data Standardization, Collection, and Reporting

DoD SAPRO worked in FY12 to enhance data reliability by continuing to standardize the definitions used for data collection. Specifically, DoD SAPRO created and refined items in the Department surveys used to measure the effectiveness of SAPR programs, the experience of victims, and Service member perceptions regarding sexual assault.

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[58] *DTF-SAMS Report* (2009). Recommendation 5c.
[59] Ike Skelton NDAA for FY11, P.L. 111-383, 124 Stat. 4432, Sec. 1611 (2011).
[60] DoD Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “Evaluation of Pre-Command Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training,” is provided in its entirety as a separate document and posted at http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/news.

As noted earlier in this report, DoD SAPRO and DMDC worked with DEOMI to develop SAPR-focused items for inclusion in the DEOCS, providing commanders with a real-time assessment of their command climate.

DoD SAPRO also continued to facilitate the standardization of case disposition definitions as they pertain to investigations of sexual assault across the Military Services. In FY12, the Department reached agreement on and codified a standardized definition of the term "substantiated," addressing a congressional mandate and fulfilling a recommendation from DTF-SAMS.[61,62] This definition is included in the IG DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," issued January 25, 2013.[63]

A substantiated report of sexual assault is an Unrestricted Report that was investigated by an MCIO, provided to the appropriate military command for consideration of action, and found to have sufficient evidence to support the command's action against the subject. Actions against the subject include court-martial charge preferral, Article 15 UCMJ punishment, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative actions that result from a report of sexual assault or other associated misconduct (for example, adultery and housebreaking).

DoD SAPRO also conducted its annual assessment of the SAPR programs at the U.S. Military Service Academies (MSA). The *Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the MSAs* is due to Congress in December, in accordance with P.L. No. 109-364, the FY07 NDAA. The Academic Program Year (APY) 2010-2011 report was provided to Congress in December 2011. One of the findings of the assessment was that the U.S. Military Academy (USMA) was not in full compliance with SAPR policies and program recommendations.

In August 2012, DoD SAPRO staff members returned to review USMA progress in complying with the recommendations made in the APY 2010-2011 Report. DoD SAPRO found that of 39 outstanding action items, 32 items had been completed and 7 were still in progress. As a result, USMA was found to be in compliance with all four SAPR program strategic priorities. SAPRO also identified several USMA actions as promising best practices for dissemination to the other MSAs.

During the remainder of FY12, DoD SAPRO developed the APY 2011-2012 report, incorporating data from the MSAs' self-assessments as well as results from the *2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* conducted by DMDC. The MSAs also provided DoD SAPRO with 6-month status updates on their implementation of past years' recommendations and items for action. The APY 2011-2012 report was delivered to Congress in December 2012.

[61] Ike Skelton NDAA for FY11, P.L.111-383, 124 Stat. 1434, Sec. 1631, (2011).
[62] *DTF-SAMS Report* (2009). Recommendation 3.
[63] DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," January 2013.

Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database

In FY12, the Department completed development and deployed DSAID, a secure, centralized case-level data system for documenting sexual assault reports and managing cases. The system is used directly by SAPR personnel in the Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, and National Guard and interfaces with the Army's Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS). Initially, the Department of the Navy planned to have the following three information systems interface with DSAID: the Sexual Assault Victim Intervention Case Management System (SAVI CMS), the Sexual Assault Incident Reporting Database (SAIRD), and the Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center (CLEOC). However, the Navy opted to interface CLEOC with DSAID and discontinue use of SAVI CMS and SAIRD in FY13. This decision improves the standardization of sexual assault data across the Department and saves time and resources by eliminating the requirement to develop or maintain interfaces for these systems.

DSAID enables the Department to meet evolving congressional reporting requirements, improve oversight of victim case management, and use standardized data to inform SAPR program improvements.[64] In support of DSAID, DoD SAPRO undertook the following actions in FY12:

- Completed all DoD and federal certification and accreditation compliance requirements;
- Activated the system for use by all the Military Services;
- Integrated data from the Air Force Investigative Information Management System and the Army SADMS; and
- Conducted 27 training sessions for the Military Services and the National Guard, for over 360 authorized users.

DoD SAPRO also initiated a Post-Implementation Review (PIR) of DSAID to answer whether the expected business outcomes and benefits of DSAID were being realized and if not, what remedies were indicated. The PIR evaluated 11 areas of DSAID functionality, including functional requirements and implementation, system performance, and stakeholder satisfaction. Although DSAID has been operational for only a short period of time, the PIR indicated no major problems. The PIR showed that 8 of the 11 evaluation areas were completed or in progress and on track. As part of the PIR, SAPRO administered an online SARC satisfaction questionnaire and conducted interviews with Service Program Managers. Based on the interviews and communications conducted during the PIR, DSAID stakeholders reported that implementation of the database had been effective, with DSAID meeting their needs in all areas. The PIR was submitted for leadership review and approval, which is expected in FY13. Moving forward, DoD SAPRO will continue to assess DSAID's functional

[64] NDAA for FY06, P.L 109-163, 119 Stat. 3282, Sec. 596 (2006).

capabilities and stakeholder satisfaction on a yearly basis to meet case management needs and identify areas for improvement.[65]

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

The Director of DoD SAPRO continued to host bi-monthly SAPR Integrated Process Team (IPT) meetings with Military Service SAPR leadership to discuss policy and program issues. Established in FY10, the SAPR IPT provides a forum for the oversight of key issues and clarification of policy matters. It also serves as an information clearinghouse and functions to refine legislation into policy and programs.

In FY12, the SAPR IPT guided the development of policies and programs to comply with legislation, including the establishment of a DoD Special Victims Capability for the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases, requirements for the dissemination of SAPR program and policy information, retention of records on disciplinary and administrative proceeding outcomes, requirements for organizational climate assessments, and additional services for Reserve and National Guard members. The SAPR IPT also acted as a forum for sharing important research and best practices from the civilian community. Information and findings from the SAPR IPT have been included in briefings to the USD(P&R) and the Secretary of Defense.

This year, the Military Services also provided individual SAPR program briefings to the SAPRO Director. These briefings highlighted Service programs and reviewed best or promising practices and initiatives.

Tracking of Oversight Recommendations

Another oversight function for DoD SAPRO was to continue to monitor the progress and completion of the remaining recommendations from DTF-SAMS, which submitted its report in December 2009 to Congress and the Secretary of Defense. The report provided 91 recommended changes to the SAPR program in 4 primary areas: strategic direction, prevention and training, response to victims, and accountability. At the end of FY12, only 19 recommendations remained open. The Military Services or the applicable DoD Component is to address these recommendations. Ten of the remaining 19 other recommendations will be closed upon the reissuance of DoDI 6495.02.

DoD SAPRO also continued to monitor the completion of the remaining SAPR program recommendations from the GAO. Since 2004, the GAO has conducted 4 assessments and provided a total of 25 recommendations pertaining to SAPR policies and programs. At the end of FY12, the Department had implemented 19 of the 25 recommendations. The remaining six are in progress, including three recommendations that pertain to sexual assault investigations and fall under the purview of the DoD IG. DoD SAPRO

[65] The Department completed the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) Defense Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process and received its Authority to Operate on March 21, 2012. DSAID received Full Deployment Decision on September 5, 2012.

continues to monitor the completion of all remaining recommendations and conduct oversight over the recommendations for which it has responsibility.

The Military Services and the National Guard Bureau also conducted oversight of their individual SAPR programs in FY12.

- The Army Criminal Investigation Command IG completed evaluations of 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. Monthly, local Sexual Assault Review Boards were identified as the primary forum to share best practices, identify lessons learned, and assess local program implementation.
- The CNIC executed oversight of the Navy SAPR program through the development of program guidance standards, trainings, and resources for victim care and support. Compliance with guidance and policy was reviewed regularly through a robust accreditation process. Monthly webinar trainings with SARCs, an annual SARC training conference, and regular SAPR updates to CNIC provided opportunities for oversight and reviews of local SAPR programs.
- The Marine Corps IG conducted regular and no-notice inspections of the Marine Corps SAPR program with the use of an extensive checklist developed by the Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR program. The HQMC SAPR program also continued monthly audits of all 24/7 sexual assault helplines.
- The Air Force Assistant Secretary chaired the SAPR Executive Steering Group (ESG) comprised of stakeholders dedicated to the eradication of sexual assault within the Air Force. The ESG convened twice in FY12, providing senior leaders an opportunity to discuss and improve the Air Force SAPR program. Moving forward, in addition to ensuring senior SAPR policy oversight, the ESG will also begin reporting to the Community Action Information Board senior leadership body to increase information sharing.
- The National Guard Bureau Manpower and Personnel SAPR Directorate provided quarterly reports to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, on state annual progress in implementing all program guidance and training. Oversight areas included data submissions on training numbers, state-conducted SAPR VA trainings, case review meetings, SAPR VA refresher training, SARC conference calls for training updates, and SARC refresher training requirements.

RESEARCH AND EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES

DoD SAPRO collaboration on DMDC surveys and focus groups in FY12 helped identify gaps, trends, and areas of concern in research and effectiveness measures. DoD SAPRO provided input into the development and refinement of such surveys as the *WGRA*, *WGRR*, *QSARC*, and *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey*. Notably, the Department moved the Active Duty and Reserve Component surveys from a 4-year

cycle to a 2-year cycle. This action complies with a DTF-SAMS recommendation for more frequent measurement in the SAPR program.[66]

Selected results from the *2012 WGRA* are detailed throughout this report. The *2012 QSARC* was fielded in July and August 2012 and responses were received from more than 280 eligible respondents. The survey was designed to assess the effectiveness of the SAPR programs within the Military Services, and assist in addressing a DTF-SAMS recommendation to review Reserve Component SAPR programs and policies to ensure compliance with DoDI 6495.02.[67] According to the *2012 QSARC*, 56 percent of SARCs indicated their duties as a SARC are a collateral duty (an additional duty to another primary duty), 25 percent indicated their SARC duties are primary, and 19 percent indicated their SARC duties are primary along with other duties. Forty percent of SARCs indicated other duties interfere with their SARC duties to a large or very large extent. Nearly all SARCs (97 percent) indicated receiving SARC training and 28 percent received additional training to help prepare them to perform SARC duties in a deployed environment. Eighty-eight percent of SARCs indicated they were well-prepared to interact with victims. Additionally, approximately two-thirds of SARCs indicated satisfaction to a large extent about the resources their SAPR program has been provided.

The DoD Family Advocacy Program (FAP) and SAPRO collaborated on the *Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Wives of Active Duty Men – Comparisons with Women in U.S. General Population, 2010*. The project was a joint effort between the CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, the National Institutes of Justice, and the Department. This CDC-conducted survey provided the Department with a reliable prevalence estimate for contact sexual violence among Active Duty women and female spouses of military men, which aligned closely to similar findings in the *2010 WGRA*.[68] Another primary finding of the survey was that the risk of lifetime and past-year contact sexual violence is the same for military women and civilian women. CDC's technical report is provided at Enclosure 5.

The Military Services conducted several research initiatives in FY12.

- The Army Research Institute conducted the Spring 2012 Sample Survey of Military Personnel to determine views from soldiers on a range of sexual assault issues. Additionally, the revised Army Command Policy required commanders to conduct the DEOCS within 30 days of assuming command, again at 6 months,

[66] *DTF-SAMS Report* (2009). Recommendation 3.
[67] *DTF-SAMS Report* (2009). Recommendation 7.
[68] The term "contact sexual violence" (CSV) is the CDC's survey term for contact sexual crimes between adults. Careful effort was made to align the definition of "contact sexual violence" with the definition of "unwanted sexual contact," the Department's survey term for the same behaviors. CSV and USC both involve intentional sexual contact that was against a person's will or occurred when the person did not or could not consent. The terms describe 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.

and annually thereafter. The DEOCS results have helped commands to identify training opportunities, create lessons learned, and determine victims' propensity to report.

- The Marine Corps collaborated with DMDC and SAPRO to survey 40,000 male marines and all female marines in the *2012 WGRA*. This larger-than-usual sample allows for greater precision in understanding the impact of sexual assault on the Marine Corps and possible areas for prevention. Additionally, the Marine Corps used the DEOCS results to measure command climate as it relates to sexual assault, identify improvements, and further inform victim care and prevention efforts.
- The Air Force Community Action Information Board reviewed the SAPR climate questions and included them in the Air Force's Unit Climate Assessment to identify positive and negative trends in SAPR programming.

THE IMPACT OF EFFORTS TO IMPROVE SYSTEM ACCOUNTABILITY

This annual report continues to integrate programmatic accomplishments, military research findings, and sexual assault report statistical data to highlight program strengths and areas for improvement. As recommended by the GAO, the Department will continue to use this report as an oversight tool to communicate progress in policy and program improvements.

SYSTEM ACCOUNTABILITY IN FY13

In FY13, DoD SAPRO will continue oversight initiatives to ensure the SAPR program works as designed. Planned for FY13:

- DSAID will receive an additional interface for communication with Navy CLEOC by the end of the second quarter of FY13. In addition, modifications to data capture and reporting of case synopses will be required to comply with new provisions in the FY13 NDAA. The Department will also field online user training for the system and continue to collaborate with the Military Services to improve and refine data capture and reporting;
- In response to the Secretary of Defense's directive, DoD SAPRO will work with the Military Services to complete development and dissemination of standardized core competencies and learning objectives for pre-command and senior enlisted SAPR training;
- The Department will continue to identify sexual assault metrics to communicate DoD and Service SAPR program progress;
- The JCS will conduct quarterly SAPR Joint Executive Council meetings designed to inform and sustain senior leader involvement, assessment, and emphasis on all aspects of the DoD SAPR program; and
- DoD SAPRO plans to begin a Reserve Component SAPR program review, examine SAPR Services at joint bases, and evaluate the effectiveness of the expedited transfer policy.

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



Figure 14: Gen Raymond Odierno, Army Chief of Staff, speaks at the 2012 Army SHARP Summit.

The goal of this priority is to ensure stakeholders are informed of the Departments' efforts to combat the crime of sexual assault in the military, and communicate long-term commitment to achieving SAPR program objectives. The Department communicates these important messages to victims, commanders and military leaders, the DoD community, advocacy groups, Congress, and the American people.

Each of the Military Services and the National Guard Bureau leveraged senior leader and commander support to impact stakeholder understanding of the SAPR program.

- The Secretary, Chief of Staff, and Sergeant Major of the Army each spoke at the 5th Annual SHARP Summit, which was aimed at senior leaders and their SHARP program personnel. The Army also developed and implemented the SHARP Communication-Engagement Plan, resulting in more than 50 legislative engagements, media interviews, and other events in the first 120 days of the plan's execution. Army leaders were an integral part of the Engagement Plan, addressing SHARP topics at both internal and public events. This effort received favorable feedback from congressional staff and advocacy groups.
- At the Chief Naval Officer's direction, during SAAM 2012, all Naval commands held unprecedented SAPR 2-hour stand-downs consisting of face-to-face discussions for all assigned members. To facilitate stand-downs, the Chief of Naval Personnel and the Center for Professional and Personal Development provided commands complete training modules, which included facilitation guides and taped interviews of Navy leaders discussing the problem of sexual violence.
- The Marine Corps held a SAPR General Officer Symposium in July 2012 and provided SAPR training at the Sergeants Major Symposium in August 2012. Additionally, SAPR messaging was incorporated into Welcome Aboard briefs conducted by commanders. Finally, SAPR 8-day briefs were implemented to

establish leadership engagement at the onset of each Unrestricted Report of sexual assault.

- In April 2012 the Air Force conducted its annual SAPR Leader Summit, where participants heard from leadership and national experts on a variety of sexual assault topics. To supplement discussions, the Air Force distributed a Wing Commander's SAPR Guide, developed by subject matter experts, current Wing Commanders, and Command Chiefs. The guide included statistics, facts, and talking points to help installation leaders speak authoritatively on the topic of sexual assault to airmen under their command.
- The National Guard held its second SAPR Leadership Summit in November 2011 to promote awareness for state senior leaders and effect culture change within each command. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau opened the Summit, and both state and wing SARCs attended along with nearly 200 state senior leaders.

STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH AND COLLABORATION

DoD SAPRO managed a proactive stakeholder communications approach to engage a broad audience in FY12. In particular, the Department worked with the Secretary of Defense, JCS, and Service leadership to enhance senior leadership involvement in SAPR programs, fostering collaboration among the Military Services and solidifying the communication of SAPR polices. The Secretary of Defense took an active role in authoring new policies, directing the evaluation of programs, and increasing awareness of the Department's commitment to combating sexual assault. The Joint Chiefs of Staff also worked to improve SAPR services by collaborating with the Military Services, DoD SAPRO, and others in the SAPR community to develop its *Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on Sexual Assault and Response*. To further the objectives of this strategic direction, the Department is developing a capstone strategy that will provide Military Service-wide ownership, solutions, and solidarity across multiple lines of effort. Integral to this approach are communications that ensure stakeholders are informed of the Department's efforts in combating the crime of sexual assault and its commitment to achieving this goal.



Figure 15: Air Force Brig Gen Andrew Mueller, Commander, 81st Training Wing, Keesler Air Force Base, with SAPR Staff and SAPR VAs at the April 2012 "Walk a Mile in Her Shoes" event in Biloxi, Mississippi.

In addition to strengthening relationships with military leadership, DoD SAPRO also participated in numerous meetings, briefings, and conferences with external stakeholders, which enabled increased education and awareness outside of the military community. The DoD SAPRO Director actively engaged with Members of Congress to inform them on SAPR initiatives, address areas of concern, identify shared goals and legislative objectives, and solicit feedback on areas for improvement and future collaboration. DoD SAPRO strives to improve congressional and general public understanding of the SAPR program and build confidence in the Armed Forces' commitment to stand by its core values; sexual assault will not be condoned, tolerated, or ignored.

The DoD SAPRO Director also participated in an extensive number of interviews with national, regional, and local media to generate awareness and explain SAPR services. The Department collaborated with a wide variety of stakeholders in FY12, to include:

- White House Council on Women and Girls;
- DOJ OVC and the Office of Violence Against Women;
- National advocacy groups;
- Veteran groups and veteran service organizations;
- U.S. Institute of Peace;
- Academic groups and subject matter experts;
- Non-profit organizations;
- United Nations;
- The government of Australia;
- Norwegian Defence Force; and
- The Peace Corps.

The Military Services and the National Guard Bureau also engaged in SAPR outreach in FY12, both on-base and in local communities.

- The Army Soldier Show, a SHARP-sponsored production featuring a wide range of popular music and stage presentations, was performed 49 times at 33 Army installations in FY12. The Army SHARP program also sponsored the Army Concert Tour for the fourth year in a row. At these events, more than 100,649 soldiers, civilians, and family members received messaging about sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention.
- Navy SARCs collaborated with 45 rape crisis centers, 55 schools, and other civilian community organizations in FY12. Other civilian-military partnerships included over 260 collaborations with law enforcement agencies and medical facilities, resulting in several written support agreements. Additionally, SARCs engaged in over 443 collaborations with fellow Navy SARCs and over 150 collaborations with other Military Service SARCs to evaluate the effectiveness of their response, coordinate programming efforts, and ensure that victim services are streamlined and address victims' needs.
- The Department of the Navy sponsored performances of "No Zebras, No Excuses," an educational stage show with content pertinent to SAPR, at the majority of Marine Corps installations. In addition, the Marine Corps Commandant's Spring 2012 Heritage Tour included stops at over 25 bases and stations and reinforced that leadership take reports of sexual assault seriously, with the hope that victims of sexual assault will be more confident to come forward.
- The Air Force partnered with a variety of local organizations, including rape crisis centers, domestic violence coalitions, hospitals, high schools, and family advocacy groups. The SAPR program at Pacific Air Forces expanded communications and outreach by means of spouse orientation briefings, radio interviews, SAPR skits, and on-base college classes about sexual assault and victim care.
- The National Guard Bureau presented information on the DoD Safe Helpline to over 1,000 stakeholders from Yellow Ribbon, family program volunteers, chaplains, and transition assistance advisors at the April 2012 Professional Development Seminar. Additionally, state-level monthly case management board meetings facilitated relationships with law enforcement subject matter experts, state Attorneys General, rape crisis centers, district attorney's offices, and others. Several of these subject matter experts participated in sexual assault prevention trainings during FY12.

COMMUNICATIONS TACTICS

In FY12, in addition to using traditional media, DoD SAPRO also leveraged integrated outreach campaigns and diverse communications channels and tools, including an online newsletter and multiple events during SAAM to educate and inform. These innovative tools allowed the Department to reach victims, care-givers, first responders, and policy advocates to advance its goals.

Outreach Campaigns

The DoD Safe Helpline integrated outreach campaign was successfully implemented through a variety of channels. Safe Helpline materials, created for SARCs, SAPR VAs, public affairs officers, and transition assistance programs included brochures, magnets, and information cards. Concurrently, DoD SAPRO participated in various promotional events, including a series of PSAs and a robust set of advertising and digital media, aimed at raising usage rates among DoD community members seeking information. For example, after Safe Helpline services were aired following an episode of the television series "Private Practice" on sexual assault in the military, website monthly usage spiked by nearly three-fold.

SAPR Source

For several years, the Department's eNewsletter – the *SAPR Source* – has been used to convey program and policy updates and SAPR events to a wide-ranging audience. In FY12, DoD SAPRO broadened the distribution of the newsletter to include key civilian and federal stakeholders. Published editions highlighted the following:

- The Army's innovative SAPR efforts, updated DoD Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) Kits, chaplain training on DoD Safe Helpline, DSAID implementation, and the *National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security* (October 2011 edition);
- The Navy's innovative SAPR efforts, policy revisions, and the MSA Report (February 2012 edition); and
- The Marine Corps' SAPR efforts, the 2012 Exceptional SARC Award Ceremony, the release of the FY11 Annual Report, and the inclusion of sexual assault questions in the DEOCS (May 2012 edition).

Sexual Assault Awareness Month

In April 2012, the Department observed SAAM. Highlighting SAAM each year gives the Department an opportunity to join a national effort to raise awareness and promote the prevention of sexual violence through special events and public education. DoD SAPRO also hosted the 2012 Exceptional SARC Awards Ceremony honoring SARCs from the Military Services, the National Guard, and the Coast Guard. Serving as guest speakers, the Director of the White House Adviser on Violence Against Women and the Deputy Director of the DVA Veterans Benefits Administration joined DoD senior leadership in recognizing individuals who demonstrated outstanding service. By publicizing the exceptional work of SARCs, the Department honored these professionals, calling attention to the comprehensive services available to victims of sexual assault.

THE IMPACT OF EFFORTS TO IMPROVE STAKEHOLDER KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF SAPR

The Department's goal is to increase stakeholder awareness and support of its SAPR programs and policies. Greater stakeholder knowledge results when the Department communicates SAPR program successes and challenges; disseminates SAPR-specific

research drawn from the military environment; and deploys transparent, informative, and timely messaging to victims, military leaders, the broader DoD community, advocacy groups, Congress, and the public through a variety of outreach channels.

Given the findings from the *2012 WGRA*, it appears the SAPR program effectively reaches the Department's key stakeholder group–Service members. The *2012 WGRA* found:

- 66 percent of women and 73 percent of men indicated that they are aware of the DoD Safe Helpline;
- 67 percent of women and 74 percent of men were aware of their installation's SAAM programs; and
- 56 percent of women and 67 percent of men were aware of DoD's sexual assault prevention-themed website (www.myduty.mil).

The Department also communicated SAPR program information to other stakeholders in a variety of venues, including congressional hearings and briefings, press interviews, PSAs, and organizational meetings. Improvements in stakeholder knowledge resulting from these activities are more difficult to assess because the information recipients are outside the Department's current measurement authority.

SAPR AWARENESS IN FY13

In FY13 DoD SAPRO will continue its outreach efforts to educate and inform key audiences, and build broader alliances to increase awareness, understanding, and inputs for the Department's SAPR efforts. In particular, DoD SAPRO will host meetings with federal partners and veteran service organizations to share best practices. The Department also plans to continue ongoing collaboration with the Military Services, Members of Congress, and other stakeholders, including the White House Council on Violence Against Women.



Figure 16: In April 2012, the Department hosted a ceremony to present six SARCs with the Exceptional SARC Award.

STATISTICAL DATA ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

BACKGROUND ON DOD SEXUAL ASSAULT DATA

What It Captures:

Reports of Sexual Assault

- The Department 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 UCMJ. When a report is listed under a crime category, 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 investigators 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 captures the Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault made to the Department during an FY that involves a military subject and/or a military victim.
- In the context of the DoD statistics that follow, an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault is an allegation by one or more victims against one or more suspects (referred to in the Department as "subjects of investigation" or "subjects") that will be referred to and investigated by an MCIO (CID, NCIS, or AFOSI).
- Data on Restricted Reports is limited, because these are reports of sexual assault made to specified parties within the Department (that is, SARC, SAPR VA, or healthcare provider) that allow the report to remain confidential and 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, only data about the victim and the offense is recorded. Subject identities are not requested or maintained by the Department.
- The Department's sexual assault reporting statistics include data about contact sexual crimes by adults against adults, as defined in Articles 120 and 125 of the UCMJ. This data does not include sexual assaults between spouses or intimate partners that fall under the purview of DoD FAP, nor does this data include sexual harassment which falls under the purview of EO. 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. Service members who are approved for early enlistment prior to age 18 are included in this category. Because the age of consent under the UCMJ is 16 years, military and civilian victims aged 16 and older who do not fall under FAP are included as well.
- The number of sexual assaults reported to DoD authorities in FY12 *does not* necessarily reflect the number of sexual assaults that occurred in FY12.
    - 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 percent) said they reported the matter to police. For the estimated 673,000 U.S. civilian college-aged women who experienced nonconsensual vaginal, oral, or anal penetration, only about 77,395 (11.5 percent) indicated they reported it to the police.[69] The definition of sexual assault used in this college sample refers to penetrating crimes only. Consequently, it captures fewer crimes than the DoD definition of sexual assault, which encompasses both penetrating and non-penetrating sexual offenses, and attempts to commit these offenses.

- This reporting behavior is mirrored in the U.S. Armed Forces. Over the past 6 years, the Department estimates that fewer than 15 percent of military sexual assault victims report the matter to a military authority.

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."

- The Department holds those Service members who have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the available evidence.
  - Legal authority for the Department is limited to Service members who are subject to the UCMJ and, therefore, its military justice jurisdiction. Except in rare circumstances, a civilian is not subject to the UCMJ for the purpose of court-martial jurisdiction or other military justice discipline. In FY12, there were no such civilians tried by a court-martial for allegedly perpetrating sexual assault.
    - Each year, the Department lacks jurisdiction over several hundred subjects in its investigations. These are the civilians, foreign nationals, and unidentified subjects who are reported to have sexually assaulted Service members.
    - Local civilian authorities in the United States and our host nations overseas hold primary responsibility for prosecuting 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.
    - 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

[69] Kilpatrick, D., Resnick, H., Ruggiero, K., Conoscenti, L., & McCauley, J. (2007). *Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study.*

UCMJ jurisdiction to prosecute the Service member. However, prosecution decisions rest with the civilian authority (that is, the military cannot take the case away). Service member prosecutions by civilian authorities are made on a case-by-case and jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis.

- A host nation's ability to prosecute a Service member is subject to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between the United States and the foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country.
- The subject's military commander is responsible for reviewing the investigation and taking appropriate action when supported by sufficient evidence.
- Commanders at all levels of responsibility do not make disposition decisions by themselves. 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 example, when the investigation fails to show sufficient evidence of an offense to prosecute or when the victim declines to participate in the justice process, a commander may be precluded from taking disciplinary action against a subject.

- In the data that follows, when more than one disposition action is involved (for example, when nonjudicial punishment is followed by an administrative discharge), subject disposition is only reported once per subject. This is done according to the most serious disciplinary action taken, which in descending order is preferral of court-martial charges, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action.

Who It Describes:

- Unrestricted and Restricted Reports capture sexual assaults committed by and against Service members. However, people outside of the U.S. Armed Forces sometimes commit sexual assault against a Service member or can be sexually assaulted by a Service member. Information describing these victims and subjects is also included in the following statistics.
- An Unrestricted Report of sexual assault can include one or more victims, one or more subjects, and one or more crimes. **Therefore, the number of reports received in a given year does not usually equal the number of victims or the number of subjects in those reports.**
- Restricted Reports, by policy, only involve one victim per reported incident.
  - No Personally Identifying Information is maintained for alleged subjects.
  - Subsequent to a change in DoD policy through the reissuance of DoDD 6495.01 in January 2012, military dependents (aged 18 and over) may now

make Restricted Reports of sexual assault. By law, the 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 the Department'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.

- Demographic information on victims and subjects is only drawn from *completed investigations* of Unrestricted Reports and from SARC records of victims in Restricted Reports.

When It Happened:

- The information in this report is drawn from sexual assault reports made to the Military Services during FY12 (October 1, 2011, to September 30, 2012).
- The data that follows is a snapshot in time. In other words, the following information describes the status of sexual assault reports, investigations, and subject dispositions on September 30, 2012 (the last day of FY12).
  - Many investigations extend across FYs. For example, it often takes several months to investigate a report of sexual assault. As a result, those investigations that were opened toward the end of the FY typically carry over to the next FY.
  - Subject dispositions can also extend across FYs. As a result, a substantial portion of dispositions are "pending" or not yet reported at the end of the year. The Department tracks these pending dispositions and requires the Military Services to report on them in subsequent years' reports.
  - Under the Department's SAPR policy, there is no time limit as to when someone can report a sexual assault to a SARC or MCIO. Consequently, in any given year, the Department may not only receive reports about incidents that occurred during the current year, but also incidents that occurred in previous years.
- Reports are also sometimes made for sexual assaults that occurred prior to a Service member's enlistment or commissioning. When this occurs, the Department 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.
- Military law has changed several times:
  - 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 acts.

How It’s Gathered:

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

Why It’s Collected:

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

OVERVIEW OF REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12

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

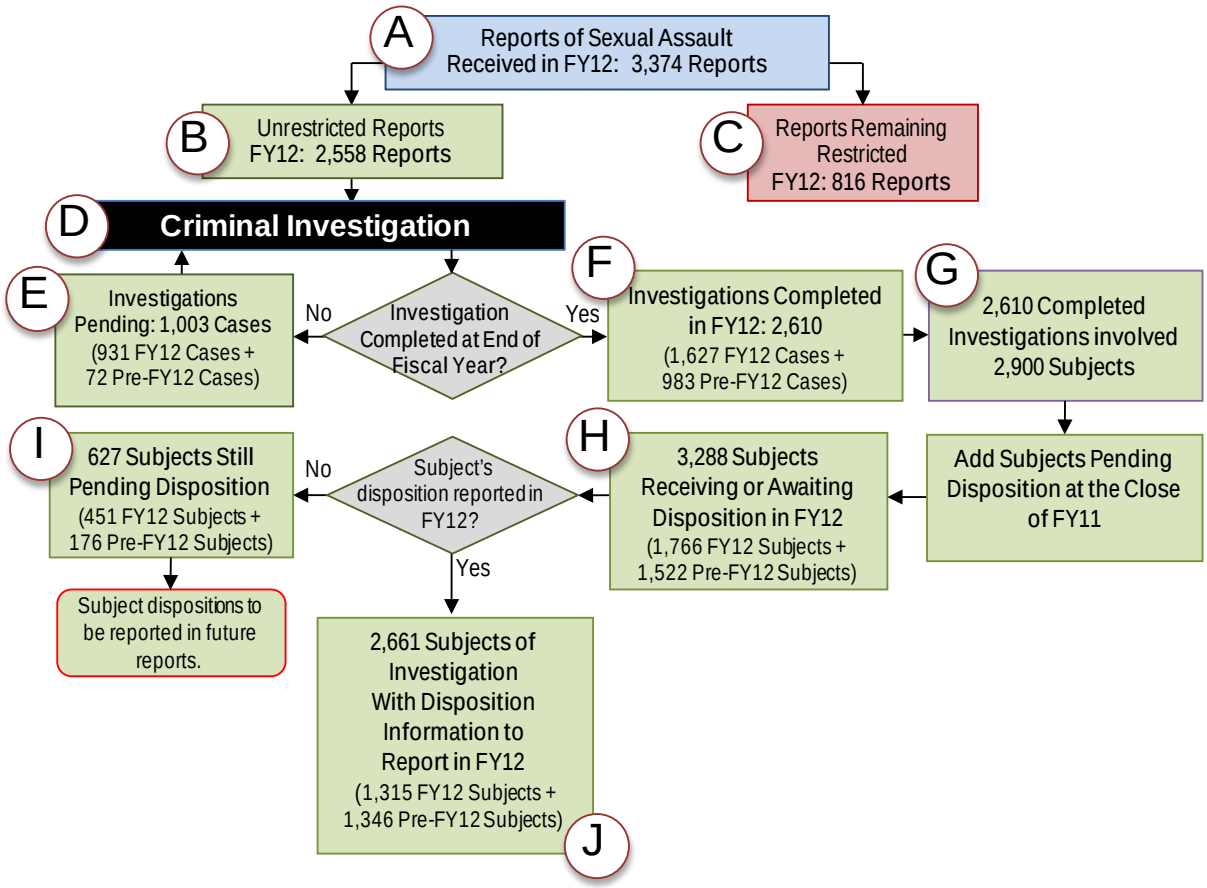


Exhibit 1: Reports of Sexual Assault and Investigations Completed in FY12

Note:
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 acts.

In FY12, the Military Services received a total of 3,374 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects, which represents a 6 percent increase from the 3,192 reports made in FY11 (**Exhibit 1, Point A,** and Exhibit 2). It should be noted that these reports may be about incidents that occurred in FY12 or in prior years.

How many sexual assault reports were made in FY12?
3,374 Reports
(2,558 Unrestricted Reports + 816 Reports Remaining Restricted)

- The Military Services received 2,558 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects, a 5 percent increase from FY11 (**Exhibit 1, Point B,** and Exhibit 2). Of these 2,558 Unrestricted Reports, 80 percent were about incidents that occurred in FY12, 19 percent were about incidents that occurred from FY08 to FY11, and less than 1 percent were about incidents occurring in FY07 and prior.
- The Military Services initially received 981 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects, a 12 percent increase from FY11. One hundred sixty-five (17 percent) of the initial Restricted Reports later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These 165 converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. There were 816 reports remaining Restricted at the end of FY12 (**Exhibit 1, Point C,** and Exhibit 2). Per the victim's request, the remaining Restricted Reports were confidential and were not investigated. No subject identities were officially recorded with Restricted Reports.

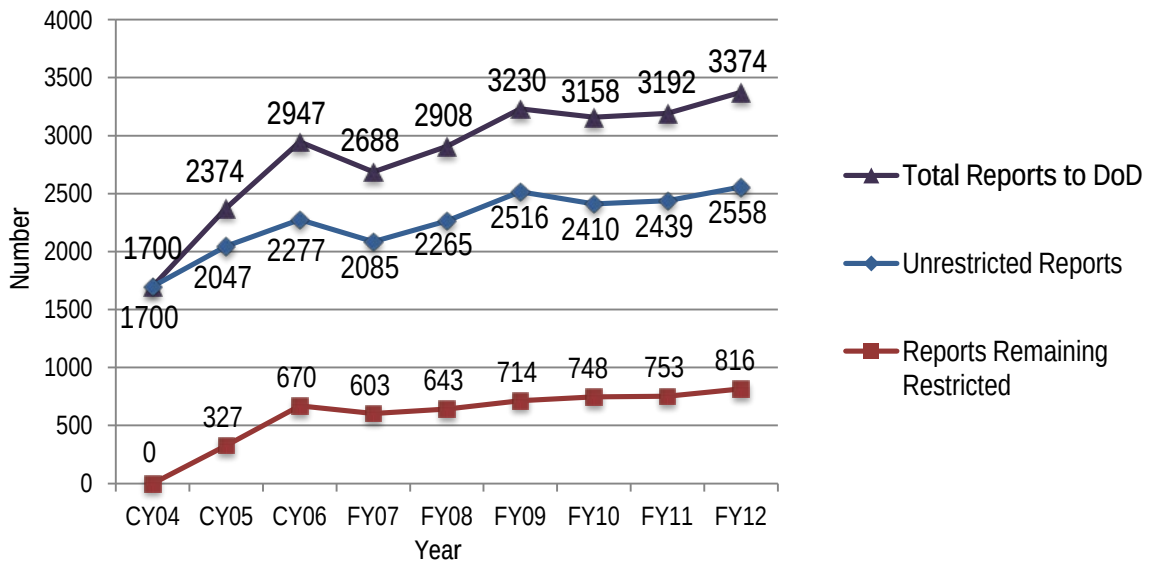


Exhibit 2: Total Reports of Sexual Assault Made to the Department — Unrestricted Reports and Restricted Reports, CY04–FY12

In the 3,374 reports received by the Department, there were a total of 3,604 victims, including 2,949 Service member victims of sexual assault (Exhibit 3). In FY12, 2,166 Service members made (2,001) or converted to (165) an Unrestricted Report; 783 Service members made and maintained Restricted Reports.

Research shows that reporting the crime is most victims' primary link to getting medical treatment and other forms of assistance.[70] The Department's SAPR policy encourages increased reporting of sexual assault, works to improve response capabilities for victims, and works with and encourages victims to willingly participate in the military justice process. Since FY07, there has been an overall upward trend in reporting behavior.

In the 3,374 reports of sexual assault made in FY12, what was the total number of victims?
3,604 total victims

Why are there more victims than reports?
An Unrestricted Report of sexual assault can include one or more victims, one or more subjects, and one or more crimes. Therefore, the number of reports received in a given year does not usually equal the number of victims or the number of subjects in those reports.

Of the 3,604 victims, how many were Service members?
2,949 Service member victims

Who were the other victims?
The remaining 655 victims were U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and others who were not on Active Duty with the U.S. Armed Forces.

Exhibit 3 demonstrates the increase in the number of Service member victims making reports of sexual assault from Calendar Year (CY) 2004 to FY12.

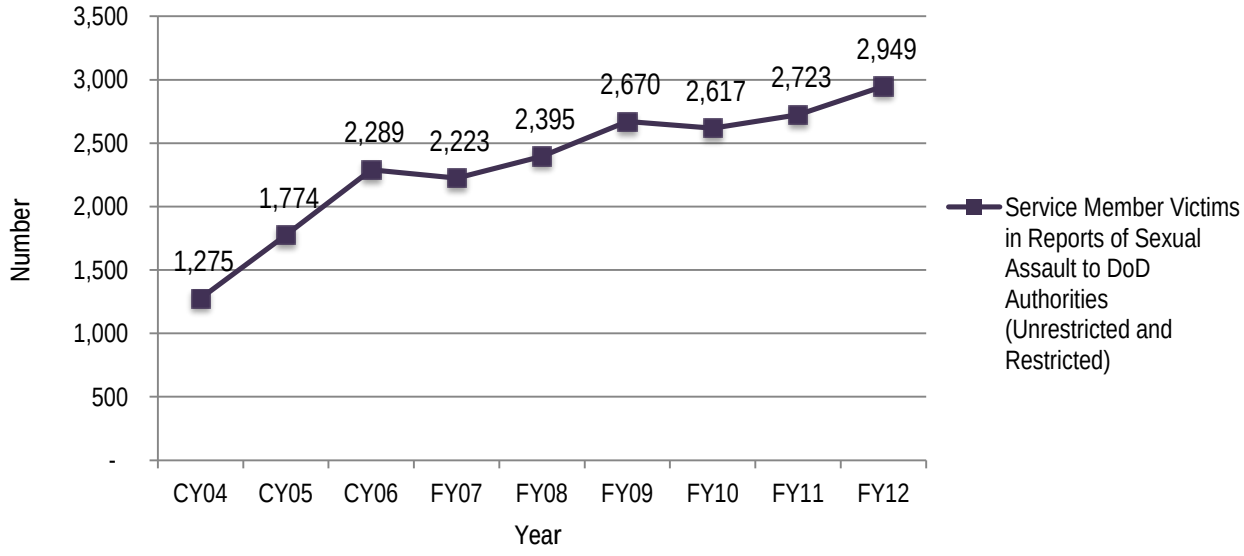


Exhibit 3: Service Member Victims in DoD Sexual Assault Reports, CY04–FY12

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

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

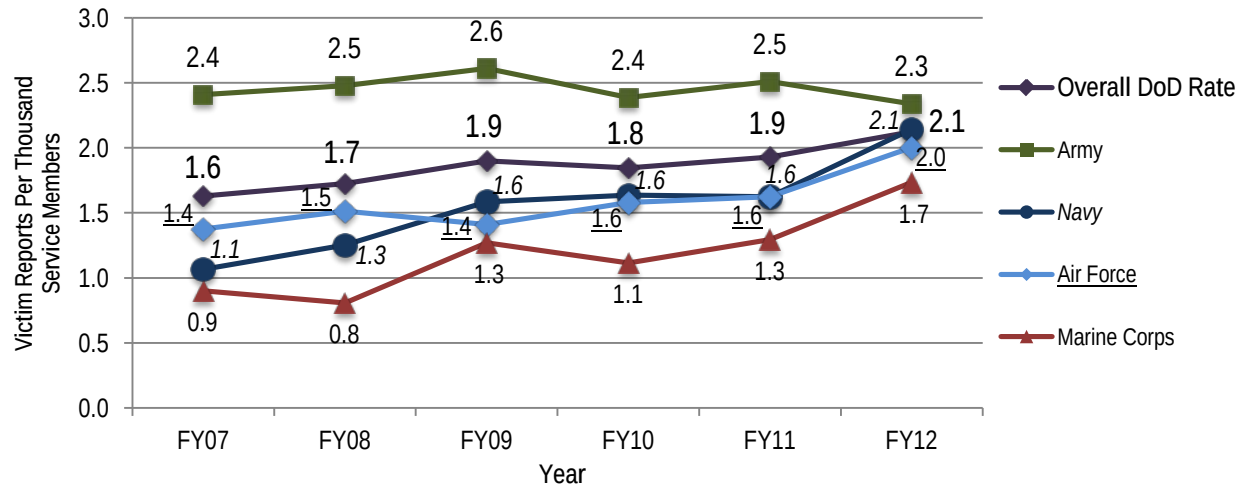


Exhibit 4: Victim Reporting Rates of Sexual Assault by Military Service, FY07–FY12

Note:
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.

FY12 Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault

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.

Data from Unrestricted Reports is collected and reported to the Department by the MCIOs. In FY12, there were 2,558 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either the subject or victim of a sexual assault (**Exhibit 1, Point B**); 1,985 (76 percent) of the 2,558 Unrestricted Reports involved Service members as victims. Because some incidents involved multiple victims, 2,166 Service member victims were involved in these 1,985 Unrestricted Reports.

Thirty-three victims made an Unrestricted Report for an incident occurring prior to their enlistment or commissioning.

Each year, the majority of sexual assault reports received by the MCIOs involve the victimization of Service members by other Service members. In FY12, 1,590 of the 2,558 Unrestricted Reports (62 percent) involved allegations of Service member-on-Service member sexual assault.

Exhibit 5 illustrates how Service members were involved in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault received in FY12.

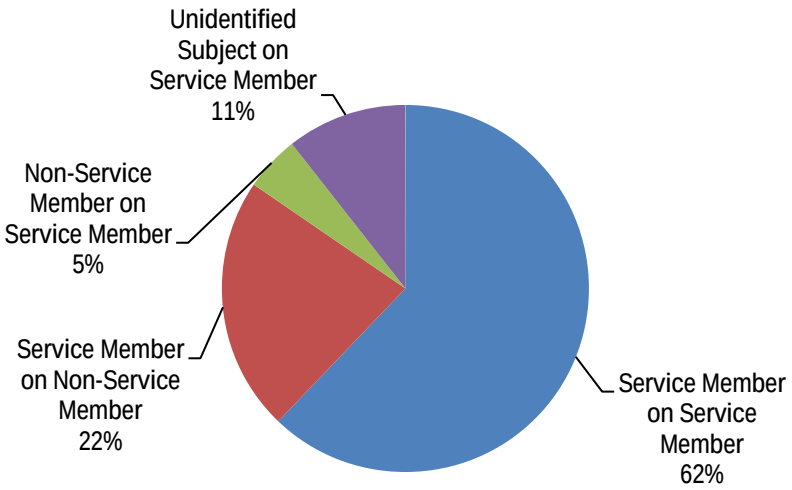


Exhibit 5: Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Service Member Involvement, FY12

Exhibit 6 illustrates how Service members have been involved in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault over the past six reporting periods.

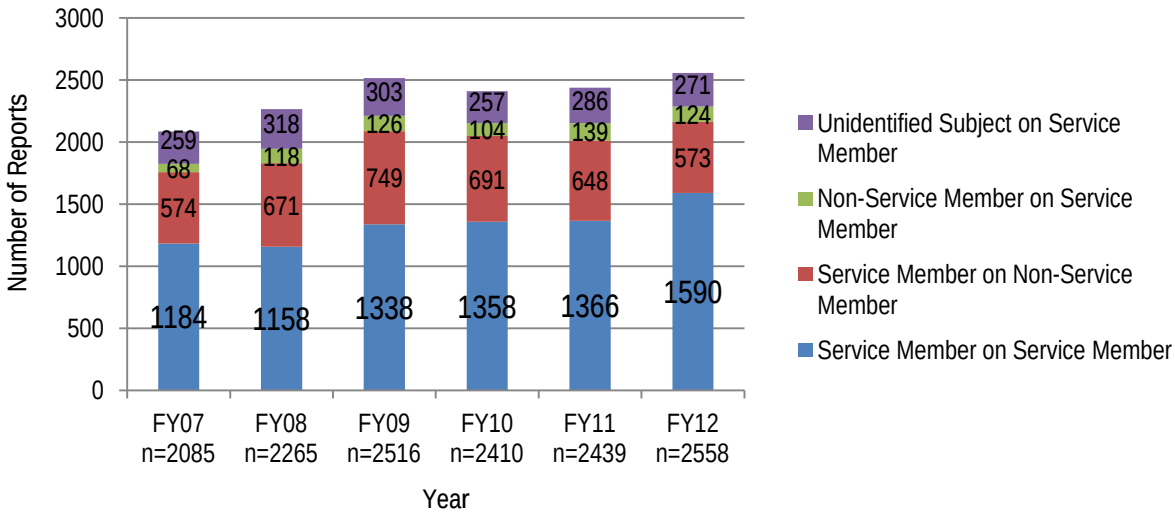


Exhibit 6: Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Service Member Involvement, FY07–FY12

Crimes Alleged in Unrestricted Reports

In the 2,558 Unrestricted Reports made to the Department in FY12, the majority of offenses alleged were in three categories: rape; aggravated sexual assault and sexual assault; and abusive and wrongful 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.

What crimes are alleged in most reports?
Most Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involve three crimes: rape, aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault, and abusive/ wrongful sexual contact.

Exhibit 7 shows the proportions of offenses as originally alleged in Unrestricted Reports in FY12.

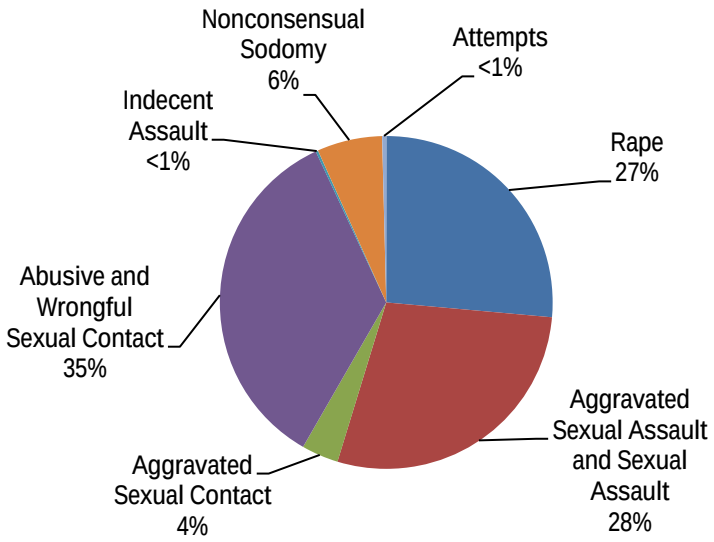


Exhibit 7: Offenses Originally Alleged in Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault, FY12

Exhibit 8 shows how the proportions of originally alleged offenses in Unrestricted Reports have remained roughly consistent since FY09.[71]

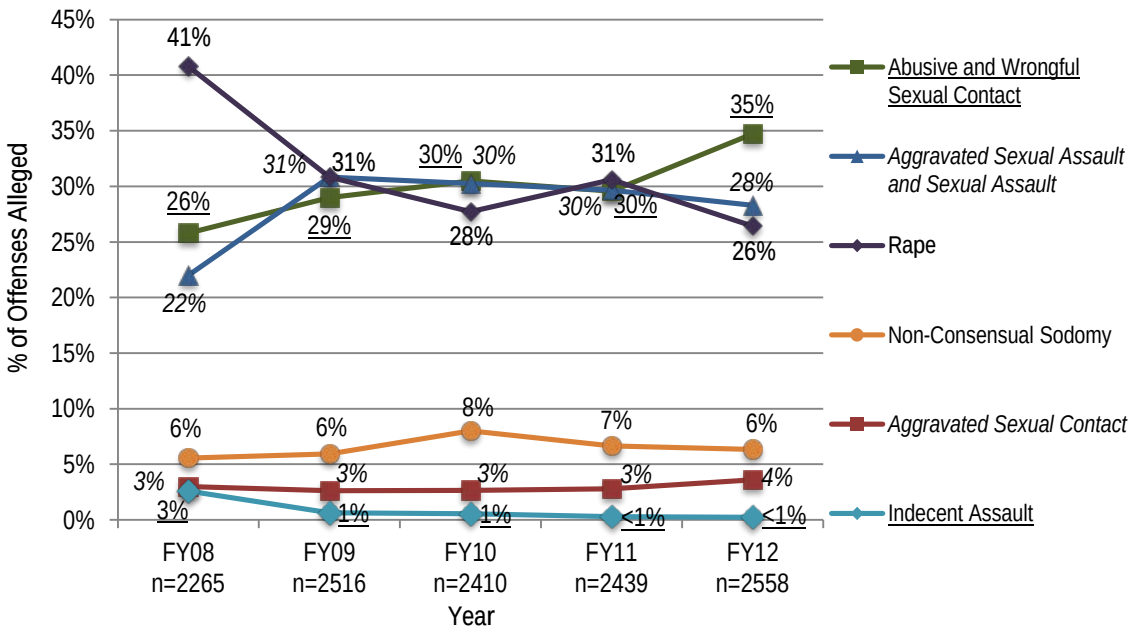


Exhibit 8: Offenses Originally Alleged in Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault, FY08–FY12

[71] The DoD 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, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), which defines some of those crimes. Prior to FY08, the UCMJ offenses that constituted "sexual assault" were: Rape (Article 120), Nonconsensual Sodomy (Article 125), Indecent Assault (Article 134), and Attempts to commit these crimes (Article 80). From FY08 to June 27, 2012, the UCMJ offenses that constituted "sexual assault" were: Rape (Article 120), Aggravated Sexual Assault (Article 120), Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120), Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120), Wrongful Sexual Contact (Article 120), Nonconsensual Sodomy (Article 125), and Attempts to commit these crimes (Article 80).
Since June 28, 2012, the UCMJ offenses that constitute "sexual assault" are: Rape (Article 120), Sexual Assault (Article 120), Aggravated Sexual Contact (Article 120), Abusive Sexual Contact (Article 120), Nonconsensual Sodomy (Article 125), and Attempts to commit these crimes (Article 80). Note: Misconduct addressed by the offense "Aggravated Sexual Assault" became "Sexual Assault." "Wrongful Sexual Contact" as a separate offense was eliminated. Misconduct previously addressed by "Wrongful Sexual Contact" is now captured by the offense "Abusive Sexual Contact." For analysis purposes and to better depict the crimes in the most current version of the UCMJ, "Aggravated Sexual Assault" and "Sexual Assault" have been combined into one category, and "Abusive Sexual Contact" and "Wrongful Sexual Contact" have been combined into one category in Exhibits 7 and 8.

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

Table 1: Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Alleged Offense and Military Status, FY12

Most Serious Offense Alleged in Report	Total Unrestricted Reports (=)	Number of Reports Involving Service Members as Victims	Number of Reports Involving Non-Service Members as Victims (+)
Rape	676	467	209
Aggravated Sexual Assault and Sexual Assault	724	573	151
Aggravated Sexual Contact	92	70	22
Abusive Sexual Contact	308	252	56
Wrongful Sexual Contact	580	478	102
Indecent Assault	6	6	0
Nonconsensual Sodomy	162	129	33
Attempts to Commit Offenses	10	10	0
Total Unrestricted Reports in FY12	**2,558**	**1,985**	**573**

Investigations of Unrestricted Reports

According to DoD policy, each Unrestricted Report requires an investigation. Consequently, there were 2,558 sexual assault investigations initiated in FY12 (**Exhibit 1, Point D**). The length of an investigation depends on a number of factors, including:

- The offense alleged;
- The location and availability of the victim, subject, and witnesses;
- The amount and kind of physical evidence gathered during the investigation; and
- The 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. Consequently, sexual assault investigations and their outcomes can span multiple reporting periods. There were 2,610 sexual assault investigations completed during FY12 (**Exhibit 1, Point F**).

Table 2 lists the number of investigations that were opened and completed in FY12, the number of investigations that were opened in *prior years* (FY11 and before) and completed in FY12, and the number of investigations opened in FY12 and prior years that were still pending completion at the end of FY12.

Table 2: Status of Investigations of Sexual Assault in FY12

	Total	= Investigations Opened in FY12	+ Investigations Opened Prior to FY12
MCIO Investigations of Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault Opened or Ongoing in FY12	3,613	2,558	1,055
Investigations Completed as of September 30, 2012 (involving one or more subjects)	**2,610**	**1,627**	**983**
Investigations Still Pending as of September 30, 2012	*1,003*	*931*	*72*

- By the end of FY12, the MCIOs completed 2,610 sexual assault investigations. Of these 2,610 investigations, 1,627 investigations were open and completed during FY12. The other 983 investigations completed in FY12 were opened in years prior to FY12 (**Exhibit 1, Point F**).
- The outcomes of the remaining 931 sexual assault investigations opened in FY12 but not completed by September 30, 2012, join 72 investigations from FY11 and prior years still pending completion. The outcomes of these 1,003 investigations will be documented in future reports (**Exhibit 1, Point E**).

Sexual Assault Subject Dispositions in FY12

Congress requires the Department to report on the dispositions (outcomes) of the sexual assault allegations made against Service members. At the end of FY11, there were 388 subjects whose investigations were complete, but disposition had not yet been reported to the Department. Taken with the 2,900 subjects from the investigations completed in FY12 (**Exhibit 1, Point G**), there were 3,288 subjects receiving or waiting for a disposition for the allegations against them at the close of FY12 (**Exhibit 1, Point H**).

The goals of a criminal investigation are to identify what crimes have been committed, who has been victimized, and who may be held accountable for the crime. The Department 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, the Department's sexual assault data represents a 12-month snapshot in time. Consequently, at the end of FY12, 627 of the 3,288 subject dispositions were still in progress and will be reported in forthcoming years' reports (**Exhibit 1, Point I**).

The 2,661 subjects in DoD investigations for whom dispositions were reported in FY12 included Service members, U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and subjects that could not be identified (**Exhibits 1 and 9, Point J)**.

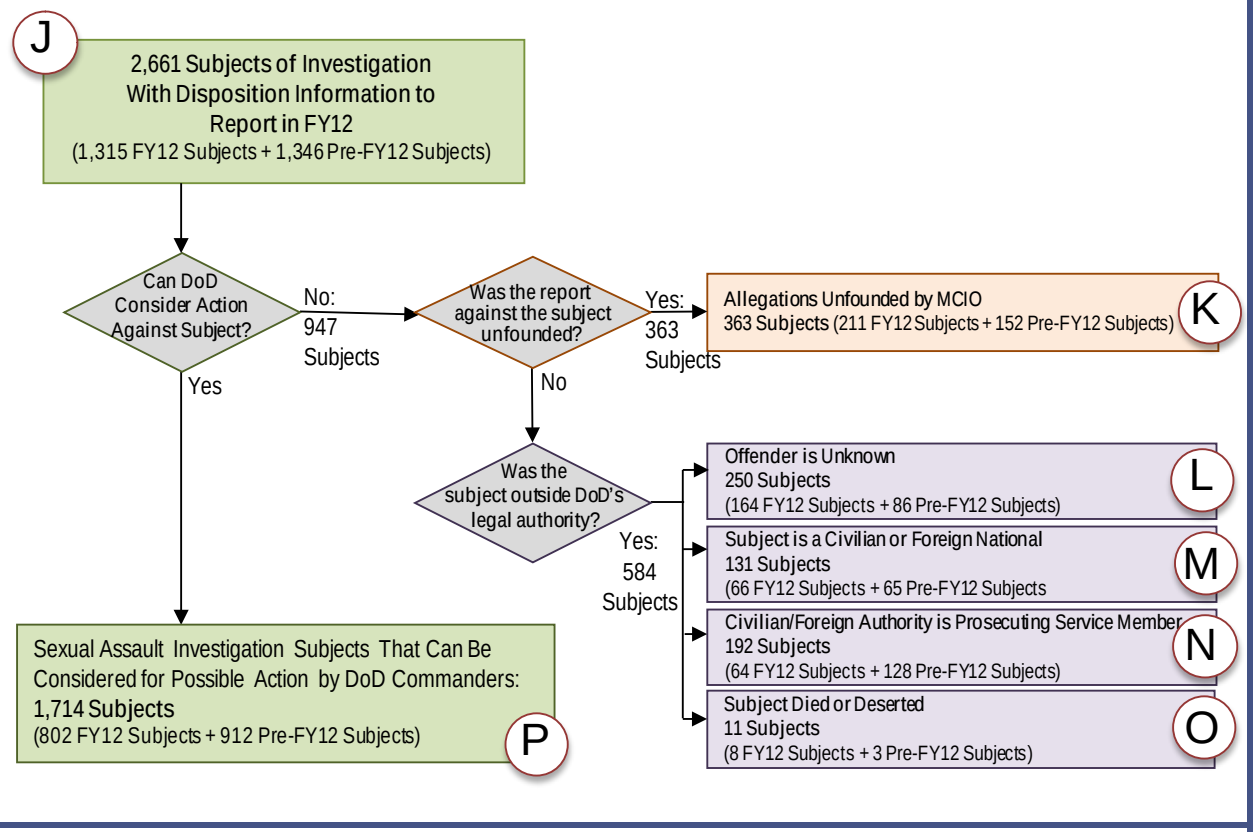


Exhibit 9: FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Legal Authority

Can the Department take action against everyone it investigates?

No. In FY12, the Department could not take action against 947 subjects because they were outside the Department's legal authority, they could not be identified, or the allegations of sexual assault against them were unfounded.

A chief difference between the civilian and military legal systems is that in the civilian system, a prosecuting attorney may review the evidence and, if appropriate, file charges against all identified suspects within the attorney's area of legal authority. **However, for the vast majority of cases in the military justice system, commanders are limited to taking legal or disciplinary action against only those Service members who are subject to the UCMJ.** Each year, the Department lacks jurisdiction over several hundred subjects in its sexual assault investigations. In FY12, the Department could not consider taking action against 947 subjects because the allegations of sexual assault against them were unfounded or because they were outside the Department's legal authority (for example, they could not be identified, they were civilian or foreign nationals, they were being prosecuted by a civilian or foreign authority, or they had died or deserted).

When an MCIO makes a determination that available evidence indicates the individual accused of sexual assault did not commit the offense, or the offense was improperly

reported or recorded as a sexual assault, the allegations against the subject are considered to be unfounded. As a result, no action is taken against the accused.

- Allegations against 363 subjects were unfounded (false or baseless) by an MCIO during FY12 (**Exhibit 9, Point K**).

The Department's legal authority extends only to those persons subject to the UCMJ. As a result, 584 subjects of DoD investigations fell outside its authority for disciplinary action:

- There were 250 subjects who remained unidentified despite a criminal investigation (**Exhibit 9, Point L**).
- The Department could not take action against 131 civilians or foreign nationals because they were not subject to military law (**Exhibit 9, Point M**).
- A civilian authority or foreign government asserted its authority over 192 Service members (**Exhibit 9, Point N**).
- Eleven subjects died or deserted before disciplinary action could be taken against them (**Exhibit 9, Point O**).

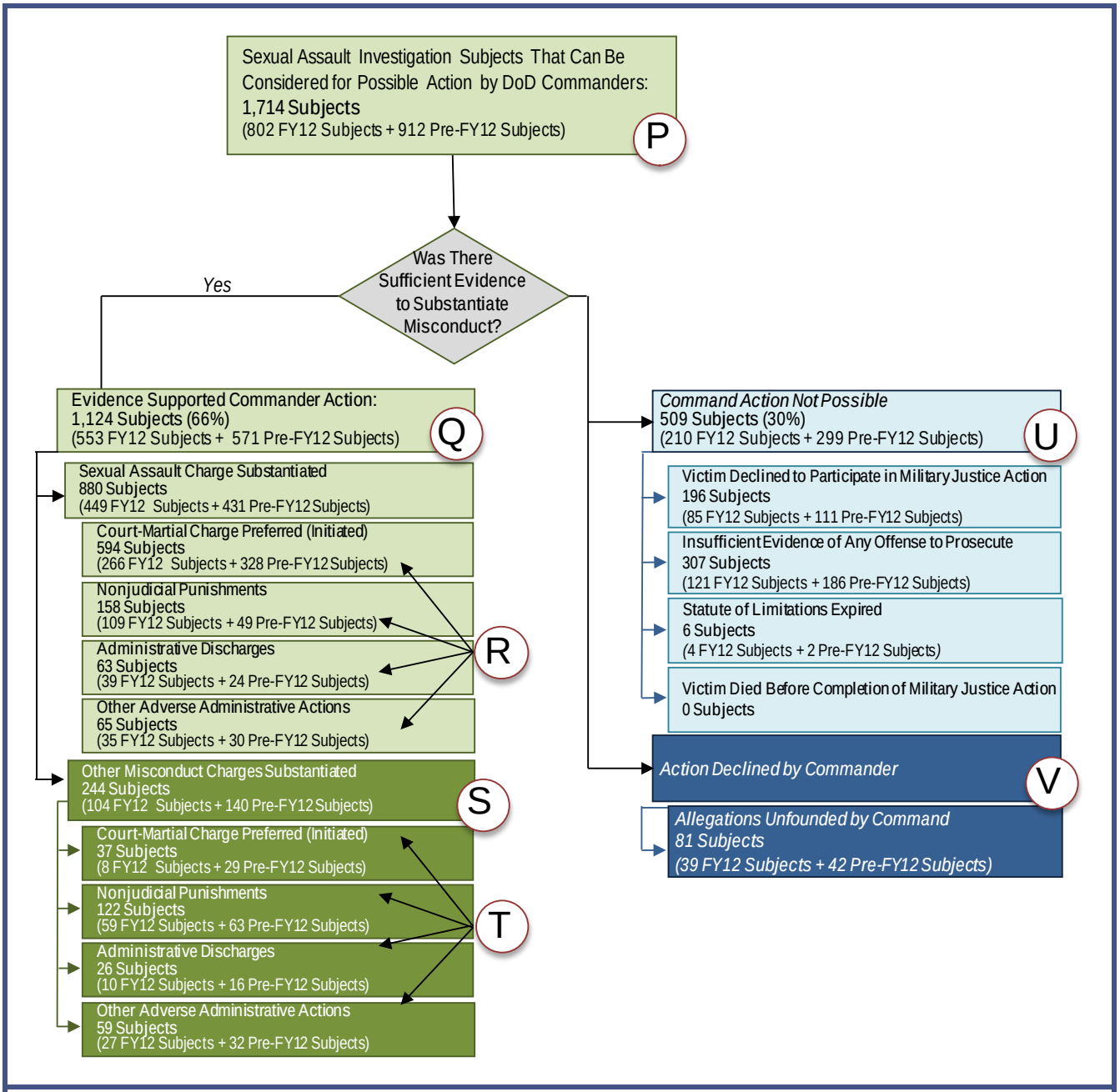


Exhibit 10: Dispositions of Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority, FY12

Military Subjects Considered for Disciplinary Action

In FY12, 1,714 subjects investigated for sexual assault were Service members under the authority of the Department (**Exhibit 10, Point P,** and Table 3). However, legal factors sometimes prevent disciplinary action from being taken against some subjects. For example, commanders were unable to take disciplinary action against 509 of these military subjects because there was insufficient evidence of an offense to prosecute, the victim declined to participate in the military justice process, or the statute of limitations had expired (**Exhibit 10, Point U**). In addition, commanders declined to take action

against 81 military subjects because, after a review of the facts of the case with a military attorney, they determined the allegations against those subjects were false or baseless (unfounded) (**Exhibit 10, Point V**).

Table 3: Military Subject Dispositions in FY12

Subject Disposition Category	Military Subject Dispositions Reported in FY12 (=)	Subjects in Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12	Subjects in Investigations Opened Prior to FY12 and Closed in FY12 (+)
Military Subjects in Sexual Assault Cases Reviewed for Possible Disciplinary Action	**1,714**	**802**	**912**
Evidence-Supported Commander Action	**1,124**	**553**	**571**
Sexual Assault Offense Action	**880**	**449**	**431**
Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	*594*	*266*	*328*
Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)	*158*	*109*	*49*
Administrative Discharge	*63*	*39*	*24*
Other Adverse Administrative Action	*65*	*35*	*30*
Evidence Only Supported Action on a Non-sexual Assault Offense	**244**	**104**	**140**
Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	*37*	*8*	*29*
Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)	*122*	*59*	*63*
Administrative Discharge	*26*	*10*	*16*
Other Adverse Administrative Action	*59*	*27*	*32*
Commander Declined Action	**81**	**39**	**42**
Unfounded by Command	*81*	*39*	*42*
Commander Action Precluded	**509**	**210**	**299**
Victim Died	*0*	*0*	*0*
Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action	*196*	*85*	*111*
Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute	*307*	*121*	*186*
Statute of Limitations Expired	*6*	*4*	*2*

For 1,124 military subjects, commanders had sufficient evidence and the legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for a sexual assault offense or other misconduct (**Exhibit 10, Point Q**). When more than one disposition action has been involved, subject disposition is only reported once per subject. This is done according to the most serious disciplinary action taken, which in descending order is preferral of court-martial charges, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action.

The following represents the command actions taken for the 880 subjects for whom it was determined a sexual assault offense warranted discipline: 68 percent

What percentage of Service member subjects who received disciplinary action for sexual assault had court-martial charges preferred against them in FY12?

68%

The proportion of military subjects against whom court-martial charges were preferred for a sexual assault offense. In FY07, 30% of subjects had charges preferred against them.

(594 subjects) had courts-martial charges preferred (initiated) against them, 18 percent (158 subjects) were entered into proceedings for nonjudicial punishment under Article 15 of the UCMJ, and 15 percent (128 subjects) received a discharge or another adverse administrative action (**Exhibit 10, Point R**).

For 244 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 (**Exhibit 10, Point S**). Of these 244 military subjects for whom probable cause existed only for a nonsexual assault offense: 15 percent (37 subjects) had court-martial charges preferred against them, 50 percent (122 subjects) were entered into proceedings for nonjudicial punishment, and 35 percent (85 subjects) received some form of adverse administrative action or discharge (**Exhibit 10, Point T**).

Military Justice

The information that follows describes what happens once a military subject's commander has found that there is sufficient evidence to take disciplinary action. Exhibit 11 shows that, from FY07 to FY12, commanders' preferral of court-martial charges against military subjects for sexual assault offenses increased from 30 percent of subjects in FY07 to 68 percent of subjects in FY12. During the same period, reliance upon nonjudicial punishment, other adverse administrative actions, and administrative discharges decreased substantially.

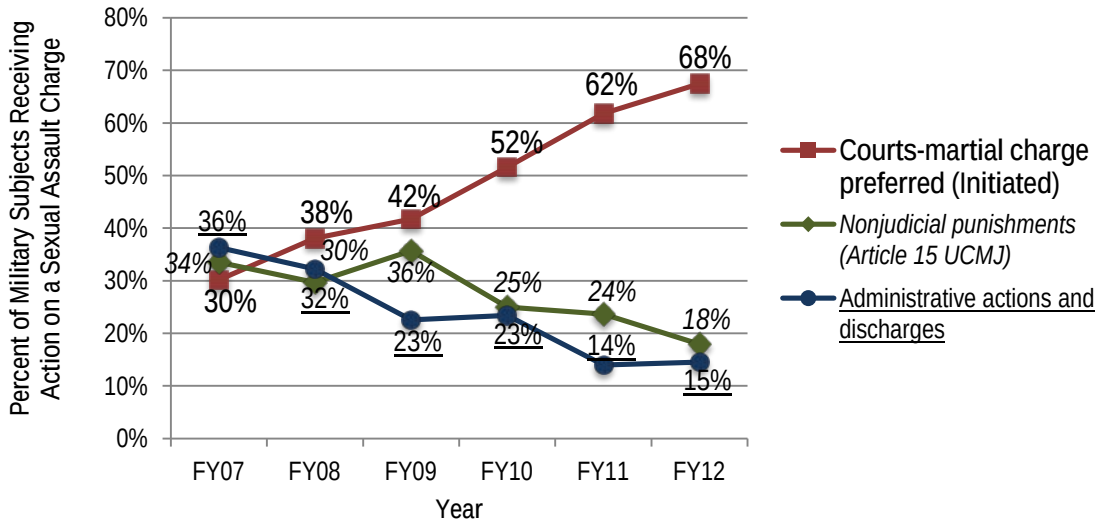


Exhibit 11: Breakdown of disciplinary actions taken against subjects for sexual assault offenses, FY07–12

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

Courts-Martial for a Sexual Assault Offense

As noted previously, of the 880 military subjects against whom disciplinary action was initiated for a sexual assault offense, 594 had court-martial charges preferred against them (**Exhibit 10, Point R**). Exhibit 12 illustrates what happened to these subjects after their commanders preferred court-martial charges. The dispositions and the sentences imposed by courts-martial are for those subjects with at least one sexual assault charge adjudicated in FY12. Of the 594 subjects who had court-martial charges preferred against them in FY12, 460 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 FY12, and what kind of punishment did they receive?
79% of Service members tried for a sexual assault offense were convicted of at least one charge at trial.
Most subjects received four kinds of punishment: Confinement, a Fine or Forfeiture of Pay, Reduction in Rank, and a Punitive Discharge or Dismissal.

- Court-martial charges were dismissed against 88 subjects. However, commanders used evidence gathered during the sexual assault investigations to take nonjudicial punishment against 16 of the 88 subjects. Most of the 16 subjects who received nonjudicial punishment were adjudged three categories of punishment: reductions in rank, fines or forfeitures, and restrictions on liberty.
- Seventy subjects were granted a resignation or were discharged instead of court-martial.
- Of the 302 subjects whose cases proceeded to trial: 238 subjects (79 percent) were convicted, and 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.
- Sixty-four subjects (21 percent) were acquitted.

Resignations and discharges in lieu of court-martial are granted by the Department in certain circumstances. These separation actions may only occur after court-martial charges have been 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 courts-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 FY12, 62 of 66 enlisted members who received a discharge in lieu of court-marital were separated Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC), the lowest characterization of discharge possible administratively (two subjects received General discharges, and information was not available for the other two). 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 the Department and DVA. Military Service policies direct that those Service members convicted on a sexual assault charge who do not receive a punitive discharge at court-martial should be processed for administrative discharge. This requirement for administrative separation processing was codified in the NDAA for FY13.

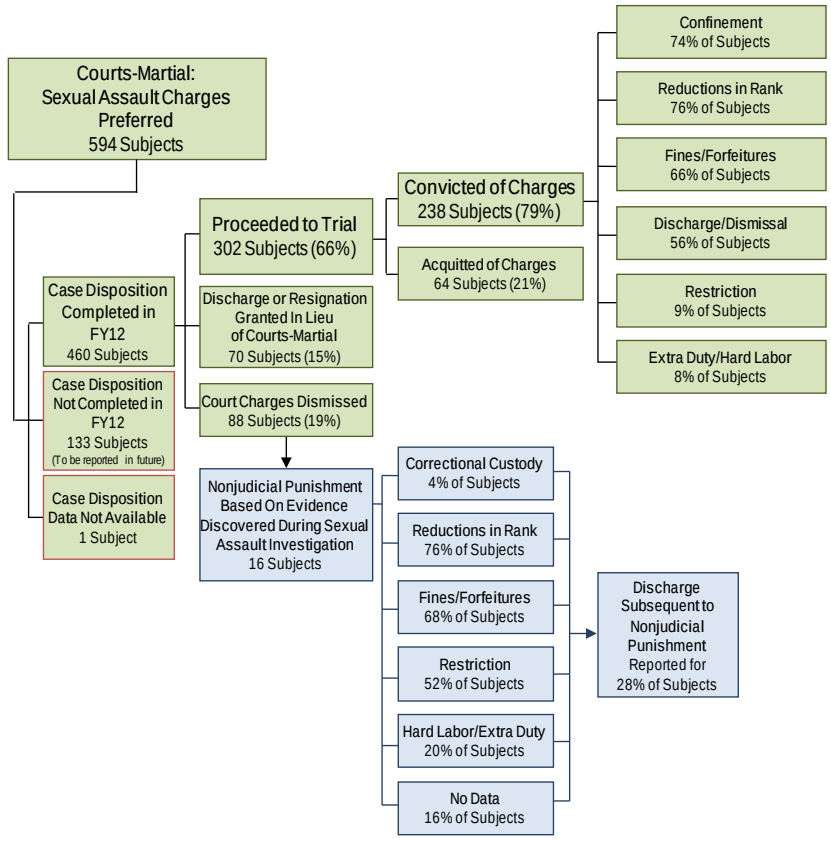


Exhibit 12: Dispositions of Subjects Against Whom Sexual Assault Courts-Martial Charges Were Preferred, FY12

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that 594 subjects of sexual assault investigations had court-martial charges preferred against them for a sexual assault offense.
2. Of the 594 subjects who had court-martial charges preferred against them, 133 subjects were still pending court action at the end of FY12. Disposition data was not available for 1 subject.
3. Of the 460 subjects whose courts-martial were completed and reported in FY12, 302 subjects proceeded to trial, 70 subjects were granted a discharge or resignation in lieu of court-martial, and 88 subjects had court-martial charges dismissed.
4. 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 88 subjects with dismissed charges, commanders imposed nonjudicial punishment on 16 subjects. Most of these 16 subjects received three kinds of punishment: a rank reduction, a fine or forfeiture of pay, and restriction of their liberty for a period of time.
5. Of the 302 subjects whose cases proceeded to trial, 238 (79%) were convicted. Conviction by courts-martial may result in a combination of punishments. Consequently, convicted Service members could be adjudged one or more of the punishments listed. However, in most cases, they received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, a reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture of pay, and a punitive discharge (bad conduct discharge or dishonorable discharge). Service policy in FY12 directed or strongly recommended mandatory processing for administrative separation for those convicted Service members not receiving a punitive discharge. FY13 NDAA now requires mandatory administrative separation processing for all Service members convicted of a sexual assault offense.

Nonjudicial Punishment

Nonjudicial punishment is administered in accordance with Article 15 of the UCMJ and empowers commanding officers to impose penalties on Service members when there is sufficient evidence of a minor offense under the UCMJ. Nonjudicial punishment allows commanders to address some types of sexual assault and other misconduct by Service members that may not warrant prosecution in a military or civilian court. With nonjudicial punishment a commander can take a variety of corrective actions, including demotions, fines, and restrictions on liberty. Nonjudicial punishment 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 nonjudicial punishment by the commander.

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

No.

Only 18% of subjects who received disciplinary action for a sexual assault crime received nonjudicial punishment in FY12. Most subjects (68%) had court-martial charges preferred against them.

Of the 880 military subjects who received disciplinary action on a sexual assault offense, 158 received nonjudicial punishment **(Exhibit 10, Point R)**. Exhibit 13 denotes the outcomes of nonjudicial punishment actions taken against subjects on a sexual assault charge in FY12. Of the 154 subjects whose nonjudicial punishments were completed in FY12, 93 percent of subjects were found guilty by the commander and received punishment. Only one of the administered nonjudicial punishments was for a penetrating sex offense (nonconsensual sodomy). Most subjects who received nonjudicial punishment received at least four kinds of punishment: reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture of pay, restriction of their liberty for a period of time, and extra duty or hard labor. Available Military Service data indicated that for two subjects (1 percent of those punished) the nonjudicial punishment served as grounds for a subsequent administrative discharge. However, the actual number of discharges may have been higher, as all related discharge actions may not have been completed in the current FY.

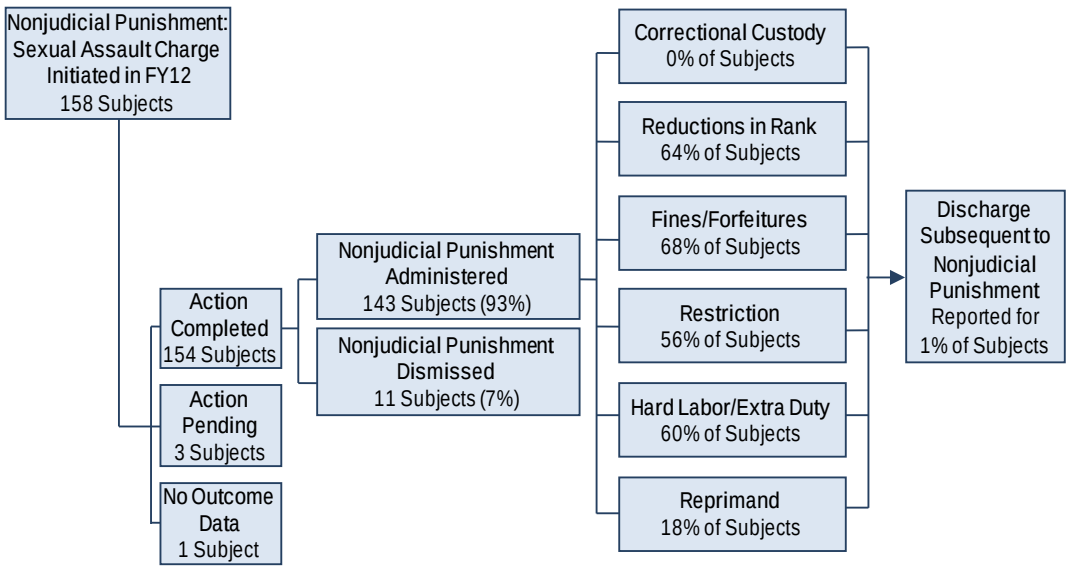


Exhibit 13: Dispositions of Subjects Receiving Nonjudicial Punishment, FY12

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that 158 subjects of sexual assault investigations disposed in FY12 were considered for nonjudicial punishment.
2. Of the 158 subjects considered for nonjudicial punishment, 3 subjects were still pending action at the end of FY12. Nonjudicial punishment outcome data was not available for 1 subject.
3. Of the 154 subjects whose nonjudicial punishments were completed in FY12, 143 subjects (93%) were found guilty by the commander and issued punishment. The remaining 11 subjects (7%) were found not guilty.
4. Nonjudicial punishment may result in a combination of penalties. Consequently, Service members found guilty can be administered one or more kinds of punishments. However, for most of the cases, convicted Service members received at least four kinds of punishment: a reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture of pay, a restriction on their liberty for a period of time, and hard labor or extra duty.
5. For two subjects (1% of those punished), the nonjudicial punishment contributed to the rationale supporting an administrative discharge.

Administrative Discharges and Adverse Administrative Actions

Commanders administratively discharged 63 subjects investigated for a sexual assault offense in FY12 (**Exhibit 10, Point R**). There are three types of administrative discharges: Honorable, General, and UOTHC. General and UOTHC discharges may limit those discharged from receiving full entitlements and benefits from DVA. Most of these 63 subjects received either a General (39 subjects) or a UOTHC (14 subjects) discharge (characterization of discharge was unavailable for 10 subjects).

In FY12, commanders took adverse administrative actions against 65 subjects investigated for a sexual assault offense (**Exhibit 10, Point R**). Adverse administrative actions are typically used when available evidence does not support more serious disciplinary action. These actions consist of Letters of Reprimand, Letters of Admonishment, and Letters of Counseling. These actions may also include but are not limited to denial of re-enlistment, the cancellation of a promotion, and the cancellation of new or special duty orders.

Probable Cause Only for a Nonsexual Assault Offense

The sexual assault investigations conducted by the MCIOs sometimes do not find sufficient evidence to support disciplinary action against the subject on a sexual assault charge. However, the investigations sometimes uncover other forms of chargeable misconduct. When this occurs, the Department seeks to hold those Service members who have committed other misconduct appropriately accountable based on the available evidence. In FY12, commanders took action against 244 subjects who were originally investigated for sexual assault allegations, but evidence only supported action on non-sexual assault misconduct, such as making a false official statement, adultery, assault, or other crimes (**Exhibit 10, Point S**). Exhibit 14 denotes the outcomes of the disciplinary actions taken against subjects for nonsexual assault offenses in FY12.

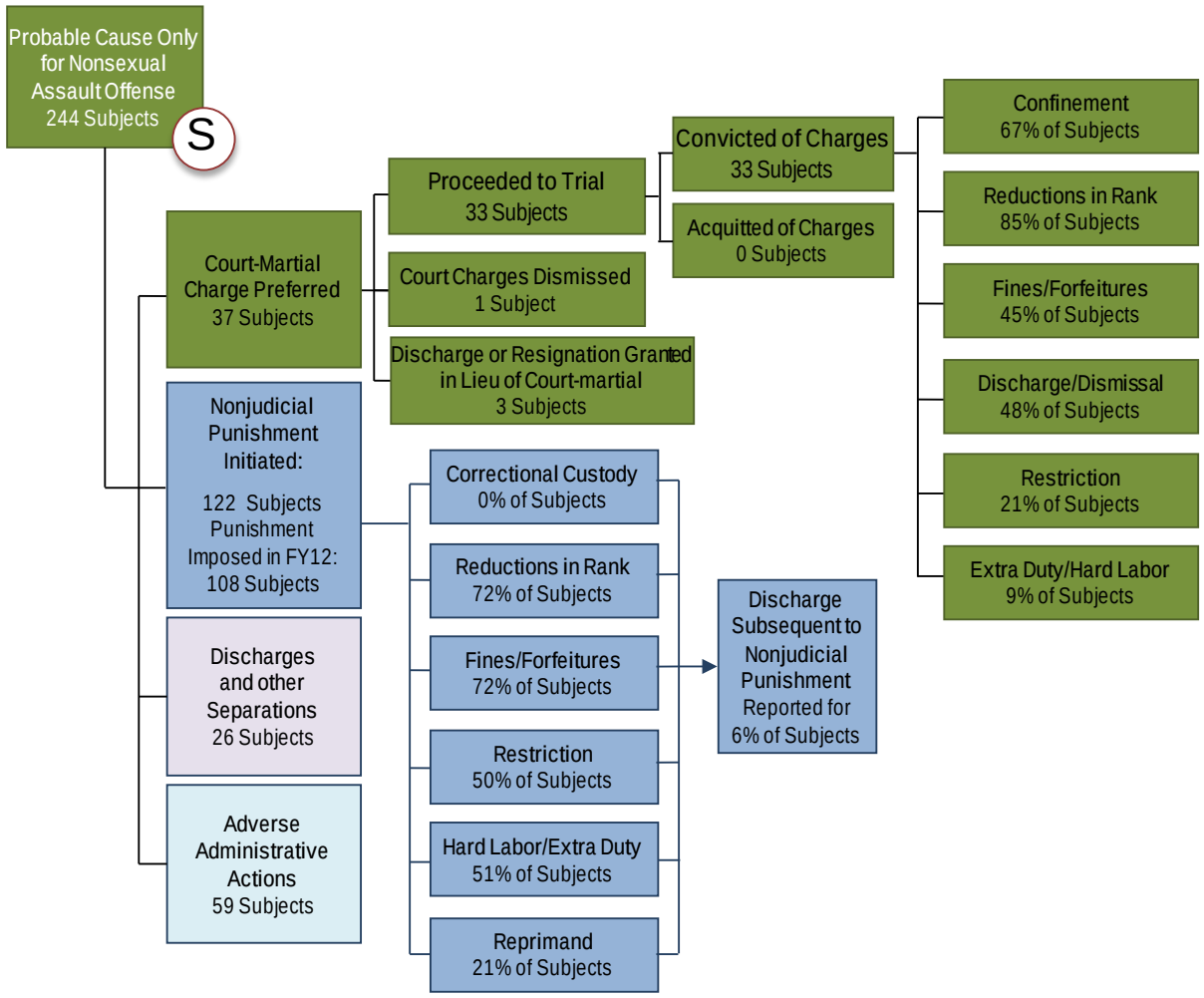


Exhibit 14: Dispositions of Subjects for Whom There was Only Probable Cause for Nonsexual Assault Offenses, FY12

Notes:

1. The Military Services reported that investigations of 244 subjects only disclosed evidence of misconduct not considered to be a sexual assault offense under the UCMJ.
2. Of the 244 subjects, 37 subjects had court-martial charges preferred against them, 122 subjects were entered into nonjudicial punishment proceedings, 26 subjects received a discharge or separation, and 59 subjects received adverse administrative action.
3. Of the 37 subjects whose cases proceeded to courts-martial, 33 subjects were convicted of the charges against them. Most convicted Service members were adjudged confinement and a reduction in rank.
4. Of the 122 subjects considered for nonjudicial punishment, 108 were ultimately found guilty. Most subjects received four kinds of punishment: a reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture of pay, a restriction on their liberty for a period of time, and hard labor or extra duty.

Subjects Outside DoD Legal Authority

As previously discussed, each year the Department does not have jurisdiction over several hundred subjects in its sexual assault investigations. When the subject of an investigation is a U.S. civilian, a foreign national, or an unidentified subject, they fall

outside the Department's legal authority to take any action. Civilian authorities in the 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 jurisdiction over a Service member. This typically occurs when a Service member is accused of sexually assaulting a civilian or foreign national at a location where the civilian or foreign authorities possess jurisdiction.

A civilian authority may prosecute a Service member anytime they commit an offense within its jurisdiction. Sometimes civilian authorities agree to let the Department prosecute the Service member. However, such decisions are made on a case-by-case and jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. A host nation's ability to prosecute a Service member is subject to the SOFA between the United States and the foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country. From FY09 to FY12, the percentage of subjects investigated for sexual assault found to be outside the Department's legal authority varied between 13 percent and 22 percent. Exhibit 15 depicts the proportion of subjects investigated by the Department for sexual assault that were outside its legal authority from FY09 to FY12.

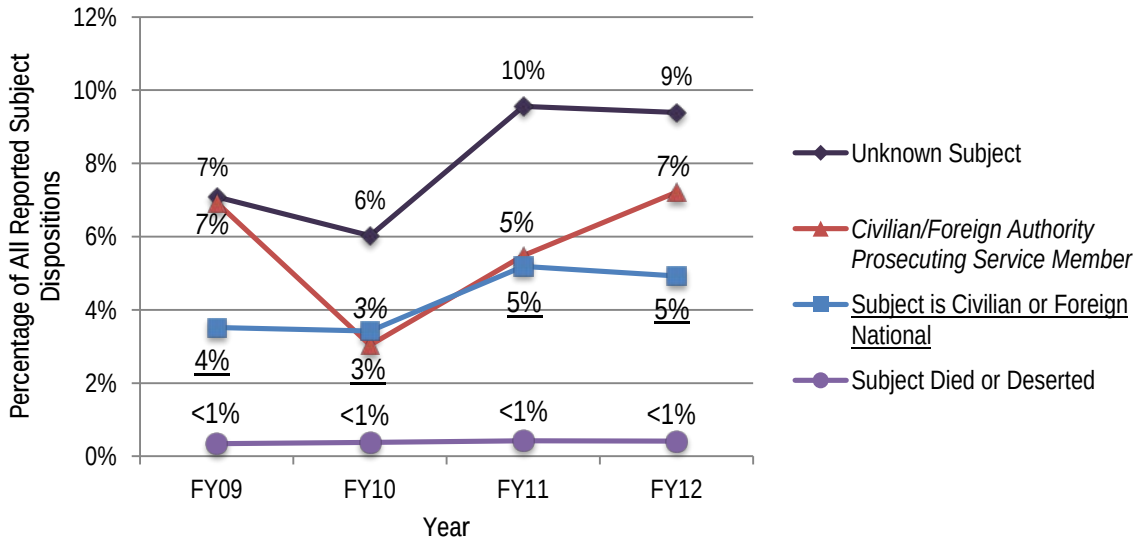


Exhibit 15: Subjects Investigated for Sexual Assault by the Department Who Were Outside Its Legal Authority, FY09–FY12

Notes:

1. In FY09, 462 (18%) of the 2,584 subjects in reported dispositions were outside the legal authority of the Department.
2. In FY10, 335 (13%) of the 2,604 subjects in reported dispositions were outside the legal authority of the Department.
3. In FY11, 486 (21%) of the 2,353 subjects in reported dispositions were outside the legal authority of the Department.
4. In FY12, 584 (22%) of the 2,661 subjects in reported dispositions were outside the legal authority of the Department.

Unfounded Allegations of Sexual Assault

The goals of a criminal investigation are to determine who has been victimized, what offenses have been committed, and who may be held accountable. When the allegations in an Unrestricted Report are investigated, one possible outcome is that the evidence discovered by the investigation demonstrates that the accused person did not commit the offense. When this occurs, the allegations are determined to be unfounded, meaning false or baseless (**Exhibit 9, Point K, and Exhibit 10, Point V**). Allegations may be unfounded either by the MCIO that investigates the crime or by the military commander reviewing the investigation's available evidence in determining whether disciplinary action is warranted. Exhibit 16 shows that while there has been some variation in who has determined whether allegations were unfounded, there has been a small rise (4 percent) in the overall percentage of subjects with unfounded allegations since FY09.

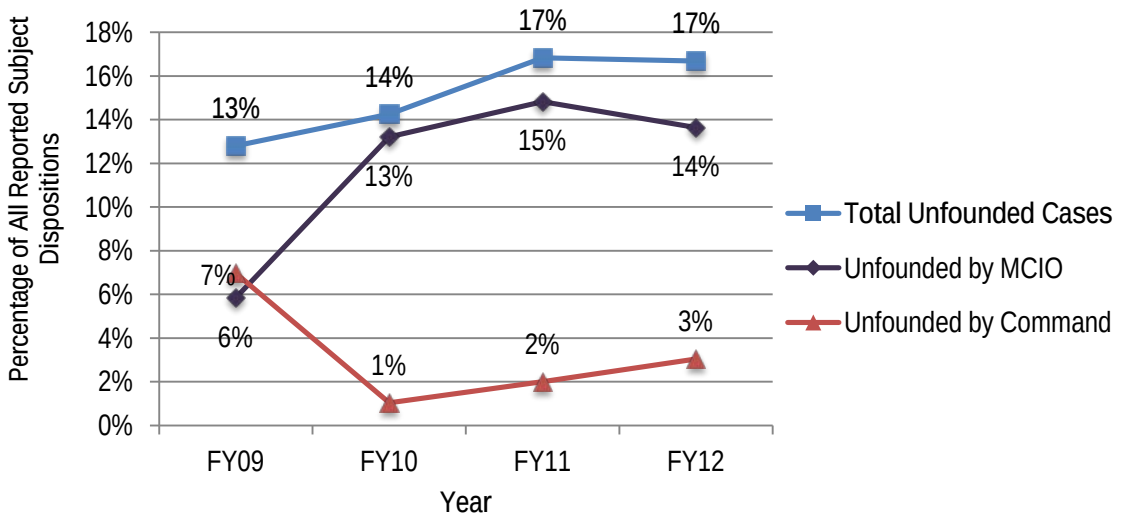


Exhibit 16: Subjects with Unfounded Allegations in Completed DoD Investigations of Sexual Assault, FY09–FY12

Notes:
1. In FY09, 331 (13%) of the 2,584 subjects in reported dispositions had unfounded allegations.
2. In FY10, 371 (14%) of the 2,604 subjects in reported dispositions had unfounded allegations.
3. In FY11, 396 (17%) of the 2,353 subjects in reported dispositions had unfounded allegations.
4. In FY12, 444 (17%) of the 2,661 subjects in reported dispositions had unfounded allegations.

Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations

The following demographic information was gathered from the 2,610 investigations of sexual assault initiated and completed in FY12. These investigations involved 2,940 victims and 2,900 subjects. Four hundred thirty of the 2,610 investigations involved multiple victims and/or multiple subjects.

Victims

Exhibits 17, 18, and 19 illustrate that the vast majority of victims in investigations tend to be female, under the age of 25, and of junior enlisted grades, respectively.

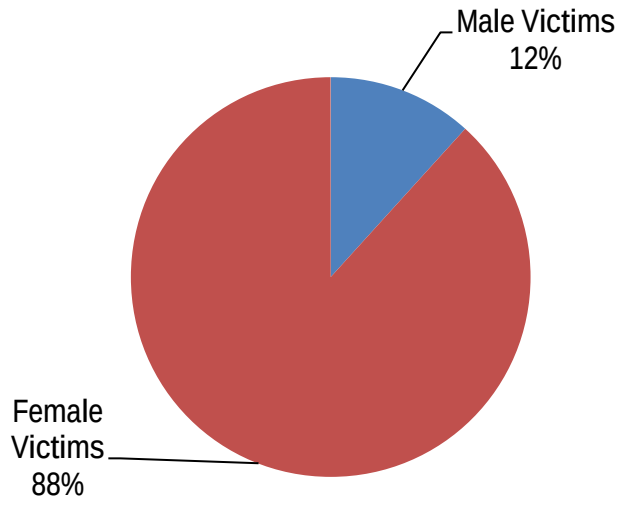


Exhibit 17: Gender of Victims in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY12

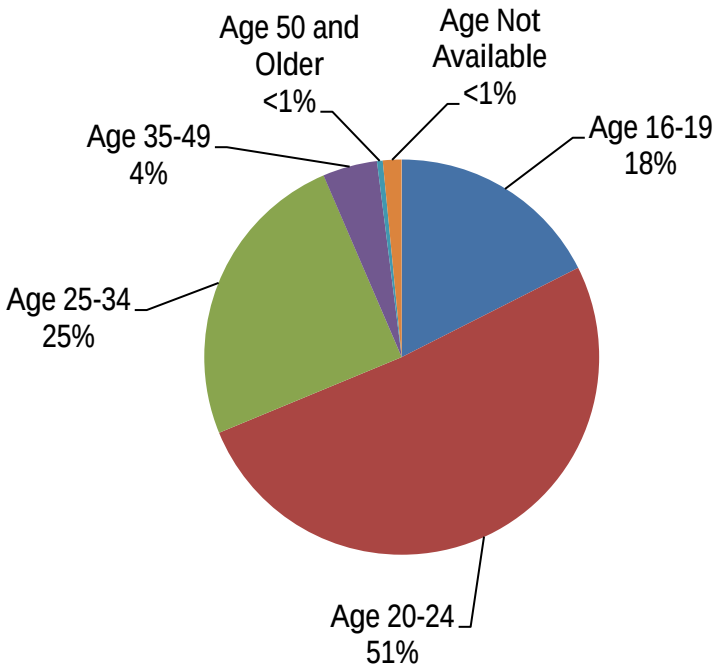


Exhibit 18: Age of Victims in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY12

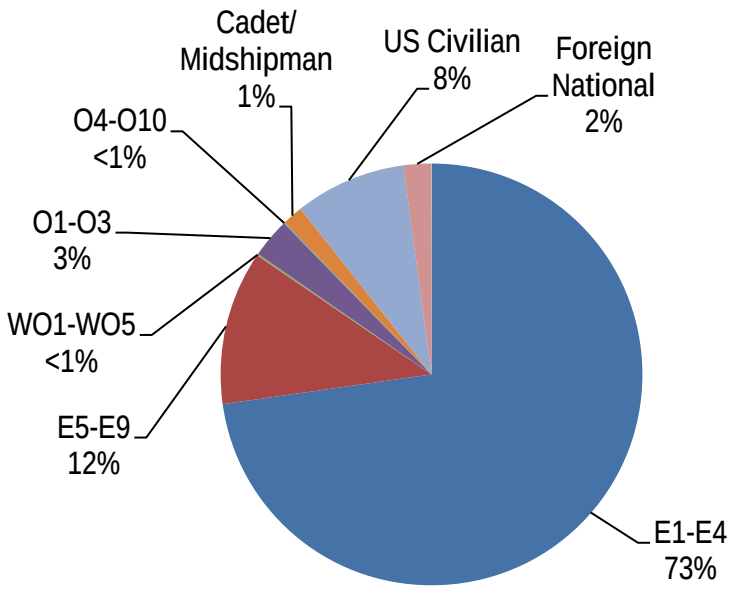


Exhibit 19: Grade or Status of Victims in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY12

Subjects

Exhibits 20, 21, and 22 show that the vast majority of subjects of investigations tend to be male, under the age of 35, and of junior enlisted grades, respectively.

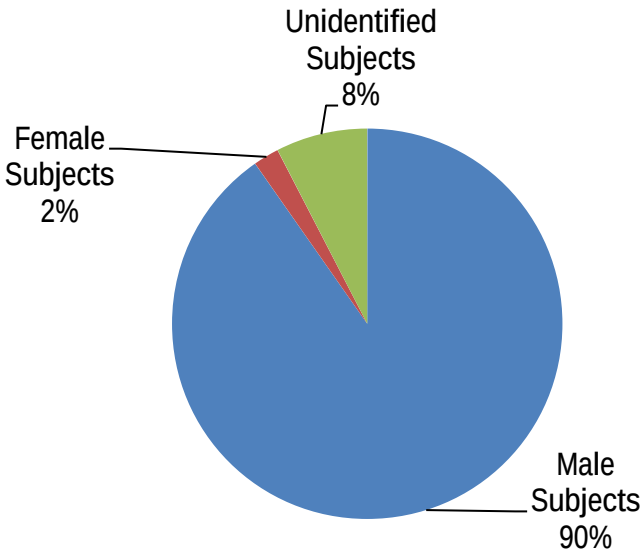


Exhibit 20: Gender of Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY12

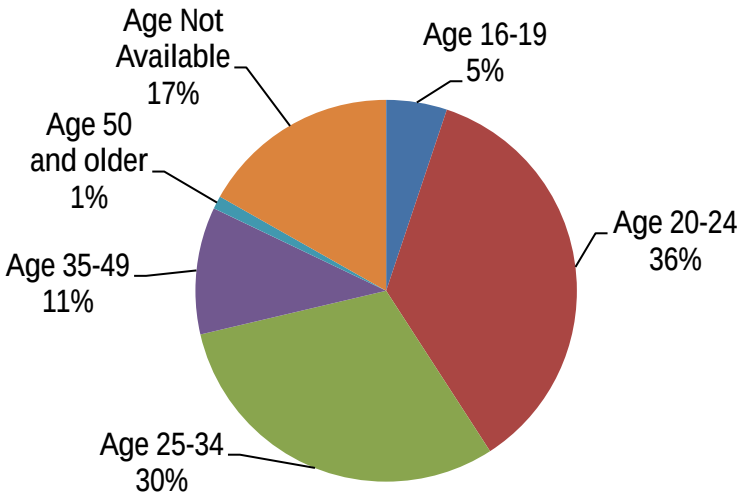


Exhibit 21: Age of Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY12

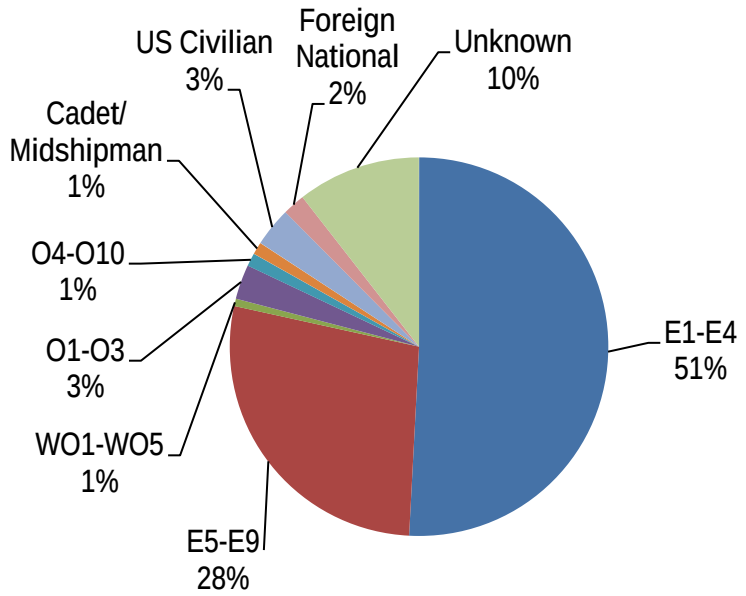


Exhibit 22: Grade or Status of Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY12

FY12 Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest

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

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 in place in all of these areas. SAPR personnel are diligent in getting requested services and treatment to victims. The data reported below is included in the total number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports described in previous sections.

In FY12, there were 239 reports of sexual assault in CAIs. This number reflects an 8 percent decrease in overall reporting in CAIs from FY11. Exhibit 23 illustrates the history of Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting in CAIs since FY07. Exhibits 24 and 25 show reporting patterns in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The 212 Unrestricted Reports in FY12 represent a decrease of 6 percent from the 225 Unrestricted Reports in FY11. Of the 212 Unrestricted Reports, 23 (11 percent) were made in Iraq and 132 (62 percent) were made in Afghanistan. The remaining 57 were made in Kuwait (19), Bahrain (15), the United Arab Emirates (12), Djibouti (2), Jordan (2), Kyrgyzstan (2), Qatar (2), Egypt (1), Oman (1), and Saudi Arabia (1).

There were 28 initial Restricted Reports in CAIs, a 39 percent decrease from the initial 46 Restricted Reports in FY11. One Restricted Report converted to an Unrestricted Report during the FY, leaving 27 reports remaining Restricted in FY12.

Of the 28 initial Restricted Reports, 6 (21 percent) were made in Iraq and 7 (25 percent) were made in Afghanistan. The remaining 15 Restricted Reports were made in Qatar (10), Kuwait (2), Bahrain (1), Egypt (1), and Kyrgyzstan (1).

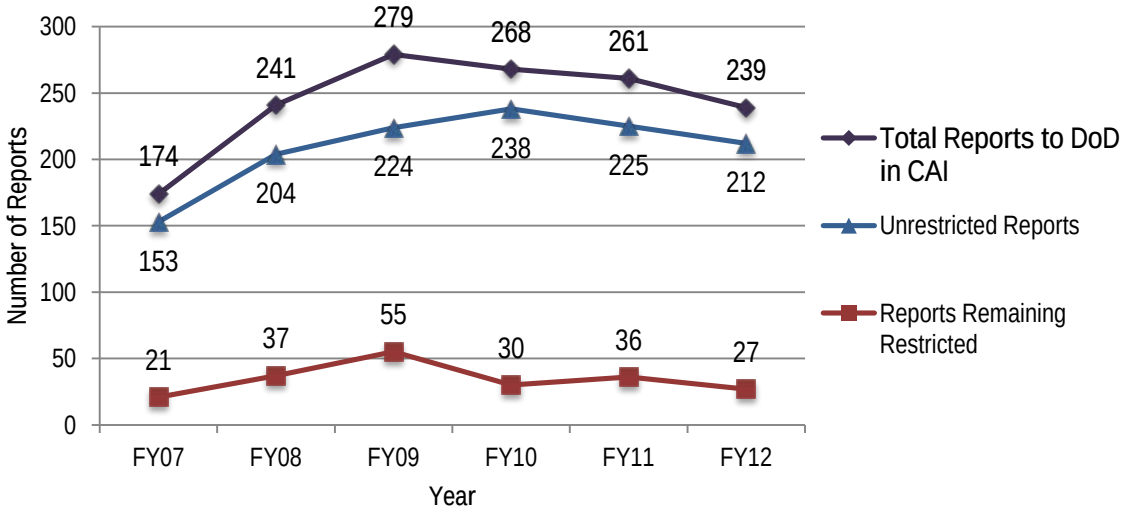


Exhibit 23: Total Reports of Sexual Assault in CAIs: Unrestricted Reports and Restricted Reports, FY07–FY12

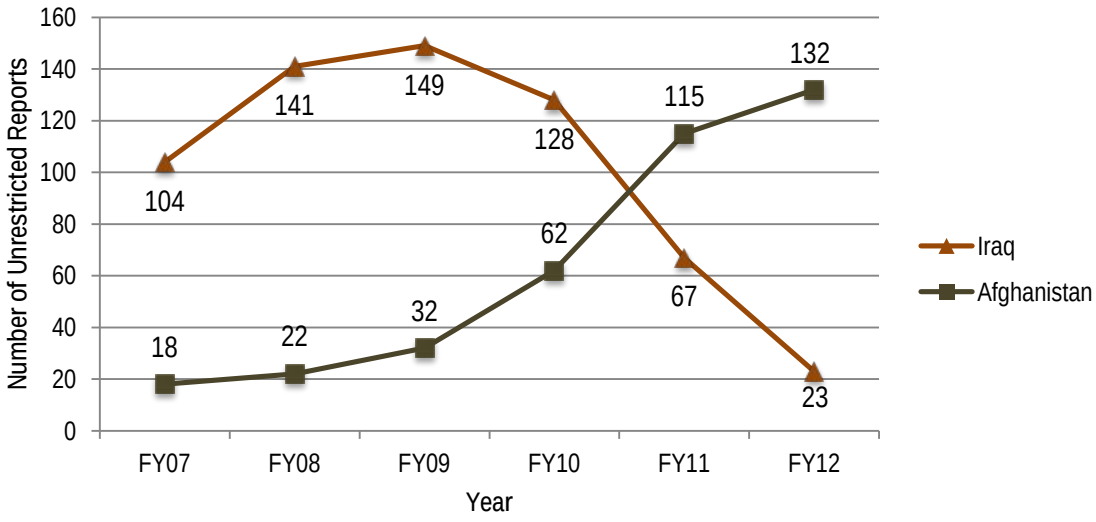


Exhibit 24: Iraq and Afghanistan: Unrestricted Reports, FY07–FY12

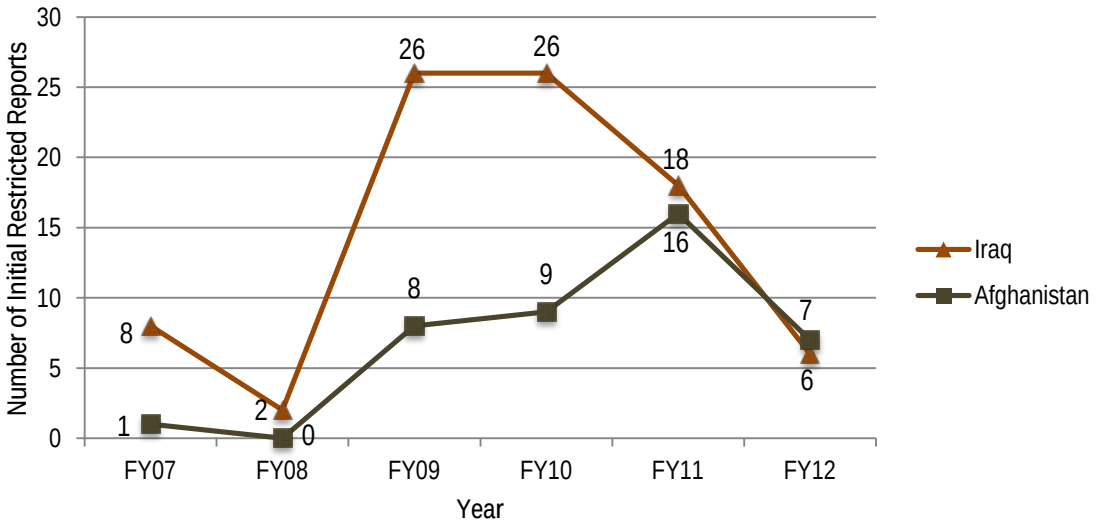


Exhibit 25: Iraq and Afghanistan: Restricted Reports, FY07–FY12

Sexual Assaults Perpetrated by Foreign Nationals Against Service Members

This year the Military Services reported that 54 foreign national subjects were suspected to have committed sexual assaults against Service members. Of the 54 male subjects, 37 were foreign national civilians and 17 were foreign Service members.

Demographics of Unrestricted Reports in CAIs

Demographic information about the Unrestricted Reports made in CAIs was drawn from the investigations closed during FY12. These 216 investigations involved 243 victims and 216 subjects. Thirty-nine investigations involved more than one victim, more than one subject, or multiple victims and subjects.

Victims

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

Subjects

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

Demographics of Restricted Reports in CAIs

The 28 victims who initially made Restricted Reports of sexual assault in CAIs mirror the demographics of victims in all Restricted Reports made to the Department, in that they were mostly female Service members, under the age of 25, and of a junior enlisted grade.

FY12 Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

How many Restricted Reports convert to Unrestricted Reports each year?
On average, about 15% of victims convert their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports.

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

In FY12, there were 981 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of the 981 reports, 165 (17 percent) converted to Unrestricted Reports at the request of the victim. This means the victims chose to participate in a criminal investigation and the military justice process. At the close of FY12, 816 reports remained Restricted.[72]

Over time, the percentage of victims desiring to convert their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports has remained relatively stable at about 15 percent. FY12 was the first year that the percent of victims converting their report rose above 16 percent. This means more victims converted their reports so they could participate in the military justice system. Exhibit 26 shows the Restricted Reports and conversion rates for the past six FYs.

[72] The 165 Restricted Reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are included in the total 2,558 Unrestricted Reports cited earlier.

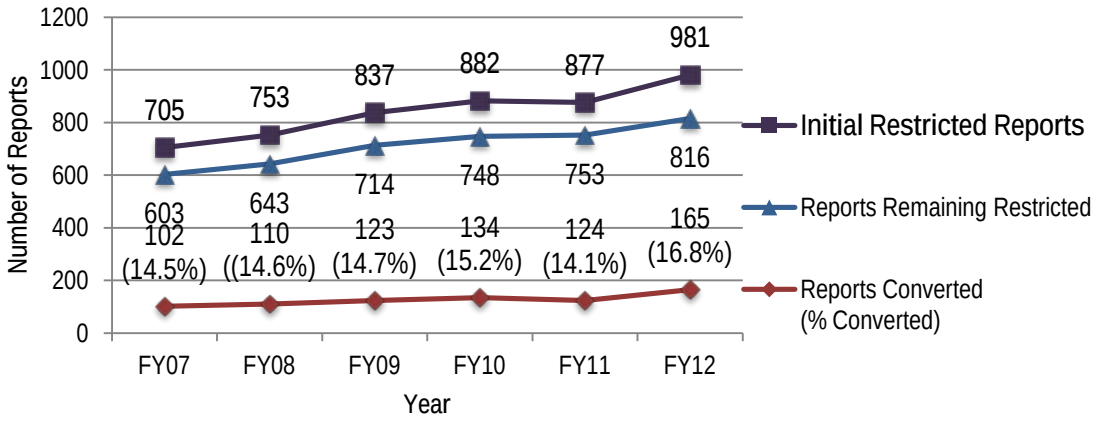


Exhibit 26: Total Number of Reports that Were Initially Made as Restricted, the Remaining Number of Restricted Reports, and the Number of Reports that Converted, FY07–FY12

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

Demographics of Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

Exhibits 27, 28, and 29 show that victims who made a Restricted Report were primarily female, under the age of 25, and of a junior enlisted grade.

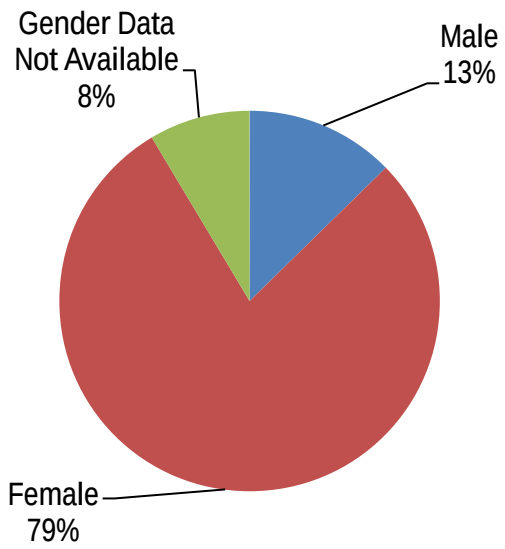


Exhibit 27: Gender of Victims Making Restricted Reports, FY12

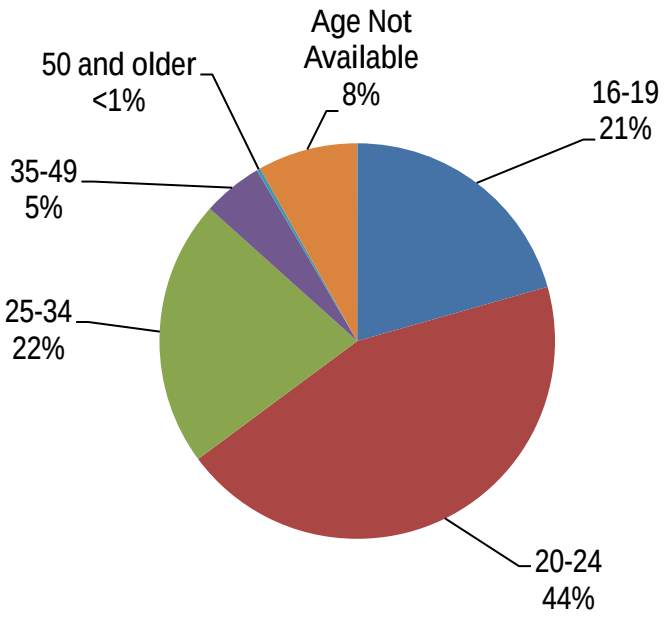


Exhibit 28: Age of Victims Making Restricted Reports, FY12

Note:
Categories with zero values are not shown.
The category "Age 16–19" is used because the relevant UCMJ sex crimes apply to victims aged 16 and older.

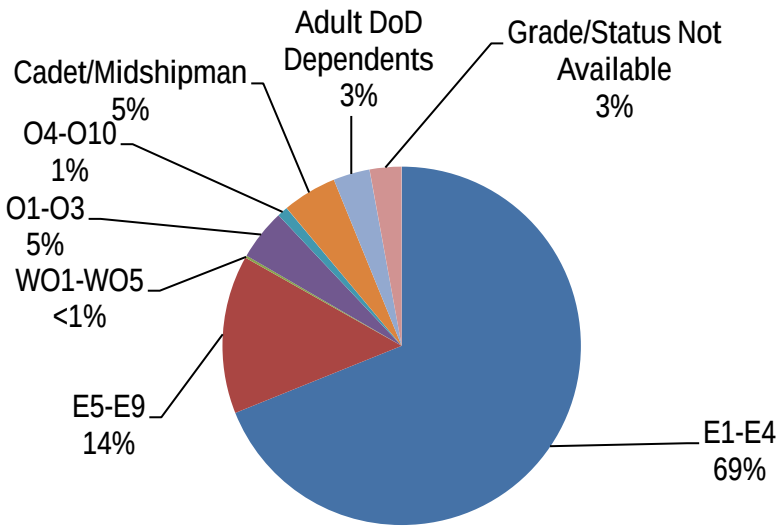


Exhibit 29: Grade or Status of Victims Making Restricted Reports, FY12

FY12 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 2.3 service referrals to victims making Unrestricted Reports. For victims making Restricted Reports, SARCs and SAPR VAs made an average of 2.7 service referrals per victim. Exhibit 30 shows the average number of referrals to victims in sexual assault reports from FY07 to FY12.

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

- The Army provided an average of 1.7 referrals per victim making an Unrestricted Report and 3.0 referrals per victim making a Restricted Report.
- The Navy provided an average of 2.7 referrals per victim making an Unrestricted Report and 2.1 referrals per victim making a Restricted Report.
- The Marine Corps provided an average of 7.9 referrals per victim making an Unrestricted Report and 3.6 referrals per victim making a Restricted Report.
- The Air Force provided an average of 1.9 referrals per victim making an Unrestricted Report and 2.7 referrals per victim making a Restricted Report.

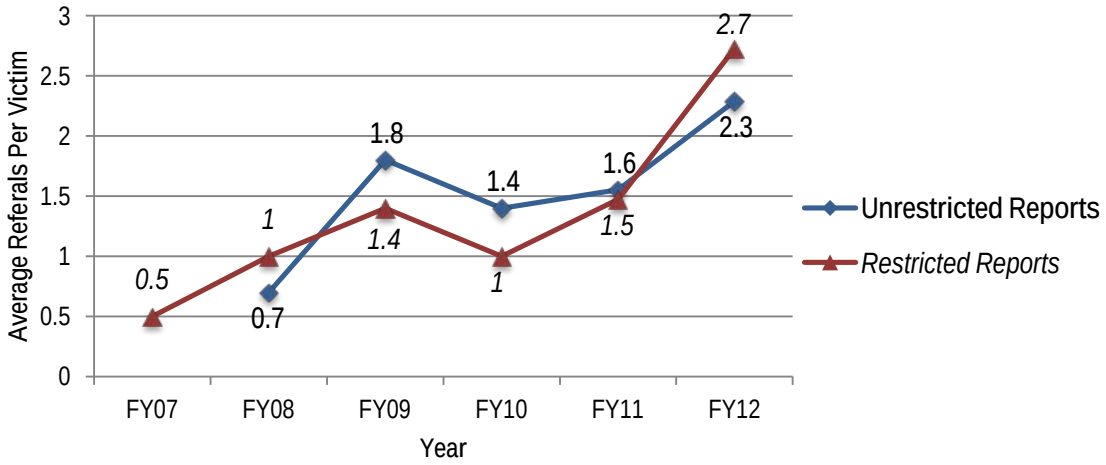


Exhibit 30: Average Number of Service Referrals per Victim of Sexual Assault, FY07–FY12
Note: Referrals in Unrestricted Reports are not listed for FY07 because the Military Services were not directed to collect this data until FY08.

The Military Services reported there were a total of 582 SAFEs conducted during FY12. Exhibit 31 depicts the reported number of SAFEs conducted for military and civilian

victims of sexual assault from FY07 to FY12. The decision to undergo a SAFE always belongs to the victim.

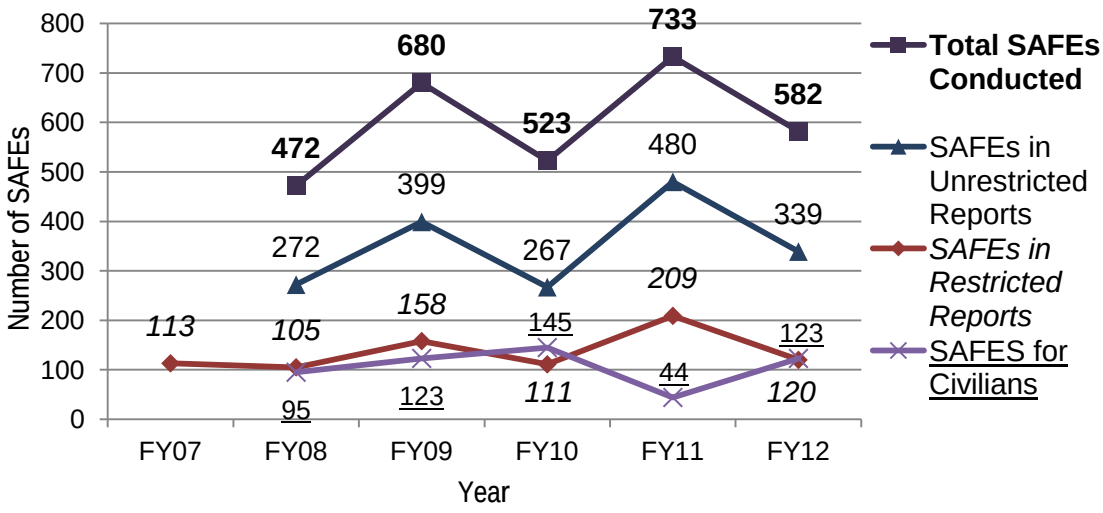


Exhibit 31: SAFEs Reported by the Military Services, FY07–FY12

Note: SAFEs for Unrestricted Reports and Restricted Reports. Civilians are not listed for FY07 because the Military Services were not directed to collect this data until FY08.

CONCLUSION

One sexual assault in the military is one too many. In FY12, the Department was guided by the five SAPR strategic priorities to address the crime of sexual assault on multiple fronts: institutionalizing prevention, encouraging reporting, improving response, enhancing system accountability, and increasing SAPR understanding and awareness.

This is the last annual report to employ the 2009 *DoD-Wide SAPR Strategic Plan* as a framework. In future reports, the Department will organize and report its accomplishments according to an updated strategic plan currently under development. The plan will expand upon the JCS *Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR*. The Joint Chiefs, Commandant of the Coast Guard, and representatives from the Department and the Military Services penned this strategic direction for commanders and leaders to improve awareness of sexual assault, operationalize commitment, and facilitate dialogue and open communications. The plan will be structured around five lines of effort: Prevention, Investigations, Accountability, Victim Assistance (Advocacy), and Assessment. These lines of effort operationalize the JCS strategic direction by linking SAPR tasks to responsible DoD organizations and incorporating existing and new measures of effectiveness for the SAPR program.

In addition, DoDI 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures," will undergo the final phases of the reissuance process. The revised policy will incorporate several NDAA requirements, including data collection and reporting requirements for DSAID, certification of SARCs and SAPR VAs, updated SAPR training standards for Service members, expedited transfers of Service members who file Unrestricted Reports, document retention, and training on MRE 514, "Victim-Victim Advocate Privilege."

Sexual assault is a crime that undermines trust within military units and is an affront to the basic values our Service members defend. While the Department has taken a multi-faceted approach to fundamentally change the way the Department confronts sexual assault, there is still much work to do. The Department's solution is to strive to prevent the crime from occurring in the first place, through effective training and awareness programs and strong leadership from top to bottom. But when a crime does occur, the Department must ensure it has responsive and comprehensive systems in place to provide protection and high-quality advocacy and care for victims, and appropriate accountability for offenders.

The reduction and eradication of sexual assault requires sustained focus and resources that produce cultural change, both in the military and in the U.S. population as a whole. The Department is fully committed to making this enduring change, so that our men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces may serve in an environment free of the threat of sexual assault.

APPENDIX A: PUBLIC LAWS GOVERNING THE REPORT

PUBLIC LAW 111-383

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) A description of the implementation of the accessibility plan implemented pursuant to section 596(b) of such Act, including a description of the steps taken during that year to ensure that trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units in order to provide an

appropriate and timely response in any case of reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment.

(c) CONSISTENT DEFINITION OF SUBSTANTIATED.—Not later than December 31, 2011, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a consistent definition of ‘‘substantiated’’ for purposes of paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (5) of subsection (b) and provide synopses for those cases for the preparation of reports under this section.

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

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

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

(e) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

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

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

PUBLIC LAW 111-84

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

(c) Military Protective Orders-

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION-

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC LAW 109-163

SECTION 596. IMPROVEMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AFFECTING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

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

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

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

(b) Accessibility Plan for Deployed Units-

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

(A) A plan for the training of personnel who are considered to be `first responders' to sexual assaults (including criminal investigators, medical personnel responsible for rape kit evidence collection, and 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 B: DOD SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY ENVIRONMENT

Service members risk their lives for each other and seek to keep fellow Service members out of harm's way. Sexual assault breaks this important bond and tears apart military units. Unfortunately, leading studies indicate that most sexual assaults that occur in America are not reported to law enforcement.[73,74] In 2012, the Department could account for approximately 11 percent of the estimated number of victims of unwanted sexual contact in its Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Underreporting of this crime poses a serious challenge to military readiness, because the potential consequences and human costs of sexual assault are extremely high. Chronic psychological consequences may include depression, post-traumatic stress, and substance abuse.[75] Sexual assault is incompatible with military culture, and the costs and consequences for mission accomplishment are unbearable.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE OFFICE HISTORY

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

The Department established the Joint Task Force for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (JTF-SAPR) in October 2004 to develop a comprehensive SAPR policy for the Department based on the recommendations of the Care for Victims of Sexual Assault Task Force. The JTF-SAPR authored 13 DTMs that fundamentally changed SAPR policy, including the addition of Restricted Reporting, a confidential reporting option for Service member victims of sexual assault. The DTMs are the foundation of the two policy documents that govern the Department's SAPR program today: DoDD 6495.01, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program;" and DoDI 6495.02,

[73] Estimates show that between 22 to 41.6 percent of the sexual assaults that occur in the U.S. are reported to police. DOJ, *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (2008).
[74] Rand, M., Rennison, C., & DOJ (2002). *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992–2000*. Available at: http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1133.
[75] Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2012). *Understanding Sexual Violence Fact Sheet, 2012*. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/sv_factsheet.html.

"SAPR Program Procedures."[76,77] DoDD 6495.01 was revised and reissued in FY12 with a requirement that the Military Services align their prevention strategies with DoD SAPR strategy. DoDI 6495.02 was modified in FY08 to close gaps identified by the Department and clarify Military Service responsibilities. Further revisions to DoDI 6495.02 were published in FY10, FY11, and FY12.

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

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

MILITARY DEFINITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

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

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

[76] DoDD 6495.01, "SAPR Program," was reissued on January 23, 2012. 32 CFR Part 103 Final Rule (RIN 0790-AI37). Available at http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/law-and-dod-policies/directives-and-instructions.
[77] DoDI 6495.02, "SAPR Program Procedures," March 2013. Available at http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/law-and-dod-policies/directives-and-instructions.

Consent is defined as:

> *Words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused's use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent. There is no consent where the person is sleeping or incapacitated, such as due to age, alcohol or drugs, or mental incapacity.*[78]

Sexual assault is also defined in military law, as contained in the UCMJ. The sexual crimes within SAPR policy are included in Article 120, *Rape and Sexual Assault generally,* and Article 125, *Sodomy.*[79,80] Article 120 includes the crimes of rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, and abusive sexual contact. The criminal offense of sodomy is covered under Article125. Attempts to commit these crimes are under Article 80 and are also included under SAPR policy.

Other misconduct, such as indecent exposure and stalking, is not included in this report because it does not fall within the SAPR program as chartered in 2005. However, the Military Services investigate and adjudicate these and other sex crimes as appropriate. Incidents of sexual harassment are also not in this report because they fall under the purview of the Office of the Secretary of Defense Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity. Lastly, sex crimes against children and spouses are not contained in this report because they fall under the purview of DoD FAP.

DEPARTMENT'S REPORTING OPTIONS AND PROCEDURES

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

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

[78] DoDD 6495.01, "SAPR Program," January 2012. 32 CFR Part 103 Final Rule (RIN 0790-AI37).
[79] DoD, UCMJ, Article 120, *Rape and Sexual Assault generally*. Excerpt available at http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/law-and-dod-policies/directives-and-instructions.
[80] UCMJ, Article 125, *Sodomy*. Excerpt available at http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/law-and-dod-policies/directives-and-instructions.

> *(including the information acquired from a SAFE Kit, SARCs, or SAPR VAs will not be reported to law enforcement or to the command to initiate the official investigative process unless the victim consents or an established exception applies in accordance with [DoDI 6495.02]).*[81]

Confidential communication is defined as:

> *Oral, written, or electronic communications of personally identifiable information concerning a sexual assault victim and the sexual assault incident provided by the victim to the SARC, SAPR VA, or healthcare personnel in a Restricted Report. This confidential communication includes the victim's SAFE Kit and its information.*[82]

Restricted Reporting does more than allow victims to confidentially access medical care. It preserves the possibility of holding offenders appropriately accountable by allowing victims to anonymously receive SAFEs. Following the examination, military law enforcement holds the evidence under an anonymous alphanumeric identifier for 5 years.[83] Victims may convert their Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report at any time and participate in the military justice process, but evidence obtained during a SAFE is only maintained for 5 years in reports kept Restricted.[84] One month before the end of the first year following the sexual assault, the SARC contacts the victim to determine if he or she would like to convert to an Unrestricted Report and participate in the military criminal justice process. If the victim elects to convert the report, an Unrestricted Report is made to criminal investigators. If the victim declines to convert the report, the evidence is retained for 4 more years. Restricted Reporting allows for the preservation of evidence that would be otherwise unavailable.

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

[81] DoDD 6495.01, "SAPR Program," January 2012. 32 CFR Part 103 Final Rule (RIN 0790-AI37).
[82] Id.
[83] Sec. 577 of P.L. 112-239, the NDAA for FY13, increased the time period for holding time evidence from one year. It also mandated that DD Forms 2910 and 2911 be kept for 50 years at the request of the victim.
[84] DoD DTM 11-062, "Document Retention in Cases of Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault," December 2011. Note: The policies in DTM 11-062 are now found in the DoDI 6495.02 available at http://sapr.mil/index.php/law-and-dod-policies.

state of California cannot make a Restricted Report because of the state laws that mandate reporting by healthcare providers.[85]

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

Under Unrestricted Reporting, when a victim reports an incident of sexual assault, the matter is referred for investigation, and victim's rights apply.[86] As in Restricted Reporting, victims may receive healthcare, counseling, and advocacy services. However, in an Unrestricted Report, details of the incident are provided to command and law enforcement for an official investigation.

DoDD 6495.01 defines Unrestricted Reporting as:

> *A process that an individual covered by this policy uses to disclose, without requesting confidentiality or Restricted Reporting, that he or she is the victim of a sexual assault. Under these circumstances, the victim's report provided to healthcare personnel, the SARC, a SAPR VA, command authorities, or other persons is reported to law enforcement and may be used to initiate the official investigative process.*[87]

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

VICTIM CARE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

When the Department adopted the SAPR policy in 2005, it used existing best practices from the civilian community as a framework to shape the military's response system. This system comprises professionals from several disciplines who work as a team to provide expert care for victims worldwide 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Victim care begins immediately upon the report of a sexual assault. At the heart of the sexual assault response system are the SARCs and SAPR VAs. Every military installation in the world, both in garrison and deployed, has SARCs and SAPR VAs who

[85] California's mandatory reporting laws also affect victims in Arizona if the nearest military treatment facility is in California. Refer to each U.S. state and territory mandatory reporting laws for specific information. More information available at http://www.sapr.mil/index.php/law-and-dod-policies/civilian-sexual-assault-reporting-law.
[86] DoDD 1030.1, 4.4, "Victim and Witness Assistance," April 2004.
[87] DoDD 6495.01, "SAPR Program," January 2012. 32 CFR Part 103 Final Rule (RIN 0790-AI37).

provide a human element to the Department's response. They assist victims by providing them with three fundamental principles of victim care: safety and security, a place to communicate, and the ability to be prepared for the steps that will likely follow their report.

First, victims need to feel safe. SARCs and SAPR VAs work with victims to identify and address issues related to their physical safety as well as concerns about re-victimization by the subject or others who might retaliate against the victim for making a report. Second, victims may choose to talk about what happened. Although they are not therapists, SARCs and SAPR VAs are trained to be attentive listeners. Their job is not to gather details about the assault but rather to support victims' reactions to and feelings about the incident in a non-judgmental way. Finally, victims need to know their options, their legal rights, and what actions will likely follow their report. SARCs and SAPR VAs explain the available reporting options and how they may affect the victim's future. SARCs and SAPR VAs listen to victims' needs and then connect victims with appropriate resources, including medical care, mental healthcare, legal advice, and spiritual support. They ensure Service members are not left alone to navigate the potentially daunting process of reporting a sexual assault. They also support victims in decision making. Victims who elect to make an Unrestricted Report also remain informed of the progress of their report via information the SARC gathers at monthly multidisciplinary case management meetings. These meetings allow the SARC to coordinate care and remain aware of the case status as the case progresses through investigation and prosecution. As a result of the dedication of SARCs and SAPR VAs, victims have access to information about how their case is proceeding and what will happen next.[88]

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

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

Chaplains provide spiritual support to victims of sexual assault. Generally, information communicated to chaplains during spiritual counseling is privileged and, therefore, kept

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

confidential.[89] Chaplains may be an additional resource for victims of sexual assault in both Restricted and Unrestricted Reports.

Law enforcement, criminal investigators, VWAP personnel, and JAs also support victims. While a case is being investigated and prosecuted, as appropriate, under an Unrestricted Report, VWAP personnel help victims understand their legal rights, understand and participate in the military criminal justice process, and obtain needed resources. This support helps minimize the risk of secondary victimization and increases the likelihood that victims will stay with the investigative process through its conclusion.[90] This support also helps the victim through the recovery process.

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

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

[89] The privilege applies to communications made to a clergy as a formal act of religion or a matter of conscience according to the MRE 503.
[90] For additional information on victim and witness assistance see DoDD 1030.1, "Victim and Witness Assistance," April 2004 and DoDI 1030.2, "Victim and Witness Assistance Procedures," June 2004.

APPENDIX C: LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
APY	Academic Program Year
CAI	Combat Area of Interest
CDP	Center for Deployment Psychology
CID	U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CLEOC	Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center
CNIC	Commander, Navy Installations Command
DD	Department of Defense (Form)
DEOCS	*DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey*
DEOMI	Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	DoD Directive
DoDI	DoD Instruction
DOJ	Department of Justice
D-SAACP	DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program
DSAID	Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
DTF-SAMS	Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services
DTM	Directive-Type Memorandum
DVA	Department of Veterans Affairs
EDG	Ethical Decision Game
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EO	Equal Opportunity
ESG	Executive Steering Group
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
HQMC	Headquarters Marine Corps
IG	Inspector General
IPT	Integrated Product Team
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence

JA	Judge Advocate
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JTF-SAPR	Joint Task Force for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
MCIO	Military Criminal Investigative Organization
MRE	Military Rule of Evidence
MSA	Military Service Academy
NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NISVS	*National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey*
OVC	Office for Victims of Crime
PIR	Post-Implementation Review
P.L.	Public Law
PSA	Public Service Announcement
QSARC	*QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators*
RAINN	Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network
SAAM	Sexual Assault Awareness Month
SADMS	Sexual Assault Data Management System
SAFE	Sexual Assault Forensic Examination
SAIRD	Sexual Assault Incident Reporting Database
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPRO	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office
SARC	Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SAVI CMS	Sexual Assault Victim Intervention Case Management System
SCITP	Sex Crimes Investigations Training Program
SHARP	Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
TSM	Transitioning Service Member
TJAGS	The Judge Advocate General's School
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
UOTHC	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions
USAMPS	U.S. Army Military Police School
USC	Unwanted Sexual Contact

USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USMA	U.S. Military Academy
VA	Victim Advocate
WGRA	*Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*
WGRR	*Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members*
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations

APPENDIX D: FY12 AGGREGATE DATA MATRICES

Summary of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports

FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 Totals
Total Service Member victims in all investigations closed in FY12*	**2142**
Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	**1322**
Total Service Member subjects in all investigations closed in FY12**	**2201**
Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**	**1124**
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened and Completed in FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Service Member victims identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12*	1151
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	699
# Service Member subjects identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12	1009
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated	553
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened Prior to FY12 and Completed in FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Service Member victims identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12*	991
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	623
# Service Member subjects identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12	1192
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated	571

***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. 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.**

FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 Totals
# Victims initially making Restricted Reports	**944**
# Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	161
# Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted	**783**

Unrestricted Reports

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories changed on June 18, 2012. Note: The data about Unrestricted Reports in Sections A and B below is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**FY12 Totals**
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports	**2788**
# Service Member victims	2166
# Non-Service Member victims	622
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	**2558**
# Service Member on Service Member	1590
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	573
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	124
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	271
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	**2558**
# On military installation	1479
# Off military installation	998
# Unidentified location	81
# Investigations Initiated (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	**2558**
# Investigations **pending** completion as of 30-SEP-12	931
# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-12	1627
# All Restricted Reports received in FY12	**981**
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	165
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	**816**
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS RECEIVED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	**2558**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	916
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	656
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	683
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	236
# Unknown	67
Time of sexual assault	**2558**
# Midnight to 6 am	698
# 6 am to 6 pm	398
# 6 pm to midnight	443
# Unknown	1019
Day of sexual assault	**2558**
# Sunday	406
# Monday	168
# Tuesday	139
# Wednesday	165
# Thursday	208
# Friday	291
# Saturday	552
# Unknown	629
C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	**2610**
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	1627
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	252
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	983
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	178
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	**2900**
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	**2451**
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	2388
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	63
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	149
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	300
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	**2940**
# Service Member victims	**2256**
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	2174
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	82
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	684
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	1374
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	1766
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	1460
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	211
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	140
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	71
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	302
# Unknown Offenders	164
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	66
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	64
# Subjects who died or deserted	8
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	249
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	85
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	121
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	4
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	39
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	451
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	553
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	553
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	266
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	109
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	39
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	35
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	8
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	59
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	10
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	27

D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	1804
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12	1420
# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	203
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	161
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	42
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	124
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	61
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	64
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	5
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	22
# 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
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	61
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	89
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	31
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-12	269
# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	483
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	227
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	117
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	37
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	32
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault	5
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	35
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	9
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	21

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12)	FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)	1055
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12	72
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12	983
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12	1522
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12	1368
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative	152
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	130
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	22
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	282
# Unknown Offenders	86
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	65
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	128
# Subjects who died or deserted	3
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	341
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	111
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	186
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	42
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	176
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	571
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	571
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	328
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	49
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	24
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	30
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	29
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	63
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	16
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	32

E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	1523
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in	1092
# Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	132
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	90
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	42
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	65
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	7
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	56
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	35
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject	5
# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	71
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	133
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	23
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-12	101
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	462
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	287
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	48
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	16
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	19
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault	25
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault	34
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	10
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	23

* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

F. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for court actions reported in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) for a Sexual Assault Charge in	**594**
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	133
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	1
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	**460**
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	88
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	16
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial	70
# Officer subjects that were granted a resignation in lieu of court-martial	4
# Enlisted subjects that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	66
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	**302**
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	64
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	**238**
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	176
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	182
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	157
# Subjects Receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	134
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	22
# Subjects receiving extra duty	7
# Subjects receiving hard labor	12
G. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for nonjudicial punishment actions reported in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	**158**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	3
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	**154**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	11
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	**143**
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	91
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	97
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	80
# Subjects receiving extra duty	86
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	26
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	2
H. Other Actions Taken. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	**63**
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	**65**
I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial 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.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	**37**
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	**37**
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	1
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	1
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial for a non-sexual assault offense	3
# Officer subjects that were granted a resignation in lieu of court-martial	0
# Enlisted subjects that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	3
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	**33**
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	**33**
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	22
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	28
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	15
# Subjects Receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	16
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	7
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	3
J. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Non-sexual assault offense). 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.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	**122**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	2
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	5
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	**115**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	7
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	**108**
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	78
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	78
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	54
# Subjects receiving extra duty	54
# Subjects receiving hard labor	1
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	23
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	7
K. Other Actions Taken (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offen	**26**
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	**59**

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT – SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER

I. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) *[Investigation opened within the reporting period]*	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	FY12 Totals
Note: The data in this section is drawn from new, unrestricted information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	2101	194	23	26	44	154	16	2,558
# Service Member on Service Member	1277	99	16	19	0	5	13	1,390
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	550	13	2	6	0	0	3	573
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	109	9	4	1	1	0	0	124
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	65	13	1	0	43	149	0	271

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE

UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	*Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12*								*Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12*							
II. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS *[Investigation opened within the reporting period]* Note: The data in this section is drawn from new, unrestricted information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. The category listed reflects the most serious allegation in the report, and is categorized by the Military Criminal Investigative Organization involved. The reported allegation may not necessarily reflect the crime charged, if any.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
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	184	123	14	32	109	50	6	1	492	601	78	276	471	112	[redacted]	9	2558
# Service Member on Service Member	91	91	6	20	87	27	4	0	238	391	54	196	324	61	[redacted]	9	1590
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	38	11	4	4	13	8	0	0	171	140	18	52	89	25	[redacted]	0	573
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	11	4	2	1	3	4	1	0	14	20	4	10	33	8	[redacted]	0	124
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	44	17	2	7	6	11	1	1	69	50	2	18	25	17	[redacted]	0	271
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	147	112	10	31	122	43	6	1	327	468	63	267	468	91	[redacted]	10	2166
# Service Member Victims: Female	144	108	7	23	88	16	5	1	320	454	50	204	380	44	[redacted]	10	1852
# Service Member Victims: Male	3	4	3	8	34	27	1	0	7	14	13	63	88	47	[redacted]	0	314
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																	
Time of sexual assault	184	123	14	32	109	50	6	1	492	601	78	276	471	112	[redacted]	9	2558
# Midnight to 6 am	37	21	1	10	12	5	0	0	162	236	27	62	76	41	[redacted]	3	698
# 6 am to 6 pm	12	9	0	2	12	3	0	0	62	71	11	66	128	17	[redacted]	1	390
# 6 pm to midnight	20	12	1	2	13	6	0	0	95	87	20	51	119	18	[redacted]	1	443
# Unknown	114	81	12	17	72	36	6	1	168	207	18	97	152	36	[redacted]	4	1019
Day of sexual assault	184	123	14	32	109	50	6	1	492	601	78	276	471	112	[redacted]	9	2558
# Sunday	10	10	2	5	7	3	0	0	83	147	16	43	53	24	[redacted]	2	405
# Monday	6	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	38	31	8	16	45	5	[redacted]	2	169
# Tuesday	6	5	1	1	4	3	0	0	27	27	4	22	32	6	[redacted]	1	139
# Wednesday	9	6	0	3	6	1	0	0	26	34	9	23	44	8	[redacted]	0	160
# Thursday	15	5	0	1	6	1	0	0	48	42	4	26	48	13	[redacted]	0	208
# Friday	9	13	0	4	5	4	0	0	58	82	7	36	67	13	[redacted]	2	291
# Saturday	23	14	0	3	11	6	0	0	120	164	23	65	90	32	[redacted]	1	552
# Unknown	106	62	11	15	62	31	6	1	90	74	7	45	93	11	[redacted]	1	609

N. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 *[Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigative Agency, regardless of when Investigation was opened]* Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	*Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but Investigation completed during FY12*								*Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Investigation Completed in FY12*								FY12 Totals
Gender of VICTIMS	319	387	24	53	242	93	5	11	431	400	59	199	596	107	2	10	2910
# Male	8	3	3	7	46	48	2	1	7	8	6	42	109	58	1	0	345
# Female	318	382	21	46	196	45	3	10	424	392	53	158	487	48	1	10	2395
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	319	387	24	53	242	93	5	11	431	400	59	199	596	107	2	10	2910
# 16-19	44	87	6	6	46	17	0	4	81	72	9	40	72	21	0	4	516
# 20-24	152	202	12	32	122	53	3	5	223	208	33	91	303	60	1	5	1505
# 25-34	96	83	2	13	51	21	1	2	95	100	15	61	171	19	1	1	729
# 35-49	17	12	4	4	13	2	1	0	15	13	1	5	40	4	0	0	131
# 50-64	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	13
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	7	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	6	1	1	6	2	0	0	45
VICTIM Type	319	387	24	53	242	93	5	11	431	400	59	199	596	107	2	10	2910
# Service Member	204	290	16	39	199	75	5	8	297	326	43	169	492	81	2	10	2256
# DoD Civilian	32	21	4	4	14	4	0	1	26	23	4	13	49	8	0	0	209
# DoD Contractor	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	9
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	73	67	4	11	22	14	0	2	102	43	11	13	38	15	0	0	415
# Foreign national	6	9	0	1	7	0	0	0	5	8	1	1	14	2	0	0	54
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	204	290	16	39	199	75	5	8	297	326	43	169	492	81	2	10	2256
# E1-E4	157	249	13	27	156	61	2	5	230	282	35	141	390	60	1	9	1836
# E5-E9	30	23	1	9	33	12	3	3	42	31	4	20	78	10	1	0	290
# WO1-WO5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# O1-O3	7	9	0	3	8	1	0	0	7	10	2	4	14	2	0	1	76
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	10	8	2	0	1	1	0	0	8	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	40
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	204	290	16	39	199	75	5	8	297	326	43	169	492	81	2	10	2256
# Army	100	114	7	16	81	33	3	0	117	165	17	113	310	46	1	0	1122
# Navy	40	115	3	14	79	27	1	3	96	77	2	34	96	16	0	8	593
# Marines	20	46	3	3	23	11	1	2	30	42	12	10	21	14	0	1	239
# Air Force	44	15	3	6	16	4	0	1	53	41	12	12	72	4	0	0	297
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	204	290	16	39	199	75	5	8	297	326	43	169	492	81	2	10	2256
# Active Duty	170	267	11	35	181	69	5	8	281	303	37	129	437	73	1	9	2028
# Reserve (Activated)	17	14	2	4	11	2	0	0	6	11	2	6	28	4	1	1	109
# National Guard (Activated – Title 10)	6	1	1	0	6	3	0	0	3	10	2	21	24	3	0	0	79
# Cadet/Midshipman	10	8	2	0	1	1	0	0	8	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	40
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

O. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 *[Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigative Agencies, regardless of when Investigation was opened]* Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	*Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12*								*Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12*								FY12 Totals
Gender of SUBJECTS	343	423	24	48	194	90	4	7	452	442	65	172	497	126	2	10	2900
# Male	310	401	22	47	185	79	3	7	381	407	62	153	469	100	2	10	2638
# Female	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	8	0	9	24	2	0	0	62
# Unknown	31	16	2	1	3	11	1	0	66	27	3	10	4	24	0	0	200
Age of SUBJECTS	343	423	24	48	194	90	4	7	452	442	65	172	497	126	2	10	2900
# 16-19	13	26	0	2	8	0	0	0	18	26	4	18	25	9	0	0	149
# 20-24	126	181	12	22	62	25	0	1	162	188	19	55	128	33	1	6	1035
# 25-34	102	113	8	11	56	28	1	2	130	129	23	69	191	53	1	1	851
# 35-49	29	33	1	8	38	14	1	1	24	26	7	26	96	9	0	0	313
# 50-64	5	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	8	0	0	0	30
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	68	66	3	5	21	23	2	3	125	62	8	4	37	22	0	0	487
Subject Type	343	423	24	48	194	90	4	7	452	442	65	172	497	126	2	10	2900
# Service Member	285	384	22	44	179	68	3	6	341	382	57	140	441	87	2	10	2451
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
# DoD Contractor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	9
# Other US Government Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	12	15	0	2	3	6	0	1	14	13	3	2	4	0	0	0	75
# Foreign national	1	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	1	1	0	10	14	1	0	0	37
# Foreign military	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	1	0	0	17
# Unknown	41	24	2	1	3	13	1	0	53	42	2	17	27	32	0	0	300
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	285	384	22	44	179	68	3	6	341	382	57	140	441	87	2	10	2451
# E1-E4	169	247	13	25	83	42	0	4	230	266	31	95	208	60	1	2	1446
# E5-E9	90	110	9	19	80	20	3	1	96	90	21	44	198	22	1	2	785
# WO1-WO5	2	3	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	3	1	0	0	18
# O1-O3	7	11	0	1	4	1	0	0	13	9	3	4	26	3	0	1	84
# O4-O10	5	4	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	4	1	3	10	0	0	0	35
# Cadet/Midshipman	6	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	30
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	6	13	0	1	2	2	0	0	16	6	1	1	1	2	0	0	50
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	285	384	22	44	179	68	3	6	341	382	57	140	441	87	2	10	2451
# Army	162	156	15	22	73	37	1	0	131	212	25	81	268	43	1	0	1227
# Navy	46	124	2	12	62	19	1	2	72	69	3	31	77	23	1	0	352
# Marines	32	84	2	6	22	10	1	3	42	62	14	13	22	16	0	1	240
# Air Force	45	20	3	4	12	2	0	1	96	39	13	15	74	5	0	1	332
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	285	384	22	44	179	68	3	6	341	382	57	140	441	87	2	10	2451
# Active Duty	250	363	19	39	163	65	3	6	329	357	54	128	401	79	1	10	2277
# Reserve (Activated)	11	12	0	4	11	2	0	0	2	12	1	0	21	3	1	0	80
# National Guard (Activated – Title 10)	7	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	5	11	2	11	14	5	0	0	62
# Cadet/Midshipman	6	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	30
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals

*NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories changed on June 18, 2012.

Restricted Reports

FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses).	FY12 TOTALS
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	981
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	944
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	37
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	165
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	161
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	4
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	816
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	783
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	33
# Reported sexual assaults involving Service Members in the following categories	981
# Service Member on Service Member	555
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	195
# Service Member on **Non-Service Member** (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	37
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	194
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY12 TOTALS
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	981
# On military installation	343
# Off military installation	548
# Unidentified location	90
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	981
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	321
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	201
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	217
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	177
# Unknown	65
Time of sexual assault incident	981
# Midnight to 6 am	352
# 6 am to 6 pm	100
# 6 pm to midnight	366
# Unknown	163
Day of sexual assault incident	981
# Sunday	165
# Monday	77
# Tuesday	61
# Wednesday	70
# Thursday	96
# Friday	134
# Saturday	241
# Unknown	137
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS	950
# Army victims	214
# Navy victims	250
# Marines victims	102
# Air Force victims	359
# Coast Guard	1
# Unknown	24
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	981
# Male	133
# Female	826
# Unknown	22
Age of VICTIMS	981
# 16-19	202
# 20-24	434
# 25-34	214
# 35-49	48
# 50-64	3
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	80
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	950
# E1-E4	647
# E5-E9	134
# WO1-WO5	2
# O1-O3	43
# O4-O10	9
# Cadet/Midshipman	46
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	69
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	950
# Active Duty	829
# Reserve (Activated)	25
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	21
# Cadet/Midshipman	48
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	27
VICTIM Type	981
# Service Member	950
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	31
# Foreign national	
# Foreign military	
# Unknown	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	88
# Service Members Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	62
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	15
# Service Members Choosing Not to Specify	11
* 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.	

Victim Services

FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY12 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	4,218
# Medical	1,123
# Mental Health	1,342
# Legal	1,268
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	485
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1,636
# Medical	268
# Mental Health	406
# Legal	151
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	94
# Rape Crisis Center	537
# Victim Advocate	152
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	28
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	339
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	33
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY12 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	535
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	18
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	11
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	7
# 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	50
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	2
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	161
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY12 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1,731
# Medical	496
# Mental Health	604
# Legal	124
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	169
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	273
# DoD Safe Helpline	48
# Other	17
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	494
# Medical	79
# Mental Health	175
# Legal	20
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	12
# Rape Crisis Center	168
# Victim Advocate	35
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	5
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	120
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

Victim Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC)	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories:	460
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	363
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	49
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	48
Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted	460
# Male	9
# Female	437
# Unknown	14
Age of Non-Service Members Assisted	460
# 16-19	77
# 20-24	178
# 25-34	136
# 35-49	29
# 50-64	8
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	32
Non-Service Member Type	460
# DoD Civilian	29
# DoD Contractor	9
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	401
# Foreign National	15
# Foreign Military	0
# Unknown	6
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1,161
# Medical	259
# Mental Health	272
# Legal	265
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	104
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	162
# DoD Safe Helpline	61
# Other	38
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	850
# Medical	135
# Mental Health	278
# Legal	109
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	54
# Rape Crisis Center	211
# Victim Advocate	53
# Other	10
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	121
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
E. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Member victims making Restricted Report	8
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	1
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member victims in the following categories:	8
# 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
Gender of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	8
# Male	1
# Female	7
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	8
# 18-19	2
# 20-24	3
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	8
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	8
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Member VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	7
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	3
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	7
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	3
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY *Note: These reports are a subset of the FY12 Reports of Sexual Assault.*	
A. A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories changed on June 18, 2012. Note: The data about Unrestricted Reports in Sections A and B below is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	**235**
# Service Member victims	230
# Non-Service Member victims	5
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	**212**
# Service Member on Service Member	133
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	4
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	41
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	34
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	**212**
# On military installation	188
# Off military installation	18
# Unidentified location	6
# Investigations (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	**212**
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	60
# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	**152**
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	**28**
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	1
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	**27**
B. FY12 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY12 Totals
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	**212**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	73
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	40
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	62
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	31
# Unknown	6
Time of sexual assault	**212**
# Midnight to 6 am	31
# 6 am to 6 pm	32
# 6 pm to midnight	46
# Unknown	103
Day of sexual assault	**212**
# Sunday	22
# Monday	12
# Tuesday	18
# Wednesday	14
# Thursday	17
# Friday	20
# Saturday	15
# Unknown	94
C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF CAI UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	FY12 Totals
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	**216**
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	152
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	27
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	64
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	12
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	**241**
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	**147**
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	146
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	1
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	48
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	46
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	**243**
# Service Member victims	**236**
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	230
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	6
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	7
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	152
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	170
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	102
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	27
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	19
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	8
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	60
# Unknown Offenders	26
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	34
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	19
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	5
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	10
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	3
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	30
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	34
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	34
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	14
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	11
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	3
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	2
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	4

D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	172
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12	108
# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	22
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	21
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	15
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	3
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	37
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	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
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	5
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	10
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	3
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-	28
# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	44
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	19
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	16
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	3
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault	2
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	4

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12) *[Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies]*	FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)	71
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12	7
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12	64
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12	149
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12	119
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative	17
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	13
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	4
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	30
# Unknown Offenders	13
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	17
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	20
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	3
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	16
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	19
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	63
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	63
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	34
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	11
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	3
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	7
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	2
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	4

E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS *[Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies]*	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	147
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	130
# Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	15
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	13
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	2
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	7
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	1
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	16
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject	2
# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	3
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	15
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-	16
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	64
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	39
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	12
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	4
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	4
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	2
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	4

* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICEMEMBER BY AT UIB BY GENDER
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST
Note: These reports are a subset of the FY12 Reports of Sexual Assault

1. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (SIR.) Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, unInvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	FY12 Totals
	157	19	2	2	7	24	1	212
# Service Member on Service Member	111	18	2	1	0	0	1	133
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	39	1	0	1	0	0	0	41
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	3	0	0	0	7	24	0	34

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE

UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	*Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12*								*Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12*							
6. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, unInvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensus l Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault*: (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact*: (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensus l Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
	16	1	3	4	24	6	1	0	19	28	5	30	69	4	6	0	212
# Service Member on Service Member	6	0	3	3	18	3	1	0	12	24	3	18	39	3	0	0	133
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	22	1	0	0	43
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	6	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	5	4	0	1	8	0	0	0	34
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	14	1	3	3	28	5	1	0	17	28	7	37	77	4	6	0	230
# Service Member Victims: Female	14	0	3	3	23	3	1	0	17	28	3	30	61	3	0	0	193
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	4	7	16	1	6	0	43
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																	
Time of sexual assault	16	1	3	4	24	6	1	0	19	28	5	30	69	4	6	0	212
# Midnight to 6 am	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	7	0	6	8	0	0	0	31
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	9	15	1	0	0	32
# 6 pm to midnight	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	7	3	3	19	1	0	0	61
# Unknown	12	1	3	4	17	7	1	0	9	13	0	10	17	2	0	0	103
Day of sexual assault	16	1	3	4	24	6	1	0	19	28	5	30	69	4	6	0	212
# Sunday	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	3	2	4	8	0	0	0	22
# Monday	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	10
# Tuesday	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	8	0	0	0	18
# Wednesday	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	18
# Thursday	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	17
# Friday	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	0	4	7	0	0	0	20
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	0	4	6	1	0	0	18
# Unknown	11	1	2	4	13	7	1	0	4	10	2	8	25	3	0	0	94

2. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections 3 and 6, above.	*Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12*								*Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12*							FY12 Totals
Gender of VICTIMS	20	12	3	6	21	7	1	6	18	16	4	31	64	6	1	6	243
# Male	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	11	1	0	0	23
# Female	20	12	2	0	21	6	1	0	18	16	2	24	53	5	1	0	181
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	20	12	3	6	21	7	1	6	18	16	4	31	64	6	1	6	243
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	7
# 20-24	11	6	1	0	11	3	0	0	7	10	2	17	30	3	1	0	111
# 25-34	13	5	2	0	7	3	0	6	7	5	2	11	14	1	0	0	77
# 35-49	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	8	2	0	0	17
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
VICTIM Type	20	12	3	6	21	7	1	6	18	16	4	31	64	6	1	6	243
# Service Member	17	11	1	0	20	7	1	6	16	16	4	31	58	6	1	6	226
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign national	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	17	11	1	0	20	7	1	6	16	16	4	31	53	6	1	6	226
# E1-E4	11	8	1	0	11	3	0	0	11	12	2	16	42	4	1	0	163
# E5-E9	6	3	0	0	9	3	0	0	3	3	2	4	11	0	0	0	45
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	17	11	1	0	20	7	1	6	16	16	4	31	53	6	1	6	226
# Army	10	5	1	0	10	6	1	0	11	13	4	16	29	3	1	0	110
# Navy	4	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	23
# Marines	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Air Force	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	10
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	17	11	1	0	20	7	1	6	16	16	4	31	53	6	1	6	226
# Active Duty	11	7	1	0	10	3	1	6	16	12	2	21	37	4	1	0	153
# Reserve (Activated)	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	12
# National Guard (Activated - "Title 10)	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	2	6	8	0	0	0	24
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections 3 and 6, above.	*Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12*								*Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12*							FY12 Totals
Gender of SUBJECTS	32	12	3	6	16	7	1	6	23	17	9	23	83	8	1	6	241
# Male	31	12	3	6	16	6	1	6	23	17	9	23	72	8	1	6	224
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	13
Age of SUBJECTS	32	12	3	6	16	7	1	6	23	17	9	23	83	8	1	6	241
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# 20-24	4	3	1	0	8	3	0	0	4	3	2	7	21	0	0	0	53
# 25-34	11	5	1	0	5	2	0	0	3	7	2	9	36	3	1	0	88
# 35-49	7	3	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	7	14	1	0	0	38
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	3	0	9	4	0	0	36
Subject Type	32	12	3	6	16	7	1	6	23	17	9	23	83	8	1	6	241
# Service Member	19	8	1	0	10	3	1	0	12	13	5	12	54	3	1	0	147
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign national	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	1	0	0	26
# Foreign military	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	0	0	0	15
# Unknown	8	3	2	6	2	3	0	6	11	4	2	1	10	4	0	6	65
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	19	8	1	0	10	3	1	0	12	13	5	12	54	3	1	0	147
# E1-E4	6	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	4	2	4	23	0	1	0	57
# E5-E9	10	3	0	0	5	2	1	0	4	5	2	7	21	3	0	0	69
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	13
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	19	8	1	0	10	3	1	0	12	13	5	12	54	3	1	0	147
# Army	12	5	1	0	5	1	0	0	7	10	3	9	30	1	1	0	107
# Navy	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	24
# Marines	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6
# Air Force	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	7
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	19	8	1	0	10	3	1	0	12	13	5	12	54	3	1	0	147
# Active Duty	16	8	1	0	8	3	1	0	11	12	5	11	46	3	1	0	127
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	13
# National Guard (Activated - "Title 10)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	13
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

3. FY12 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 FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	*Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12*								*Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12*							
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensus l Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault*: (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact*: (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensus l Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	16	1	3	4	24	6	1	0	19	28	5	30	69	4	6	0	212
Arabian Peninsula, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden																	
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
Iraq	7	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	21
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	10
Central and South Asia																	
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	4	1	2	2	12	3	1	0	12	15	3	19	47	4	0	0	124
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	16	1	3	4	24	6	1	0	19	28	5	30	69	4	6	0	212

*NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories changed on June 18, 2012.

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	FY12 TOTALS
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	28
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	28
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	1
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	1
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	27
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	27
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	28
# Service Member on Service Member	15
# 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	10
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	28
# On military installation	22
# Off military installation	2
# Unidentified location	4
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY12 TOTALS
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	28
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	12
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	7
# Unknown	2
Time of sexual assault incident	28
# Midnight to 6 am	6
# 6 am to 6 pm	4
# 6 pm to midnight	13
# Unknown	5
Day of sexual assault incident	28
# Sunday	3
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	4
# Wednesday	3
# Thursday	4
# Friday	5
# Saturday	3
# Unknown	5
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS	28
# Army victims	13
# Navy victims	1
# Marines victims	0
# Air Force victims	12
# Coast Guard	0
# Unknown	2
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	28
# Male	2
# Female	24
# Unknown	2
Age of VICTIMS	28
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	16
# 25-34	5
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	3
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	28
# E1-E4	15
# E5-E9	7
# WO1-WO5	2
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	3
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	28
# Active Duty	25
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	3
VICTIM Type	28
# Service Member	28
[redacted]	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Foreign national	
# Foreign military	
# Unknown	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military	0
# Service Members 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 Members Choosing Not to Specify	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.	

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
E. TOTAL # FY12 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	**FY12 Totals**
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	***28***
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea	
Bahrain	1
Iraq	**6**
Jordan	0
Lebanon	0
Syria	0
Yemen	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	1
Kuwait	2
Oman	0
Qatar	10
Uganda	0
Saudi Arabia	0
United Arab Emirates	0
Central and South Asia	
Kyrgyzstan	1
Pakistan	0
Afghanistan	**7**

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

FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY12 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	212
# Medical	37
# Mental Health	47
# Legal	56
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	23
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	43
# DoD Safe Helpline	3
# Other	6
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	36
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	10
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	21
# Victim Advocate	0
# Other	5
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	4
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY12 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	38
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	4
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY12 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	33
# Medical	11
# Mental Health	16
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	13
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	4
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	3
# Victim Advocate	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC)	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories:	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Members Assisted	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
Non-Service Member Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
E. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Member victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	0
# 18-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	0
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Member VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

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

www.sapr.mil (For Program and Policy)
www.safehelpline.org (For Victim Care)






ENCLOSURE 1:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

INFO MEMO

03-06-13 15:51 OUT

FOR: SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FROM: John M. McHugh, Secretary of the Army

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Report

- The Army's Sexual Assault Report for FY12 is attached. The report is prepared in accordance with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness memo dated 12 Oct 12, SUBJECT: Data Call for FY12 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military. The report highlights attributes of the Army's Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program, including:
  - The Army's continued commitment to creating a climate where Soldiers live the Army Values, thereby reducing incidents of sexual harassment and assault.
  - The Army's actions and future plans for our comprehensive sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention strategy and related "I. A.M. Strong" campaign. FY12 marks the fourth year for the "I. A.M. Strong" campaign which focuses on leaders maintaining a positive command climate where Soldiers do not tolerate behavior that, left unchecked, may lead to sexual assault.
  - The rate of reported cases of sexual assault in the Army during FY12 was 2.2 per 1000 Soldiers, compared to 2.5 per 1000 in FY11.
- The report contains the following data spreadsheets in the prescribed DoD format:

  Summary Spreadsheet

  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 area of interest (CAI) unrestricted report data

  Spreadsheet 5: CAI restricted report data

  Spreadsheet 6: Support services for victims of sexual assault in CAIs

  Spreadsheet 7: Service Member sexual assault synopses report

COORDINATION: None
Attachments: As stated

Prepared By: Ms. Carolyn Collins, 703-571-7353

UNITED STATES ARMY
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

26 APR 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR ACTING UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: Addendum to Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Report

1. Sexual misconduct violates everything our Army stands for and we do not tolerate it. We aggressively address sexual assaults by first focusing on prevention through education and training. We encourage reporting and work hard to reduce the stigma of reporting. Once reported, our efforts center on care for victims and the investigations required to hold people accountable. Finally, we continually assess the effectiveness of our measures.

2. Army leaders – officers, noncommissioned officers, and civilians – are dedicated to eliminating sexual harassment and assault. In implementing our Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program and I. A.M. (Intervene, Act, Motivate) Strong Campaign, we are committed to, aligned with, and focused on achieving the goals of the Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) set forward by the Chairman and Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (7 May 12). A summary of our recent efforts and accomplishments follows.

3. Education and Training: To date, over 20,000 unit Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) and Victim Advocates (VA) have completed the 80-hour SHARP certification course. We aggressively indoctrinate new recruits and first-term Soldiers by providing critical training within the first 14-days of Basic Combat Training and by supporting Soldiers who self-disclose a pre-service history of sexual assault. We provide SHARP training in all institutional leadership courses for officers and noncommissioned officers, including all Pre-Command Courses. This training is comprehensive with mandatory training modules, including cultural considerations, current trends, and, most importantly, the commander's critical role in establishing a climate and culture that does not tolerate sexual misconduct. Commanders augment prevention efforts through unit-level and professional development sessions that include facilitated panel discussions of products such as "The Invisible War" documentary.

4. Encouraging and Reducing Stigma in Reporting: Army leaders are committed to encouraging reporting and reducing fear of stigma. Through education and training and reinforcement of the professional ethic of trust and respect leaders establish a climate that does not tolerate sexual harassment and assault. Our leaders are doing an outstanding job and Army survey data indicates that propensity to report has increased to 41%. This is a leading indicator that our efforts are having a positive effect. We compared both Army and DoD survey results on the issue of reporting to gain a better understanding of the current environment on this issue.

5. Advocacy and caring for victims: We respect the rights of victims, seek to protect them and provide them with the best possible care. Each of our brigades and like-sized units has one SARC and VA assigned to an interim, full-time position. We are resourcing 829 military/ civilian full-time SARC/VA positions and providing collateral positions at battalions and below.

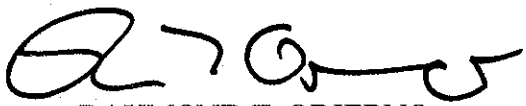
To date, the National Organization of Victim Assistance and DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program credentialed nearly 3,000 Army SARC and VAs in both full-time and collateral duty positions. We are leaning forward to ensure all command SARC and VA are certified by 30 September. In addition, the United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS) trains investigators and prosecutors from all services in unique and proven ways of investigating incidents to ensure focus is placed on the crime and not the victim.

6. Investigation and Accountability: The Army continues to hold offenders appropriately accountable for sexual harassment and sexual assault. Judge Advocate Special Victim Prosecutors (SVPs) work in close cooperation with CID Sexual Assault Investigators (SAI) to ensure every allegation of sexual assault is thoroughly and professionally investigated. All personnel are specially trained to care for and advise victims. Prior to assuming their duties, SVPs complete over three months of intensive training focused on special victims prosecutions, including the National District Attorneys Association Career Prosecutor Course and on-the-job training with a civilian Special Victim Units (SVU) in a major metropolitan district. The Army intends to expand and formalize the SAI/SVP team concept in FY13 to further address the training and selection of Victim Witness Assistance Personnel and administrative paralegal support to the SVC. The Army continues to serve as the Executive Agent for the USAMPS's 80-hour SVU Investigation Course, training military investigators and prosecutors from all services. The Army is expanding its sex offender program which actively identifies, tracks and manages sex offenders in our community, which is recognized by DOD Inspector General as best practice.

7. Assessments: The Army conducted an Operational Troops Survey and Initial Entry Troops survey to measure program effectiveness and will continue to support both internal and external survey efforts. The Army Audit Agency completed an audit to verify sexual assault Helpline numbers and unit 24/7 response capability and is preparing an overall program review. The Army Inspector General is inspecting Commanders' compliance with certification and manning requirements in accordance with the FY12 NDAA. Upon assuming command, our commanders sequentially conduct command climate assessments at 30 days, 6 months, and then annually. These surveys enable a commander to understand the unit environment, make appropriate changes and measure the effectiveness of those changes. Senior commanders ensure subordinate assessments are completed and have the authority to review the subordinate results as well.

8. We have made significant strides in our efforts and acknowledge there is more work to be done to reduce the stigma associated with reporting and close the gap between reported and actual assaults. Our leaders are focused on creating a command climate free of sexual violence by setting, exemplifying and enforcing standards of discipline. Our Profession is built on trust and we are committed to caring and protecting one another. We will continue to wisely apply the resources necessary to fulfill our commitment to eliminate sexual assault.

9. The Army lead for SHARP is Ms. Collins at (703) 571-7353/ carolyn.r.collins.civ@mail.mil.



RAYMOND T. ODIERNO
General, United States Army

ARMY

Annual Report on Sexual Assault

Fiscal Year 2012

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Part 1 - Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call: Army

Executive Summary

American Soldiers are bound by common values that demand loyalty, integrity and respect for each other. In this context, the Army considers it the duty of every Soldier to intervene and stop incidents of sexual assault before they occur. Soldiers who commit the crime of sexual assault not only betray their victims, they violate the sacred trust of their fellow Soldiers.

The cornerstone of the Army's strategy to prevent sexual assault is the "I. A.M. Strong" Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign where the letters *I. A. M.* stand for Intervene – Act – Motivate. The "I. A.M. Strong" messaging features leaders establishing a positive command climate and Soldiers as influential role models who personally take action to set a respectful standard of conduct. Specific actions under this strategy also address secondary and tertiary prevention efforts which include reducing the stigma of reporting and holding offenders accountable for their actions.

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

There were positive indicators in combating sexual assault in the Army during FY12. Specifically, a 16% decrease in the total number of reported cases (Restricted and Unrestricted) of sexual assault from FY11, combined with preliminary survey results that indicate a marked increase in victims' propensity to report, suggest the Army's efforts may be having a positive effect.

Additionally, a significant narrowing of the gap between the rate of reported sexual assault cases Army-wide and those involving deployed Soldiers suggests an increased confidence in deployed Soldiers willingness to report sexual misconduct. Results from the Army's Sample Survey of Military Personnel (Spring 2012) reinforce this finding of increased confidence as the vast majority of Soldiers said it was likely their current chain of command would be supportive of a victim's report of sexual assault.

Although there is much more work to be done, these positive indicators are a credit to committed Army leadership and the sustained resourcing of prevention, training and response efforts. These efforts include the continued roll-out of the Army's "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign, the training of more than15,000 unit SHARP personnel and the integration of interactive, innovative and tailored SHARP training into every level of professional military education.

The Army's continued focus on accountability, including the close coordination between specially trained and selected investigators and prosecutors, also produced measurable results. Although the number of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault decreased by 10%, the number of substantiated allegations resulting in the preferral of court-martial charges rose 56% (from 272 to 424) in FY12. The Army's court-martial prosecution rate of rape/aggravated sexual assault allegations, in which there was a final disposition and jurisdiction over the subject, was 57% in FY12, compared to

reported rates of less than 20% among civilian jurisdictions.

This annual report complies with content and formatting requirements in the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD P&R) memorandum dated Oct 12, 2012 (SUBJECT: Data Call for the FY2012 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 input from all Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units and includes the Army's SHARP Program initiatives, accomplishments, challenges for FY12 and plans for FY13. Highlights of FY12 actions include:
  - Conducted the 5th Annual Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Summit featuring Army leaders, national subject matter experts, representatives from other Services, Federal Agencies and the White House.
  - Revised and fielded new SHARP training in several of the Army's Professional Military Education (PME) curriculum for enlisted Soldiers and officers.
  - Continued to execute an 80-hour curriculum, via mobile training teams, to train command selected unit SHARP personnel.
  - Expanded the capabilities provided by teams of special investigators and special victim prosecutors to focus on sexual assault cases.
- Part 2 (Statistical Report) contains data and analysis of the 1,249 Unrestricted Reports and the 174 Restricted Reports of sexual assault which were reported in the Army during FY12. Part 2 also contains a brief profile and synopsis of each sexual assault case investigated by the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) in which there was disposition decision in FY12.

1. Program Overview

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

- **Authorizing regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication.**
- **General organizational structure of your SAPR program and personnel (e.g., Installation 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 roles in your SAPR program.**
- **Other (Please explain):**

Chapter 8, with Appendices F-K, of Army Regulation (AR) 600-20 (Army Command Policy) formalizes the Army's SAPR Program, hereafter referred to as the SHARP Program. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (ASA M&RA) has oversight of the Army's SHARP Program, while the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (through the Army SHARP 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 the SHARP Program implementation and execution. As a critical element of their program execution, these leaders (or their representatives) conduct required monthly Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB). The SARB provides executive oversight, procedural guidance and feedback concerning local program implementation and case management.
- Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Victim Advocates (VA) support commanders in implementing the SHARP Program. These SARCs and VAs are available 24 hours a day/7 days a week to interact directly with victims of sexual assault and other response agencies (medical, legal, law enforcement, investigative, and chaplain).
- Command Program Managers, unit SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel are Soldiers (or civilians assigned to military units) who assist their commanders in executing their SHARP Program and integrating sexual assault response efforts (legal, law enforcement, chaplain, and medical).
    - SARC/SHARPs and VA/SHARPs provide support and advocacy services in garrison and deployed environments.
    - A Headquarters Department of the Army Execution Order (EXORD) issued on 23 June 12 augments Army policy and requires one full-time SARC/SHARP and one full-time VA/SHARP be assigned to each brigade level unit. Each echelon above brigade is required to appoint one trained

SARC/SHARP as a collateral duty.

  - Army policy requires two VA/SHARPs be appointed, as a collateral duty, for each battalion sized unit.

- All levels of Army institutional Professional Military Education (PME), from initial entry to senior service college, use a comprehensive set of training support packages to conduct required training. Annual unit level sexual assault awareness and pre- and post-deployment SHARP training is also mandatory per AR 350-1 (Army Training and Leader Development).

As detailed in the remainder of this report, FY12 was a critical year for the implementation of many SHARP Program initiatives.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department's adopted "Spectrum of Prevention," and its six components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY12 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to stop the crime before it occurs. If "awareness" activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition of prevention.

2.1.1. Identify your efforts to promote prevention.

The Army's efforts to promote prevention during FY12 were 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.

Leaders at all levels are charged to facilitate this prevention strategy by establishing positive command climates in which incidents of sexual assaults rarely occur, but when they do, victims come forward with confidence that there will be appropriate action.

2.1.2. Identify the ways you are changing organizational prevention-based practices.

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

- The Secretary introduced the "I. A.M. Strong" Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign at the initial Sexual Assault Prevention Summit in September 2008. The Summit served as a platform to launch Phase I (Committed Army Leadership) by providing training on best practices and allowing commands the opportunity to develop prevention plans to support the Army strategy.
- Phase II of the prevention strategy (Army-wide Conviction) includes educating Soldiers to understand their moral responsibility to intervene and stop sexual assault and harassment. Phase II began at the 2009 Sexual

Harassment/Assault Prevention Summit (April 2009) during which the Secretary, the Chief of Staff, and Sergeant Major of the Army addressed the attendees which included more than 100 Sergeants Major and 50 General Officers. The Army held its third annual Summit in April 2010 with over 650 attendees, including brigade and battalion leaders and Army SHARP Program Managers.

- Phase III culminates the dedicated effort of leaders and Soldiers under Phase I and Phase II by "Achieving Cultural Change" that truly reflects Army Values and fosters an environment free from sexual harassment and sexual assault. Phase III began during the fourth annual Summit which was held in 2011.
- The final phase is "Sustainment, Refinement and Sharing", during which the prevention program continues to grow while motivating national partners to support our efforts to change generally accepted negative social behaviors.

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

2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks, to include prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service or Component level.

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

- Dr. David Lisak, a clinical psychologist whose research focuses on the motives and behaviors of rapists, the impact of childhood abuse on adult men, and relationship between child abuse and later violence. He consults nationally with law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and the U.S. military.
- Anne Munch, an attorney with over twenty years of experience as a career prosecutor and advocate for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. As a subject matter expert, she has worked extensively on the development of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs in the military.
- Alan Berkowitz, an independent consultant who helps colleges, universities, and communities design programs that address health and social justice issues. He frequently consults for institutions of higher education, the Federal government, public health agencies, and military academies.
- Gail Stern is the co-founder of Catharsis Productions. Their program, "Sex Signals", incorporates humor and audience participation to foster greater understanding about the nature and impact of interpersonal violence.
- Dr. Jackson Katz is the creator of Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP). MVP is a gender violence prevention approach focused on a "bystander" model that empowers individuals to take an active role in promoting a positive climate.
- Joseph Grenny is coauthor of New York Times bestsellers, *Influencer: The Power to Change Anything*, *Crucial Conversations: Tools for Talking when Stakes are*

High, and *Crucial Confrontations: Tools for Resolving Broken Promises, Violated Expectations, and Bad Behavior*. Mr. Grenny is a co-founder of *VitalSmarts* which has helped organizations realize significant results using a proven method for changing behaviors.

- Dr. Sut Jolly is Professor of Communication at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and Executive Director of the Media Education Foundation. He is one of the world's leading scholars looking at the role played by advertising and popular culture in the processes of social control and identity construction.
- Mike Domintz is the creator of *"Can I Kiss You?"* an interactive, skills-based presentation addressing dating, consent, respect, bystander intervention, and sexual assault.
- 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.
- Russell Strand is Chief of the U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS) Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Division and has specialized expertise in sexual assault investigations. He received the 2012 End Violence Against Women International Visionary Award in recognition for his work.

2.1.4. List the prevention education, training initiatives, and programs you offer to responders, particularly those that impart individual skills associated with bystander intervention or appropriate risk reduction that does not blame victims. When describing the initiative, identify the target responder audience and the principal objectives of the initiative.

The following prevention initiatives were conducted during FY12 in support of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and the "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign:

- The Army held its 5th Annual Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Summit from 7-9 May 2012. The Secretary, Chief of Staff and Sergeant Major of the Army each addressed a group of more than 250 attendees which included Corps, Division, Brigade and Battalion Commanders and their SHARP Program proponents. The attendees formed five working groups and out-briefed the Director of the Army Staff on recommended actions for the Army to implement the Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, signed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on 7 May 2012.
- The Army continued an 80-hour SHARP certification course delivered by SHARP Mobile Training Teams (MTT) which trained command-selected SHARP personnel to execute the program worldwide. By the end of FY12, MTTs had trained more than 15,000 SHARP personnel.
- Army units conduct mandatory annual unit training which includes leader and Soldier videos and an interactive video for all Soldiers to view in a self-study mode, using the Army Learning Management System (ALMS). This self-study video ("Team Bound") is an interactive, multiple scenario product in which Soldiers become the lead character, making choices (including bystander

intervention) in situations dealing with sexual harassment and sexual assault. This training is also mandatory for units during pre and post-deployment.

- The Army continues to implement and refine comprehensive curricula for all levels of Professional Military Education (PME) from Initial Entry Training (IET) through the Army War College. Each level of PME builds on the previous level as Soldiers' responsibilities increase from individual behavior to leader roles and actions.
    - To educate new Soldiers in an attention-getting and intriguing manner, the Army trains a set of ten "Sex Rules" which break down the elements of sexual harassment and sexual assault and defines them in simple, relatable terms. By linking each Sex Rule to an Army Value, the training challenges Soldiers to "Know the Rules - Live the Values."
    - Training for cadets in ROTC also incorporates "Sex Rules" messaging, includes an ROTC Cadre Guide, and uses a critical decision-making tool.
    - The Basic Officer Leadership Course - Branch (BOLC-B) for new officers also includes "Sex Signals" in addition to instructor-led training which focuses on the roles of junior leaders.
    - During FY12 , the Army developed new training for senior leaders at the Battalion and Brigade Pre-Command Course (PCC), the Sergeants Major Academy and the Army War College.
    - The Army continues to refine SHARP training for each intermediate level of PME to ensure Soldiers and leaders have the knowledge and skills necessary for their responsibilities. These include NCO and Warrant Officer Advanced Courses, the Captain Career Course, the Company Commander and First Sergeant Course, and the Command and General Staff College.
    - Additionally, Drill Sergeants and Army Recruiters attend specialized SHARP training tailored for their unique roles dealing with new Soldiers and potential Soldiers. Drill Sergeants are provided a pocket guide titled "Sex Rules - Teach Them."
- Additional details on training for primary responders are cited in sections 4.2-4.3.

2.1.5. Identify your efforts to promote community education in the area of prevention (e.g., communications, social marketing, and media initiatives).

Community outreach and education remain key components of the Army sexual assault prevention strategy and "I. A.M. Strong" campaign. In FY12, efforts to promote, communicate and market the Army's prevention campaign, encourage open community discussion and reduce the stigma of reporting included the following:

- The SHARP Program Office continued its partnership with the Army Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers (BOSS) Program. This partnership is an effective way to spread the sexual assault prevention and "I. A.M. Strong" messaging at local events as BOSS Soldiers immediately connect with community members and other Soldiers to reinforce the peer-to-peer accountability and bystander intervention.
- For the fourth year in a row, the Army SHARP Program co-sponsored the U.S. Army Concert Tour, a summer concert series that brings top name artists to

Soldiers, their Families and people from the surrounding community. Local BOSS Soldiers manned "I. A.M. Strong" booths and passed out sexual assault prevention literature to nearly 16,649 attendees at six events. SHARP messaging in venues, programs and video clips were viewed by more than 45,808 concert attendees.

- The Army SHARP Program continued its sponsorship of the U.S. Army Soldier Show in FY12. The Soldier Show is a high-energy ensemble production, offering a wide range of popular music and stage spectacle to Soldiers and Families.
  - More than 54,841 people were exposed to SHARP messaging at 33 installations while attending the 49 Soldier Show performances.
  - BOSS Soldiers and Soldier Show personnel distributed approximately 24,405 pieces of SHARP literature and educational Items.
- The Army continued to raise awareness of SHARP through the marketing of the program in Army News Service articles, and in other Public Affairs products.
- The SHARP Program Office facilitated a 50% increase in Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) and SHARP Summit media coverage by leveraging Army Staff partnerships.
  - Developed quarterly STAND-TO! articles, ensuring Army-wide coverage of the SHARP Program throughout the year.
  - Coordinated media coverage of the release of the Army/DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault, SAAM and SHARP Summit.
  - Developed an Army SHARP Engagement Plan to help explain the Army SHARP story to America's opinion leaders.
- Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) personnel at several installations provided sexual assault awareness and prevention classes to Family Readiness Groups and at community events.
- In Europe, USAREUR partnered with the U.S. Air Force Europe (USAFE) and hosted 19 presentations of "Can I Kiss You?" for 2,916 military, DA Civilian, and Family Members.

2.1.6. Describe the ways that you are strengthening Service or Guard member knowledge and skills in the area of prevention (i.e., bystander intervention, risk reduction).

All of the entries described in this section (2.1) support the Army's efforts to implement its comprehensive strategy and the "I. A.M. Strong" campaign in order to strengthen leaders' and Soldiers' knowledge and skills to prevent sexual assault. The Army's strategy and campaign focuses on creating a climate where sexual assault is rare and Soldiers act to intervene and stop incidents before they occur. This includes actions to stop behavior such as sexual harassment and sexual innuendo, which may lead to sexual assault.

2.1.7. Describe your Service or Component's current efforts or plans to provide SAPR training (policy and resources available) to all Service members at initial entrance into active service.

As noted in section 2.1.4, the Army provides SHARP training in IET and for newly

commissioned officers in their respective BOLC courses.

- In the Basic Combat Training (BCT) portion of IET, Soldiers receive a one hour introductory course on SHARP policy and resources during their first 14 days of training and are introduced to the "Sex Rules" messaging targeted for new recruits ("Sex Rules - Follow Them"). Later in BCT, another two hours of SHARP training helps Soldiers learn about their responsibilities to take action using several interactive vignettes during the very popular and highly regarded production of "Sex Signals." This 90-minute, live, two-person, audience interactive program contains skits dealing with dating, consent, rape and other associated topics such as body language, alcohol use and intervention.
- The initial SHARP training for new and prospective officers is conducted in a progressive and sequential format to adapt junior leaders to the changing operating environment with a combination of platform instruction and integrated training techniques.
    - In BOLC-A, ROTC Cadets receive a three hour introductory course on SHARP during early indoctrination of common core training.
    - At West Point, a comprehensive curriculum includes lessons on sexual harassment and sexual assault topics infused into core academic coursework across the 47-month cadet experience. A former brigade commander, an Army lawyer, and instructors with doctoral degrees in behavioral sciences developed the curriculum.
    - In BOLC-B schools, newly commissioned officers are provided three hours of SHARP training that includes a one hour section on new leader responsibilities and two hours of "Sex Signals" during which the officers apply leader decision-making in their response to various vignettes.

2.1.8. Other

Continuation of the 80-hour certification training is integral to the Army's effort to operationalize SHARP as a command-based sexual assault prevention and response program. Select personnel who complete the 80-hour SHARP training are appointed to serve as SARC/SHARP specialists at every echelon above battalion level, or as VA/SHARP specialists at every echelon of command down to the company level.

In accordance with the requirements in the FY12 NDAA, the Army has assigned one full-time SARC/SHARP and one full-time VA/SHARP at Brigade level units. HQDA EXORD 221-12 (Sexual Harassment/ Assault Response and Prevention Program Synchronization Order) was released on 23 June 2012 and instructed all Army commands to comply with the transition to a command-based SHARP Program model for sexual assault prevention and response.

The SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel serve not only as the source for victim advocacy and reporting, but also as the commander's certified and trained resource to assist in maintaining a culture and climate where behaviors such as sexual harassment and sexual assault do not occur.

2.2. List all studies of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness supported or performed by your Service or Component.

In coordination with the U.S. Army Research Institute (ARI) for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, the Army SHARP Program Office conducted a comprehensive study of sexual harassment and sexual assault related topics using two separate survey instruments, one for enlisted Soldiers in Initial Entry Training and the other for active duty operational Soldiers. The final reports from both surveys will be published in 2013.

2.3. 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 educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.

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

- The Assessment Phase occurs during the first year inmates are in the USDB and allows the group facilitators to assess an individual's readiness for treatment, determine their risk factors, complete all assessment testing requirements, and provide an overview of the treatment program expectations. Inmates are assessed to determine what level of treatment they require based on their risk factors and readiness for treatment.
- In the Treatment Phase, inmates assessed as low risk sexual offenders will participate in a group treatment meeting one time per week (2.5 hours) for approximately six months. Inmates who are assessed as high risk participate in a more intensive group treatment program to address their high risk factors. This group meets twice a week for 2.5 hours per session for approximately 36 sessions. Inmates assessed as having deviant sexual arousal, regardless of their risk level, participate in an arousal reduction treatment module.

Upon successful completion of their treatment group, the inmate is required to attend a Sex Offender Maintenance Group to practice and apply the skills learned during treatment.

2.4. Describe any progress made in FY12 on prevention-related efforts identified by your last year's report.

As planned, the Army continued to implement Phase III (Achieve Cultural Change) of its "I. A.M. Strong" Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign during FY12.

- Conducted the 5th Annual SHARP Summit of Army leaders and national subject matter experts.
- Revised the Commanders Guide for leaders at all levels to assess and affect the climate in their units, specifically as it relates to preventing, reporting and responding to sexual assault.
- Continued to conduct the 80-hour SHARP certification training via MTTs. Trained more than 15,000 command selected SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel since training began in 2010.
- Continued to revise and refine training in order to upgrade and integrate previous

POSH and SAPR programs of instruction into a comprehensive SHARP curriculum at all levels of PME.

- Continued to develop the GTSY.com ("Good To See You") social network which is intended to facilitate Soldier discussions about prevention and intervention. Launch is now planned during FY13.

2.5. Describe any plans for FY13 related to the prevention of sexual assault.

The Army's prevention related plans for FY13 include:

- Hire (government civilians) and assign (military) personnel to permanently fulfill the requirements set forth in the FY12 NDAA for one full-time SARC and one full-time VA in every brigade or equivalent unit. 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 to train command selected SHARP personnel via the 80-hour SHARP certification course.
- Continue to implement, revise and refine Professional Military Education (PME) and Civilian Education System (CES) SHARP training to ensure Soldiers, Leaders and Civilians have the skills and knowledge they need to help prevent sexual assault.
- Launch the GTSY.com social network to host forums where users can discuss issues in depth (including sexual harassment/assault response and prevention), and reduce the stigma of sexual assault reporting.
- Continue to work with DoD, the other Services and the Joint Staff to operationalize the lines of effort set forth in the Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response.

3. Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize and encourage the use of both reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) by Service or Component members (e.g., local command initiatives that demonstrate the commander's role in creating a climate of confidence, explanation of available reporting options on installation websites, etc.).

The Army's comprehensive SHARP training emphasizes the Restricted and Unrestricted reporting options and encourages reporting by all Soldiers. Training is required for all new Soldiers in IET and at each level of PME for officers and NCOs. Reporting is a key topic in all training, including mandatory annual unit training and pre- and post-deployment training. Additionally, SHARP training, to include reporting, is presented during newcomer orientations at each Army installation.

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

- Posting sexual assault prevention and response information on marquees at entrances to installations.

- Placing posters, banners and brochures throughout installations, which include points of contact, reporting options and the DoD Safe Helpline phone number.
- Placing articles in installation newspapers and public service announcements on Armed Forces Network radio and television stations to encourage reporting.
- Conducting awareness and prevention activities in support of Sexual Assault Awareness Month, including events such as 5K fun runs/walks to raise sexual assault awareness with command support and participation.
- Using HQDA provided marketing materials for the "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign to publicize within units.
- Creating local/unit videos to reinforce commitment to sexual assault prevention and response.
- Issuing pocket cards with SARC and VA phone numbers and reporting policy.
- Providing reporting information on Army and installation websites, Facebook sites and podcasts.
- Maintaining Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) and on-call/alert rosters with local crisis agencies to ensure understanding of reporting options available to Soldiers and the availability of off-post services as an option to victims.
- Purchasing DVD copies of "The Invisible War" documentary to augment unit training.

3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service or Component developed and implemented during FY12 within the context of:

3.2.1. Joint environments

Reporting challenges in Joint environments primarily exist among deployed units as detailed in Section 3.2.2, below. However, Joint Basing can contribute to confusion among Soldiers. 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 the installation. Full-time SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel at the Brigade level should help alleviate most confusion.

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest

The primary Combat Area of Interest (CAI) during FY12 was Afghanistan, in which Army command elements are predominantly responsible for executing sexual assault prevention and response services, including conducting criminal investigations and courts-martial.

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

Some challenges in a combat zone differ from those in a garrison environment. Maintaining confidentially 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/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel is essential; as are the conduct of monthly Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARBs) which help ensure proper SHARP Program management oversight.

3.2.3. Tracking victim services

The Army's Sexual Assault Database Management System (SADMS) serves as the primary database used to track victim services. Designated SHARP Program personnel populate SADMS with sexual assault case information, including victim services. Per victims' requests, the losing unit SARC/SHARP transfers advocacy/case data to the gaining unit SARC/SHARP. SADMS also includes data input from healthcare, legal and law enforcement sources.

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

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

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

There was one known incident where confidentiality of a Restricted Report was breached during FY12. This incident occurred when a Primary Care Provider contacted a victim's unit due to concerns about the Soldier's well-being after reviewing a medical encounter referencing the sexual assault. This resulted in the unit's initial awareness of the assault. The violation was immediately investigated as required by DoD Personal Identifying Information Incident Reporting procedures. The provider was notified of his breach of policy and the victim was allowed to retain a Restricted Report. Corrective action includes refresher training and a revision to the disclaimer on sexual assault medical encounters.

3.2.5. Other (Please explain)

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

3.3. Describe efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve Service or Component member confidence and/or victim participation in

the investigative and military justice processes.

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

- Maintained 11 Highly Qualified Experts (HQE) to advise leadership, and to support the coordination and improvement of training for sexual assault investigators, prosecutors and defense counsel.
- Maintained 21 special investigators and 19 special victim prosecutors at major Army installations to focus nearly exclusively on sexual assault cases, similar to civilian Special Victims Units.
- Hired additional examiners at the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) who were instrumental in meeting the congressionally mandated DNA turnaround time of 60 days.
- Partnered instructors and HQE from CID, OTJAG and USAMPS to train at each other's respective courses, sharing information and lessons learned for better ways to work together.

3.3.1. Describe how you are addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.

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

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

Army trial counsel training on sexual assault prosecution includes instruction on working with and interviewing victims, and preparing victims for testimony at trial. Special Victim Prosecutors (SVP) attend intensive training to prepare them for their duties, including two weeks of on-the-job training with a domestic violence/sexual assault unit in a major metropolitan area. SVPs receive extensive training in trial preparation techniques to minimize impact on the victim, and bolster confidence in the military justice process.

Special sexual assault CID investigators (DA Civilians) have been hired and placed at installations with a high density of Soldiers. These investigators receive instruction in the interview technique, developed at USAMPS, called the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI). This technique allows investigators to obtain information about the assault and the offender while minimizing the traumatic effects on the victim. Investigators are also instructed on the dangers of re-victimization and how to avoid this problem. Also, if a victim recants an allegation, agents are trained to cautiously and compassionately investigate the recantation to ensure that the victim has not

recanted merely to opt out of an investigation.

3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma and overcome barriers associated with reporting sexual assault (e.g., thinking the report will not be kept confidential, being afraid of retaliation or reprisal, thinking nothing will be done about the report, and any other barrier to reporting identified through research).

As previously noted, the most significant program initiative to reduce the stigma of reporting sexual assault is the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign.

In alignment with the Army's primary prevention focus, "I. A.M. Strong" encourages Soldiers to take action to prevent Sexual Assault, fosters a culture of respect, and helps reduce the stigma of reporting by increasing victims' confidence in their chain of command to take appropriate action. During FY12, this Army-wide campaign included presentations of "Sex Signals" to thousands of Soldiers in IET and BOLC-B training and a partnership with Army Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) to raise awareness through multiple efforts, including sponsorship of the BOSS program, the Army Soldier Show and the Army Concert Series.

Introducing SHARP Program reporting policies and resources within the first 14 days of IET also helps demonstrate to new Soldiers that the Army takes sexual assault seriously, holds offenders accountable and takes care of victims.

Army investigators continue to use the FETI technique which has already shown to drastically reduce victim recantations, increase victim cooperation and participation, and support prosecution efforts.

Some commanders find that communicating the results of sexual assault cases to their Soldiers helps show the chain of command's commitment to thorough and fair investigations and dispositions, thus mitigating some victim's reasons for not reporting.

Additionally, former victims who are so inclined to speak to Soldiers about the professionalism shown by sexual assault responders in their case, help to alleviate the stigma of reporting.

The implementation of expedited transfer procedures is another initiative designed to mitigate the victims' concerns about workplace issues that may prevent them from reporting a sexual assault.

Other initiatives include all the items cited in Section 3.1 above.

3.5. Describe any progress made in FY12 on reporting-related efforts identified in last year's report.

The Army's continued implementation of the SHARP Program in all units during FY12 was intended to have a positive impact on the climate of confidence associated with reporting. Specifically, the Army's emphasis to train SHARP personnel for units down to the company level has provided visible and accessible resources for Soldiers to report a sexual assault.

One of the primary goals of the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and the "I. A.M. Strong" Campaign is to increase sexual assault victims' propensity to report. (Propensity to report is the percentage of Soldiers, in response to Army survey

questions, who cited they were sexually assaulted during the previous twelve months and reported the incident). Although data is preliminary, the Army's 2012 Survey of Operational Troops shows that the propensity to report a sexual assault among female Soldiers increased from 28% in 2009 to 42% in 2012.

3.6. Describe any plans for FY13 to increase the climate of confidence associated with reporting.

The Army will continue to implement its prevention strategy during FY13. A key element of this is providing full-time and credentialed SARC/SHARP or VA/SHARP personnel at the Brigade level. These SHARP personnel will assist leaders in monitoring and maintaining a culture and climate where incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault are rare, but when they do occur, victims feel free to come forward, without fear of reprisal and with confidence their leaders will take appropriate action.

Additionally, the Army will continue to improve its special victim capability by adding four more Special Victim Prosecutors, for a total of 23.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY12 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault.

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

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

Additionally, Army installations and organizations continue to partner with local civilian agencies serving sexual assault victims, to include rape crisis centers, hospitals and law enforcement. These partnerships often include collaboration to provide joint training and awareness events to enhance sexual assault education and prevention to the local community.

Also during FY12, as directed by DoD, the Army published a detailed policy for the expedited transfer of Soldiers who are victims of sexual assault. In accordance with this Army Directive, commanders must start with a presumption in favor of granting a victim's request for transfer.

4.2. List the number of new SARCs (include Deployable) and SAPR VAs (include

Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training, and if the training was received prior to deployment.
4.2.1. SARCs (include Deployable)
4.2.1.1. List the *total* number of SARCs your Service or Component had at the end of FY12.
In addition to a Lead SARC/SHARP for each Senior Commander at more than 70 Army installations around the world, there are approximately 436 SARC/SHARP positions at Army brigades and equivalent organizations.
4.2.1.2. List the number of SARCs that were trained for the first time in FY12 (i.e., list the number of *new* SARCs your Service or Component had in FY12).
The Army trained 8,495 personnel (including Active, Guard and Reserve) via MTTs using the 80-hour SHARP certification curriculum during FY12. From this pool of trained personnel, commanders may assign/appoint those who meet the selection criteria to serve as a unit SARC/SHARP.
4.2.1.3. List the number of SARCs that received training that would allow them to operate in a deployed environment in FY12.
All SHARP personnel are trained to operate in a deployed environment.
4.2.1.4. Identify the number of new SARC positions slated for FY13.
There are no new SARC/SHARP positions slated for FY13. However, the current (approximately 436) brigade level SARC/SHARP positions are scheduled to begin conversion to permanent/funded positions, either military or DA Civilian.
4.2.2. SAPR VAs (include Deployable)
4.2.2.1. List the number of personnel trained in FY12.
The vast majority of the 8,495 personnel trained by SHARP MTTs during FY12 may potentially serve as a unit VA/SHARP, pending assignment and appointment orders by their commanding officer.
4.2.2.2. How many trained to allow them to operate in deployable environment.
All SHARP personnel are trained to operate in a deployed environment.
4.2.2.3. List the number of assigned VA positions planned for FY13.
There are no new VA/SHARP positions slated for FY13. However, the current (approximately 398) brigade level VA/SHARP positions are scheduled to begin conversion to permanent/funded positions, either military or DA Civilian. Additionally, each battalion is required to appoint collateral duty VA/SHARP personnel.
4.2.3. Describe your efforts to comply with the FY12 NDAA requirement for a full-time SARC and full-time VA at the brigade/battalion or equivalent level.
The Army published Execution Order (EXORD) 221-12 directing Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units to immediately appoint one full-time SARC/SHARP and one full-time VA/SHARP at each brigade or equivalent organization. Commands filled these positions with existing resources, pending implementation of a permanent manning solution beginning in FY13.
4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:

4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer)

During FY12, the Army's School for Command Preparation (Pre-command course) certified that 203 Brigade Commanders, 593 Battalion Commanders and 409 Command Sergeants Major completed SHARP training.

4.3.2. Criminal investigators

All CID agents who investigate sexual assault allegations were trained using a Sexual Assault Investigations Refresher Training curriculum developed by USAMPS. This training highlights alcohol facilitated sexual assaults, substantial incapacitation, the new Article 120, and proper titling decisions including proper determination of founded and unfounded cases, trauma and memory, tonic immobility, and FETI skill building.

Additionally, more than 1,600 military and civilian criminal investigators were trained at USAMPS on sexual assault investigative skills and techniques.

4.3.3. Law enforcement

In FY12, USAMPS provided specialized law enforcement sexual assault training to more than 2,200 military law enforcement investigators and first responders in several professional development courses including the CID Special Agent course, MP Investigations course, Child Abuse Prevention & Investigations Techniques course, Basic Officer Leader Course, MP Captains Career Course, CID Basic and Advanced Warrant Officer Courses, Advanced & Senior Leader Courses, and MP Pre-Command Course.

4.3.4. Medical personnel

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

The Annual Sexual Assault Medical Management (SAMM) Conference, hosted by MEDCOM, assists the SACP and SACC with the development of their local mandatory training requirements. The FY12 SAMM Conference included Army, Air Force, Navy, Veterans Administration, National Guard, and Department of the Army Civilian healthcare providers.

MEDCOM also conducts Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) training to provide specialized education for health care providers to include registered nurses (RN) who plan to practice as SAMFE or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE). The training provides a comprehensive education program based on the Department of Justice (DoJ) Training Standards for Medical Forensic Examiners and prepares candidates to work in coordination with other responders. In FY12, 188 Physicians/Physician Assistants/RNs completed the MEDCOM SAFME training.

Building on the collaboration of victim advocacy and investigative services to assist in the medical management and response of sexual assaults, healthcare providers provided testimony as a factual or expert witness for 64 (15% increase from FY11) sexual assault cases during FY12.

4.3.5. Judge Advocates

The Army Judge Advocate General's School and Legal Center (TJAGLCS) provides first responder training to Army Judge Advocates. In FY12, TJAGLCS trained 757 Army Judge Advocates (JA) in the Judge Advocate Basic Course, the Judge Advocate Graduate Course, the JA Officer Advanced Course, the Intermediate Trial Advocacy Course and the Military Justice Manager Course. This training included 215 Army Reserve and 135 Army National Guard JA Officers.

All Staff Judge Advocate field offices are required to conduct annual JA refresher training.

During FY12, the Army also trained 454 Trial Counsel in 19 sexual assault training events under the Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP).

The Army also trained 151 Trial Defense Counsel concerning sexual assault issues.

4.3.6. Victim Witness Assistance personnel

The Army trained 43 Victim/Witness Liaison (VWL) personnel, and 5 victim assistance personnel from Army confinement facilities in FY12. This training provided basic instruction concerning the Army VWL program and specific instruction concerning working with all sexual assault victims.

The Army also trained 16 Army VWL personnel in August 2012, in a one day event limited to USAREUR personnel. That training included general instruction concerning working with victims generally, USAREUR unique programs for victims and training concerning the SHARP program.

4.3.7. Chaplains

All first-term Active Component, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve Chaplains receive initial training at the Chaplain Basic Officer Leader Course. This initial training includes: reporting classifications and reporting requirements; ministry response and spiritual support to sexual assault victims; dynamics of sexual assault; victim advocacy services and referral resources. All supervisory Chaplains receive training at the Chaplain Captain Career Course to provide supervision of pastoral response and spiritual support to sexual assault victims.

Installation and Division Family Life Chaplains provide training to Unit Ministry Teams composed of Chaplains and Chaplain's Assistants. This annual training includes pastoral response to victims of sexual assault and collaborative relationships with treatment facilities and SARC/SHARP personnel.

4.4. Describe any outcome metrics your Service or Component has developed to measure the impact or effectiveness of the training provided to the personnel specified in the sections above (i.e., SARCs, VAs, commanders, criminal investigators, law enforcement, medical personnel, judge advocates, Victim Witness Assistance personnel, and chaplains).

The 80-hour SHARP training used to train SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel was certified by the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) in 2011. Additionally, each training event uses summative evaluations to gather feedback regarding the effectiveness of SHARP training, instructor performance, and

recommendations for improvement.

Army training for criminal investigators at USAMPS was chosen by DoD to train personnel from all military Services. The FETI technique, developed at the USAMPS, has already shown to drastically reduce victim recantations, increase victim cooperation and participation in prosecution efforts.

MEDCOM uses a competency checklist based on DoJ guidelines to ensure medical personnel meet the required clinical skills necessary to function as a forensic examiner.

Based on an initial review of pre-command training in FY12, the Army is working with DoD to develop standardized methods for objectively assessing the effectiveness of pre-command and senior enlisted training.

OTJAG provides evaluation forms to each victim and witness for each trial by special or general court-martial. The evaluations, returned anonymously, are overwhelmingly positive.

4.5. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units in order to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.

As noted in Sections 4.1-4.3 above, the Army ensures units deploy with trained sexual assault response personnel. Deployed SHARP Program personnel use organic transportation assets and/or coordinate for external assets as needed.

All deployed, Level III Combat Support Hospitals maintain adequate supplies on hand to treat victims of sexual assault.

4.5.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.

There were no reported gaps in supplies, personnel or transportation resources.

4.5.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe the measures your Service or Component took to remedy the situation at those locations.

Reports from commands and Army Medical Command cited no instance in which a lack of SAFE kits or other medical supplies hindered the ability of Army healthcare personnel to provide care to sexual assault victims.

However, USAREUR noted that some Soldiers are uncomfortable receiving the forensic exam at host nation medical facilities. Therefore, examinations are often delayed or victims opt not to receive the exams.

4.5.3. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures you took to remedy the situation.

The USACIL processes SAFE kits for evidence for all U.S. military forces, including units deployed to the CENTCOM AOR. There were no reports of sexual assault cases during FY12 in which processing issues at USACIL hindered an investigation.

4.6. Describe sexual assault-related healthcare initiatives undertaken by your Service or Component in FY12:

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

More than half (52%) of the Army's Sexual Assault Care Coordinators (SACC) are Behavioral/ Mental Healthcare Providers. MEDCOM Regulation 40-36 provides the overall guidance responsibilities associated with sexual assault patients. The annual SAMM Conference provides continuing education courses to SACC for a therapeutic treatment validated for the resolution of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

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

Additionally, the AMEDD Center & School (in partnership with Fayetteville State University) has an accelerated Master of Social Work degree program to support the shortage in behavioral health care personnel.

4.6.2. Describe any initiatives to develop protocols for initial and follow-up treatment for victims of sexual assault that is gender-responsive, culturally-competent, and recovery-oriented.

The Army continues to transform its healthcare system to a "system for health". This includes providing a patient-centered culture with a multi-disciplinary team that includes the patient (sexual assault victim).

The SACC and SACP work together on every sexual assault case to ensure that appropriate culturally and gender specific medical care is given and follow up is obtained.

Additionally, the Army provides specialized education for health care providers who perform duties as Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE). The training prepares medical personnel to work in coordination with other responders to meet the health care, forensic, and information needs of adult and adolescent sexual assault patients. Personnel are trained on aspects of the sexual assault forensic examination, sexual violence dynamics, cultural competency, and age/gender specific skills to properly care for victims of sexual assault.

4.7. Describe your procedures and efforts for providing resource referrals to victims, including any challenges faced.

During initial response and case management, SARC/SHARP and/or VA/SHARP personnel inform victims of services and resources available on and off post. The VA/SHARP also accompanies victims, as requested, and facilitates referrals with other agencies.

Army installations and Commands have resource referral lists and Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) with civilian agencies in their areas of responsibility. SHARP personnel, in coordination with other responders, provide a "warm hand-off" of victims to those resources while maintaining contact with the victim until services are no longer required.

4.8. Describe your Service efforts or plans thus far to establish a special victim capability within your Service, comprised of specially trained investigators, judge advocates, and victim-witness assistance personnel. (Not applicable to NGB)

As stated in Section 3.3, thorough, fair and competent investigations and appropriate prosecution of sexual assault cases are necessary to help maintain a positive culture and climate that does not tolerate sexual assault, and encourages victims to report without fear of reprisal. Accordingly, the Army continues to work to improve confidence in the Army's investigation and prosecution capabilities by maintaining 21 special investigators and 19 special victim prosecutors at major Army installations. These personnel focus nearly exclusively on sexual assault cases, similar to civilian Special Victims Units.

4.9. Describe your Service or Component's efforts or plans thus far to implement a process for a member of a reserve component who is a victim of sexual assault (committed while on active duty) to be retained on active duty until the line of duty determination is complete.

The Army established procedures in 2009 to ensure that Line of Duty (LOD) determinations are completed at the time a member of the reserve component files a Restricted Report for the purpose of enabling the victim access to medical care. The Army will adjust its policy as necessary to comply with additional DoD guidance when published.

4.10. Describe any progress made in FY12 on response-related efforts identified in last year's report.

By the end of FY12, the Army had trained more than 15,000 SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP SHARP personnel via the 80-hour MTT delivered SHARP certification curriculum.

During FY12, the Army added four of the eight additional Special Victim Prosecutors, for a total of 19. The other four should be added during FY13.

4.11. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve sexual assault response.

The Army has a comprehensive and integrated multi-disciplined sexual assault response capability. The primary effort to improve sexual assault response in FY13 is the assignment and hiring of full-time (government), credentialed SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel at each brigade or equivalent unit. The Army also plans to hire 36 full-time civilian trainers in FY13.

Also, with funding support from DoD, the Army plans to conduct eight Special Victims Unit courses at USAMPS and train approximately 300 special agents/investigators and prosecutors from all military services.

4.12. Other (Please explain)

During FY13, the Army will expand access to its web-enabled reporting system to allow the full time Brigade SARC/SHARP personnel access to enter case data into the system.

Also during FY13, the Army will establish an Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) for SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel approved for credentialing. The ASI (1B)

enables the Army to effectively manage, assign and utilize Soldiers with SHARP certification.

5. Improve System Accountability

5.1. Provide a description of how you execute oversight of your SAPR program. Please include a synopsis of the formal processes, participants, etc. that support oversight of the program.

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

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

Commanders play a key role in implementing the SHARP Program throughout the Army. Commanders, utilizing their SHARP personnel, are responsible for victim advocacy, program management, training, and ensuring a coordinated response system is in place.

5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY12 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:

5.2.1. Program management reviews

The Chief of Staff directed an assessment of the effectiveness of the SHARP Program and its current plan. To that end, the Director of the Army Staff created a team of subject matter experts from the SHARP Program Office, OTJAG, CID, the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, Army G-3/5/7, the Army National Guard, the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ASCIM), and MEDCOM. This "Red Team" visited major training bases and operational units in CONUS and OCONUS to observe implementation of the SHARP Program across Army commands, identify best practices and recommend areas needing improvement. The Red Team's report is pending final review and approval.

AR 600-20 charges commanders and SHARP Program proponents at all levels with oversight of program implementation. During FY12, organizations reported conducting several reviews/inspections/assessments, including:

- The FORSCOM SHARP Program Office conducted site assistance visits to ensure compliance, provide mentoring, and educational guidance as needed.
- The ARNG conducted training assistance visits to determine SHARP Program effectiveness, suggestions for possible improvements, as well as any identified best practices.

- In USARPAC, the requirement for commands to display their sexual assault prevention policy memoranda and contact information for unit SHARP personnel has been added to the USARPAC Command Compliance and Training Program (CCTP) Inspection checklist.
- The CID Inspector General 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.
- Office of the Judge Advocate General (OTJAG) conducted inspections of field offices pursuant to Article 6(a), UCMJ. These inspections included a review of the prosecution, defense and Victim/Witness Liaison programs.
- MEDCOM conducted assessments of 45 Army MTF ranging in size from medical centers to health clinics.

5.2.2. Inspector General (IG) inspections of the program

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

Although SHARP specific inspections were not conducted in FY12 at the HQDA level, the DAIG may review aspects of the SHARP program circumstantial to other inspections.

5.2.3. Identify the number of victim inquiries referred by SAPRO to your headquarters and the number of victim inquiries resolved in FY12.

The Army resolved all 12 of the victim inquiries referred by DoD SAPRO.

5.2.4. Other (Please explain)

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

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

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

Preliminary survey data indicates that female Soldier victims' propensity to report has increased from about 28% in 2009 to 42% in 2012. Although, this is below the Army's first intermediate goal of 50%, initiatives such as full-time unit SHARP

personnel, revised training and increased resources for commanders are intended to have a positive effect on increasing propensity to report.

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

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office

The GAO review of Military Justice recommended that the Services leverage expertise for investigating and adjudicating alleged sexual assault incidents, such as consolidating training programs and sharing resources, including highly qualified experts who are used to advise criminal investigators and judge advocates. As a result of this recommendation, the Army, at DoD's request, conducts training for Marine CID, Army CID, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), and Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NCIS) at USAMPS.

Additionally, Army OTJAG HQEs, through the TCAP program, continue to work with the other Services to leverage resources and training.

5.4.2. DoD, Military Service or Component IG

There were no DoDIG inspection reports during FY12; however, the DoDIG began a review of CID casework and procedures in sexual assault investigations. Although the report has not yet been released, unofficial sources report CID's casework, especially in crime scene and evidence processing, was at a very high standard.

There were also no DAIG inspection reports during FY12 but the Army continued to address observations from a previous inspection to establish full-time SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel. In coordination with U.S. Army Manpower Analysis Agency (USAMAA), Army G-8, Army G-3/5/7 and Army Budget Office, the SHARP Program Office continued to work on funding and resourcing of the SHARP personnel at the brigade or equivalent level.

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

The Army continues to work with DoD regarding implementation of recommendations from the December 2009 Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTF-SAMS) report. As of the end of FY 12, the Army's has only one outstanding action from the DTF-SAMS report; to determine the appropriate number of Victim Advocates based on military population and mission.

In accordance with the FY12 NDAA, the Army is assigning one full-time SARC/SHARP and one full-time VA/SHARP at each brigade or equivalent unit.

5.4.4. Other (Please explain)

The ASA M&RA and the Army SHARP Program Office supported the DoD assessment visit to United States Military Academy (USMA) in August 2012. USMA was rated in compliance on all action items.

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

5.5.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place during FY12.

The Army's primary research and survey organization is the U.S. Army Research

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

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

Questions on the Spring 2012 SSMP addressed Soldiers' perceptions of the effectiveness of sexual harassment and assault prevention training, experiences of sexual harassment or sexual assault in the last 12 months, reporting of incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault, and perceptions of their chain of command's likely responses to reports of sexual assault in their unit.

- Depending on gender and rank, 81% to 92% of Soldiers said that the sexual assault prevention training they received was very effective or moderately effective, up from 76/83% in 2011.
- Comparable to 2011, and depending on gender and rank, 82% to 97% of Soldiers said it was very likely or moderately likely that their "current chain of command would be supportive" if someone in their unit were to report a sexual assault incident.
- Among both males and females, officers (males: 92%; females: 85%) were more likely than enlisted Soldiers (males: 82%; females: 73%) to indicate that "some corrective action would be taken" if someone in their unit were to report a sexual assault incident.
- For each of three possible negative outcomes for a person making a report (being labeled a troublemaker, one's career would suffer, and not being believed), more females than males (both officers and enlisted) reported that they believed negative outcomes would result from reporting incidents.
- One percent of male Soldiers (officer and enlisted), two percent of female officers and six percent of female enlisted Soldiers indicated they had been sexually assaulted within the last 12 months by someone in the Army (military or civilian).

5.5.2. Describe your efforts to incorporate findings from Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys (DEOCS) or other organizational climate assessments into SAPR programming in FY12.

In accordance with the Chief of Staff of the Army's guidance, AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy) was revised to require commanders to conduct climate surveys within 30 days (120 days for Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve) of assuming command, again at six months, and annually thereafter.

Some Army commands report using DEOCS results to identify training/ opportunities, create lessons learned, and identify victims' propensity to report.

5.5.3. Describe any empirical research or evaluation project initiated or executed in FY12 to inform or improve SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

In FY12, the Army continued its periodic (every three years) surveys of Operational Troops and IET Soldiers.

Following incidents of sexual misconduct at Army training centers in 1996, the Army G-1 and ASA M&RA tasked ARI to assess the Army human relations climate. To meet this goal, ARI conducted the Operational Troops and IET surveys in 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009. In 2012, the Army SHARP Program Office assumed ownership of these human relations surveys, in collaboration with ARI.

The Operational Troops Survey (OTS) was available online from May through August 2012, during which time more than 11,000 Soldiers responded.

The IET survey was conducted from May through July at nine Army training centers. The surveys were administered to 5,722 Soldiers using paper and pencil. Additionally, the IET survey team conducted 15 male focus groups and 12 female focus groups.

Analysis and evaluation of the data from both surveys is ongoing. Final reports for each survey are scheduled for completion in April 2013 and will include Soldiers' perceptions and experiences with sexual harassment and sexual assault.

5.5.4. Describe your Service or Component's efforts or plans thus far to require commanders to conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter.

The Army revised AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy), requiring commanders to conduct climate surveys within 30 days (120 days for Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve) of assuming command, again at six months, and annually thereafter.

5.5.5. Other (Please explain)

The Army's initiatives to improve sexual assault case reporting and data collection are cited in Section 5.9 below.

5.6. Describe your efforts to align your SAPR program with the Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (dated May 7, 2012).

The Army played an integral role in developing the JCS Strategic Direction and immediately re-engaged its leaders at the 5th Annual SHARP Summit regarding the priority of operationalizing sexual assault prevention and response.

Highlights of the specific Army actions in the five Lines of Effort (LOE) of the JCS Strategic Direction include:

1. *Prevention* - The Army is re-emphasizing sponsorship as data indicates first-term Soldiers are at higher risk of sexual assault within 90 days after arriving in their unit. The Chief of Staff also directed more frequent command climate assessments and the Army is revising Pre-Command and Sergeant Major Academy SHARP training to better enable leaders to positively affect the climate in their units.

2. *Investigation* - The Army has agreed to train other Service investigators at USAMPS. The training includes innovative sexual assault investigative techniques. The Army continues to resource the USACIL at levels resulting in consistently meeting the Congressionally mandated processing time of 60 days or less. The Army approved adding 96 military criminal investigators (CID Special Agents) to the force by FY14,

including eight expert sexual assault investigators.

3. *Accountability* - The Army continues to maintain a robust Special Victim Unit capability with Special Investigators and Special Victim Prosecutors at major Army installations. The Army has also implemented the new DoD requirement to withhold disposition of certain sexual assault cases at the Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (O-6) level.

4. *Advocacy* - The Army has trained more that 15,000 unit SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel using a certified 80-hour curriculum. The Army is working closely with DoD to ensure all SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel are credentialed NLT 1 Oct 13.

5. *Assessment* - The Army initiated four assessment efforts during FY12: (1) At the direction of the Chief of Staff, the SHARP Red Team visited ten Active, Guard and Reserve locations in CONUS and Korea, meeting with Soldiers, leaders and first responders. (2) The Vice Chief of Staff led a team of senior officers on a six installation Health of the Force Assessment which included command briefings and Soldier/Commander sensing sessions. In coordination with ARI, the SHARP Program office conducted an (3) Initial Entry Training Survey at ten installations as well as an (4) on-line, Army-wide Operational Troops Survey. Analysis and results of these assessments are pending.

The Army also issued guidance via Execution Order (EXORD) to focus the center of gravity for sexual assault prevention and response at the Brigade level with the appointment of full-time SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel.

5.7. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-063, the expedited transfer policy established in December 2011 for Service members making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, including your Service's efforts to ensure Service member awareness and understanding of the policy and any challenges your Service has faced in implementing the policy (documentation should be included as an appendix to your report).

The Secretary signed Army Directive 2011-19 (Expedited Transfer or Reassignment Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault) on 3 Oct 2011 (Enclosure 2). In accordance with this 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 ensure the victim is fully informed regarding reasonably foreseen impacts to his/her career, potential impact of the transfer on investigation and potential prosecution of the case. Only a General Officer can disapprove a request.

The Army also issued an ALARACT message announcing the policy and two MILPER messages with procedural guidance for personnel offices to process the transfers.

The SHARP Program Office and the Army Human Resources Command (HRC) have established oversight procedures to quickly resolve any Soldier transfer processing issues.

5.7.1. List the number of expedited transfers requested and denied in FY12.

The Army Human Resources Command processed 66 (65 Enlisted/1 Officer) Permanent Change of Station expedited transfer requests. None were denied.

Additionally, Army commands reported 20 Soldiers requested expedited unit transfers (to remain on their current installation). Two of these requests were denied. In one case, the allegation was deemed not credible by CID. In the other case, an administrative separation of the victim was in progress at the time of the assault.

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

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

In addition, SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel inform victims of their rights regarding separation from the offender, MPOs, temporary restraining orders and transfers.

5.9. Describe what steps have been taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service has prepared to use (or have existing data systems to interface with) the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

In FY12, the Army continued developing a web-based application in order to replace the current case reporting spreadsheet with an automated tool that utilizes interfaces with authoritative data sources. This application, called the Integrated Case Reporting System (ICRS), will assist SARC/SHARP personnel with data entry accuracy, victim and offender demographic data, and data completeness through the information retrieved from authoritative sources. The data entered through ICRS will provide a viable case file for integration into the Army's Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS).

Additionally, the Army continues to work with DoD SAPRO to accommodate data requirements for the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) that are not in SADMS. SADMS successfully transferred data to DSAID during an operational test in August 2012.

5.10. Describe your Service's efforts to improve investigations and prosecutions for sexual assault cases.

In order to effectively address allegations of sexual assault, the Army continues to maintain a network of Special Victims Prosecutors, Special Investigators, and HQE. These personnel help establish the best practices available with regard to the investigation, prosecution, defense and disposition of sexual assault cases.

Thorough, fair and competent investigations and appropriate dispositions of sexual assault cases are necessary to help maintain a positive culture and climate that does not tolerate sexual assault, and encourages victims to report without fear of reprisal. Accordingly, in 2009, the Army established a capability similar to civilian Special

Victims Units. Army Special Investigators (currently 21) and Special Victim Prosecutors (currently 19) are assigned to major Army installations to focus nearly exclusively on sexual assault cases.

Special Investigators are CID agents who receive specialized instruction, including an interview technique developed at Army Military Police School, called the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview. This technique allows sexual assault Special Investigators to obtain information about the assault and the offender while minimizing the traumatic effects on the victim. Investigators are also instructed on the dangers of re-victimization and how to avoid it. Agents are also trained to cautiously and compassionately investigate a recantation to ensure that the victim has not recanted merely to opt out of an investigation.

Special Victim Prosecutors (SVP) are Army Judge Advocates who are specially selected, and who attend intensive training to prepare them for their duties. SVP training includes two weeks of on-the-job-training with a domestic violence/sexual assault unit in a major metropolitan area. SVPs also receive extensive training in interview and trial preparation techniques that avoid re-victimization. SVPs develop sexual assault training programs for investigators and trial counsel in their areas of responsibility, using local, state, and federal resources. The Army is adding four more SVPs during FY13, for a total of 23.

The Army also has eleven HQEs in support of the SHARP Program; providing expertise and advice in the areas of investigation, prosecution, defense, training, and forensic science.

5.10.1. Describe your Service's implementation of the Secretary of Defense-directed requirement to elevate 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 an officer at the O6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) level; include any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this requirement and your solutions for overcoming these challenges.

The Army implemented the Secretary of Defense-directed requirement to elevate disposition authority for rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy and attempts to commit these offenses to a Special Court Martial Convening Authority who is an officer at the O6 (Colonel) level on June 28, 2012. TCAP and TJAGLC&S provided training on the new policy to Judge Advocates and Commanders. The new policy has been incorporated into annual training for all Soldiers and in PME for all leaders. To date, the Army has not experienced any significant challenges in implementing the policy.

The Army has also included guidance to the field in a draft Army Directive, and included the language in a draft revision to AR 600-20, Army Command Policy. Prior to implementing this new requirement, it was Army policy (since 2006) to withhold disposition on all sexual offenses to the Summary Court-Martial Convening Authority (Battalion Commander/O5) level.

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

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

5.12. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-062, which covers document retention in Restricted and Unrestricted reports of sexual assault; include a description of any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this policy.

Army CID updated its procedures to retain records in all criminal cases, to include sexual assault cases, for 50 years. The Army has included guidance to the field in a draft Army Directive, and included the language in a draft revision to AR 600-20, Army Command Policy.

5.12.1. Describe your efforts or plans thus far to create a record of the outcome of disciplinary and administrative proceedings related to sexual assault and to centrally maintain copies of those records.

The Army requires commanders to complete a DA Form 4833 (Commander's Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action) to record all actions taken against identified subjects of offenses investigated by military and civilian law enforcement agencies.

Commanders are accountable for completing DA Form 4833 with supporting documentation (for example, copies of Article15s, court-martial orders and reprimands) and action taken (for example, judicial, non-judicial, or administrative).

The U.S. Army Crime Records Center serves as the Army's collection point and analytic center for Army crime data, to include the completed DA Form 4833's.

5.13. Describe the efforts to review adverse administrative actions and discharges taken against victims who filed an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY12.

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 of filing the Unrestricted Report, if the above is true.

AR 600-20 also requires that commanders serving as a Special Court-Martial Convening Authority or General Court-Martial Convening Authority 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 Staff Judge Advocate (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.

5.14. Describe any progress made in FY12 on system accountability-related efforts identified in last year's report.

Plans are still being completed to expand sexual assault training in the CID Agent Basic Course by adding a full week dedicated specifically to sexual assault investigations and the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI) technique.

USAMPS did complete development of the Special Victim Unit Investigations Course (SVUIC) which was approved as an official Army/DoD course. The SVUIC has received preliminary accreditation from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation.

USAMPS also designed and implemented the Sexual Assault Investigations Refresher Training curriculum. This training highlighted alcohol facilitated sexual assaults, substantial incapacitation, the new Article 120, and proper titling decisions including proper determination of founded and unfounded cases, trauma and memory, tonic immobility, and the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview technique.

OTJAG added four of the planned eight additional Special Victim Prosecutors during FY12, for a total of 19. The other four should be added in FY13.

5.15. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve system accountability.

At the direction of the Secretary, the U.S. Army Audit Agency will conduct an audit of the SHARP program in FY13. The objective of the audit is to verify that the Army's processes for reporting and addressing sexual harassment and sexual assault cases are sufficient and that associated risks in processes have been minimized.

The Army will complete the report of its Red Team assessment of SHARP, and identify recommendations and observations requiring action.

As previously stated, OTJAG will add four more Special Victim Prosecutors during FY13, for a total of 23.

6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

6.1. Provide examples of your Service or Component efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commander support of the SAPR program (e.g., Held

briefings, attended summits) to raise Service and/or Guard member awareness of sexual assault matters.

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

The Annual SHARP Summits continue to feature the Secretary, Chief of Staff and Sergeant Major of the Army involvement. In FY12, all three spoke at the 5th Annual SHARP Summit whose primary target audience was senior leaders (Commanders/CSM) and their SHARP Program personnel.

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

Additionally, all commanders must receive a SHARP orientation from their SARC/SHARP within 45 days of assuming command.

6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY12, including target audiences and related goals.

The Army continues marketing and socializing the Army prevention strategy in order to positively affect cultural change, prevent sexual assaults, and reduce the stigma of reporting. In FY12, this included the development and implementation of the SHARP Communication-Engagement Plan, resulting in more than 50 legislative engagements, media interviews, and other events in the first 120 days of the plan's execution.

An integral part of the Engagement Plan was the SHARP Speakers Bureau which enabled Army leaders to address SHARP topics/issues during internal and/or public engagements. This effort received favorable feedback from Congressional personnel and advocacy groups.

Additionally, the Army expanded SHARP Program outreach exhibits by 60%, while commands across the Army continued to hold town hall meetings, awareness runs/walks, educational festivals, and other outreach activities for military, Civilian, Family members, and local communities.

6.3. List the steps you have taken to increase public dissemination of available sexual assault resource (e.g., reporting channels, SARC and SAPR VA contact information, DoD Safe Helpline) information for Service members, eligible dependents and civilian personnel of the DoD.

Commands across the Army are using the DoD Safe Helpline and publicizing it to Soldiers and eligible Family Members. Additionally, Army installations/commands have hotlines and post contact information on web pages, in community newspapers, and in brochures distributed throughout the command and community.

The Army SHARP Program Office established a quarterly newsletter in FY12. This newsletter, "SHARP Focus," facilitated the distribution and sharing of SHARP

information, news stories and best practices.

The Army SHARP Program Office also created a Products-on-Demand website to facilitate the distribution of SHARP materials (brochures, handbooks, posters, etc).

SHARP personnel across the Army also have access to information via the SHARP Knowledge Center on Army Knowledge Online (AKO). This collaboration tool facilitates timely updates of critical information.

Additionally, the Army has links to the DoD Safe Helpline and the Veterans Administration on the front page of the SHARP public website.

6.4. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your outreach efforts and detail results.

The SHARP Program, in partnership with Army Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR), disseminated messaging about sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention to more than 100,649 Soldiers, Civilians and Family Members via the Soldier Show and Army Concert tour. Informal surveys at these events showed that 90% of respondents indicated the SHARP messaging and materials were effective in raising awareness of the issue of sexual violence and the SHARP Program.

6.5. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations and describe the goals, intended outcomes, and/or target audience of each partnership.

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

The Army SHARP Program Office has also worked with the Department of State, Health and Human Services and the White House Office on Violence Against Women to coordinate, collaborate and communicate best practices.

Army commands and installations, to include Reserve Component units, maintain agreements with local law enforcement, medical and advocacy organizations. These agreements facilitate understanding of Army procedures and policies, to include Restricted reporting.

6.6. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings.

During their testimony before the House Armed Services Committee (HASC) on 17 Feb 12, both the Secretary and Chief of Staff answered questions regarding the Army's commitment to prevent sexual assault. The Army G-1 also addressed sexual assault issues in his testimony to the HASC on 6 Mar 12 and again with the ASA M&RA during their testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee on 25 Apr 12.

Also in February, the Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School Commandant, and his faculty, briefed six Congressional staffers on training of Judge Advocates and Commanders in the area of sexual assault.

On 15-16 Mar 12, a delegation of five Congressional staffers visited Fort Leonard Wood, MO to learn more about the Army's law enforcement training for investigating

sexual harassment and assault. Staffers toured mock crime scenes and observed how CID Agents, Military Police Investigators, and Military Police Soldiers are trained to investigate and preserve evidence for sexual assault cases. The visit also included opportunities to observe basic trainees during SHARP training and a chance to talk with chain of command personnel.

Senior Army personnel, to include the Chief of Staff, The Judge Advocate General, the Army G-1, and the Provost Marshal General met with several Members of Congress and their staffs to discuss pending sexual assault legislation, specifically the STOP Act.

The Superintendent of USMA visited several Members of Congress in response to their concerns about sexual violence at the academy. Additionally, several Congressional staffers visited West Point during FY12. During these visits, the staffers toured barracks, received briefings on the SHARP Program, and spoke with cadets about training, education and activities related to the SHARP Program.

Throughout FY12, the Army SHARP Program Office reviewed and provided feedback to several pieces of legislation impacting sexual assault prevention and response. These included numerous House and Senate versions of the FY13 NDAA.

6.7. Describe any progress made in FY12 on stakeholder knowledge and understanding-related efforts identified in last year's report.

The Army made progress on all efforts identified in last year's report. Specifically:

- Conducted the 5th Annual Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Summit in May 12.
- Conducted Sexual Assault Awareness Month activities in April 12.
- Established Communications-Engagement plan and Speakers Bureau to facilitate SHARP messaging.
- Continued to revise SHARP PME, with focus on leader/commander training.

6.8. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.

The Army's plans to improve SHARP knowledge and understanding in FY13 include:

- Conducting the 6th Annual Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Summit.
- Conducting Sexual Assault Awareness Month activities.
- Implement revised SHARP training for the Brigade/Battalion Pre-Command Course and the Sergeant Major Academy.
- Implement a new outreach initiative for internal and external audiences.

6.9. Other (Please explain)

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

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

7.1. Provide a summary of the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR program in FY12.

The Army continues to make progress in implementing its SHARP Program. Examples of this progress include:

- Training 8,495 command-selected SHARP personnel in FY12 (more than 15,000 total) to execute the program worldwide.
- Continued revision and improvement of SHARP PME training above the initial entry level.
- Continuing Phase III (Achieving Cultural Change) of the "I. A.M. Strong" Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign.
- Conducting the 5th Annual Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Summit featuring Army leaders, national subject matter experts, representatives from other Services, Federal Agencies and the White House.
- Implementing a Products-on-Demand website to allow units to order SHARP Program and "I. A.M. Strong" materials.
- Increasing the number of special victim prosecutors to work with special investigators, similar to civilian special victims units.
- The continued sponsorship of the Army Soldier Show and Army Concert Tour.

The primary challenge continues to be the reliance on a preponderance of collateral duty personnel at the unit level, where sexual assault and sexual harassment are most prevalent. Mitigation of this challenge began in earnest during FY12 with the appointment of full-time SHARP personnel at the Brigade level.

7.2. Summarize your plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress in your SAPR program.

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

- Continue to implement a comprehensive SHARP Program throughout all Army organizations (FY13-FY15).
- Conduct Annual Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Summits (FY13-FY15).
- Launch GTSY.com (FY13)
- Continue the SHARP MTTs to train unit SHARP personnel (FY13).
- Establish a cadre of full-time SHARP trainers to replace the contracted MTTs (FY13/FY14).
- Revise Army policy to comply with DoD policy revisions and new legislation and to document an integrated, comprehensive SHARP Program (FY13).
- Conduct Initial Entry Training and Operational Troops Surveys (FY15).
- Determine the distribution of SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP military/civilian personnel and begin to hire and assign to permanent positions and the Brigade

level (FY13/FY14).

- Continue to implement the web-enabled SHARP ICRS application and extend access down to Brigade SARC/SHARP personnel (FY13).
- Launch new SHARP public website and expand outreach efforts (FY13).
- Expand sexual assault training in the CID Agent Basic Course by adding a full week dedicated specifically to sexual assault investigations (FY13).
- Complete revision of the Special Victims Unit Investigations Course to support the sustainment of a special victim capability by providing advanced training skills and consultation support for CID agents and prosecuting attorneys (FY13).

Implementing these initiatives will help the Army to achieve its goals to establish and maintain a culture where sexual assault is rare and where victims feel free to come forward and report an incident when it does occur.

7.3. Other (Please explain)

The Army remains committed to preventing sexual assault, and the enabling behavior of sexual harassment. To do so requires a comprehensive program consisting of dedicated personnel with adequate resources. In FY13, the Army SHARP Program Office will continue to work with its partners to formally document and obtain resources necessary to fulfill this commitment. This includes investing in full-time, trained personnel to support commanders in implementing the SHARP Program.

Part 2 - Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: Army

1. Analytic Discussion

1.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Service's Statistical Report. This section should include such information as:

- **Notable changes in the data since FY11 (in percentages) and other time periods, 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 mesh with your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY11 or FY12 (if any)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

There were 1,249 unrestricted reports and 174 restricted reports of sexual assault in the Army during FY12. The total number of reports (restricted and unrestricted) decreased 16% from FY11. The FY12 data equates to 2.2 reported cases per 1000 active duty Soldiers, compared to 2.5 per 1000 in FY11 and 2.6 per 1000 in each year from FY07 through FY09.

A decrease in the number of reported cases does not equate to a decrease in actual assaults. However, the decrease in reported cases combined with preliminary survey results indicating an increase in victims' propensity to report, suggests a decrease in the actual number of sexual assaults (reported and unreported) may have occurred in the Army during FY12. More data and further survey analysis is needed to determine what aspects, if any, of the Army's sexual assault prevention efforts are having a positive effect on changing behavior and/or reducing the stigma of reporting.

Reports of Sexual Assaults (Rate/1000)[1]	CY 2004[2]	CY 2005[2]	CY 2006	FY 2007[3]	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Army Rate/1000	1.1	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2
CENTCOM Rate/1000	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.9

Figure 1: Reported Sexual Assaults in the Army – Rate/1000 (2004 - 2012)

Note 1: Includes restricted and unrestricted reports.
Note 2: Restricted reporting did not go into effect until June 2005.
Note 3: Beginning in 2007, DoD directed reporting be by fiscal year, not calendar year.

Additionally, as displayed in Figure 1 above, the gap between the rate of reported sexual assault cases throughout the Army and reported cases involving deployed Soldiers narrowed significantly in FY12. This rate increase does not mean an increase in sexual assaults, but rather an increase in deployed Soldiers propensity to report. In fact, preliminary survey data from the 2012 Survey of Operational Troops indicate the propensity to report among deployed Soldiers is comparable to the overall Army rate.

Tabs 1 through 6 in the attached spreadsheet contain the detailed sexual assault data in the reporting formats required by DoD for restricted and unrestricted reports. These data represent cases reported Army-wide and in the CENTCOM Combat Area of Interest (CAI) during FY12.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

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

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (i.e., Number issued, number violated, etc.)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and general reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **Others (Please explain)**

Figure 2 shows the breakout of victims (service members and non-service members) and each type of sexual assault investigated for the 1,249 unrestricted reports in FY12. The proportion of assaults that were the more serious offenses (specifically rape and aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault) decreased significantly from 59% in FY11 to 47% in FY12. Most of that change was due to a 10% increase in Abusive Sexual Contact cases.

Victim Status by Assault Type (all unrestricted cases)	Service Member Victim	Non-Service Member Victim	Total Cases	Percent of Total
Rape	166	77	243	19%
Forcible Sodomy	71	17	88	7%
Aggravated Sexual Assault	233	71	304	24%
Sexual Assault	42	12	54	4%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	27	8	35	3%
Abusive Sexual Contact	145	29	174	14%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	287	63	350	28%
Indecent Assault	1	0	1	<1%
Total	972	277	1249	100%

Figure 2: Victim Status by Assault Type (FY12 Unrestricted Cases)

Some demographic trends have remained relatively consistent over the past few years. For example, 84% of Army victims in FY12 were in the grades E1-E4; unchanged from FY11. Also in FY12, 65% of victims in completed investigations were 24 years old or younger. This is comparable to the 66% in FY11 and 64% in FY10, but lower than the 70% in FY09, 73% in FY08, and 75% in FY07. While there is no definite reason why there has been a 10% decline since FY07, the Army's awareness

and prevention efforts have specifically targeted this age group, suggesting a positive impact on peer-to-peer intervention. The percentage of male victims (14%) in FY12 completed cases is also comparable to FY11 (13%).

Victims in reported sexual assaults in CENTCOM continued to be older and of higher rank than victims in Army-wide cases. Specifically, 73% of Army victims in CENTCOM reported cases in FY12 were E1-E4 compared to 84% of victims Army-wide (both unchanged from FY11). Similarly, 56% of victims in CENTCOM reports were 24 years old or younger, compared to 65% Army-wide.

There were 189 Military Protective Orders (MPO) issued in FY12. None were reported to have been violated.

The Army Human Resources Command processed 66 (65 Enlisted/1 Officer) Permanent Change of Station expedited transfer requests. None were denied.

Additionally, Army commands reported 20 Soldiers requested expedited unit transfers (to remain on their current installation). Two of these requests were denied. In one case, the allegation was deemed not credible by CID. In the other case, an administrative separation of the victim was in progress at the time of the assault.

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

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

Figure 3 shows the breakout of subjects (alleged offenders) and each type of sexual assault investigated in FY12 unrestricted reports. The proportion of FY12 cases with service member subjects (84%) is slightly higher than the 82% reported in FY11 cases. The percentage of unidentified offenders in FY12 was 12%, unchanged from FY11.

Offender Status by Assault Type (all unrestricted cases)	Service Member Offender	Non-Service Member Offender	Unidentified Offender	Total Cases	Percent of Total
Rape	189	3	51	243	19%
Forcible Sodomy	64	3	21	88	7%
Aggravated Sexual Assault	271	3	30	304	24%
Sexual Assault	46	0	8	54	4%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	30	3	2	35	3%
Abusive Sexual Contact	147	12	15	174	14%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	297	29	24	350	28%
Indecent Assault	1	0	0	1	<1%
Total	1045	53	151	1249	100%

Figure 3: Offender Status by Assault Type (FY12 Unrestricted Cases)

Trends regarding alleged Army offenders remained mostly unchanged in FY12. Identified alleged offenders were 97% male in FY12; the same as FY10 and FY11. The percentage of alleged offenders who were E1-E4 remained at 59% in FY12;

unchanged since FY09. Also, 42% of alleged offenders in FY12 were 24 years old or younger; compared to 46% in FY11.

Subjects in reported sexual assaults in CENTCOM during FY12 also tended to be older and higher rank than subjects in Army-wide cases. Specifically, 36% of Army subjects in CENTCOM reported cases were E1-E4 compared to 59% of subjects Army-wide. Similarly, 27% of subjects in CENTCOM reports were 24 years old or younger, compared to 42% in Army-wide reports.

As of June 28, 2012 (pursuant to Department of Defense policy), the authority to dispose of an allegation of rape, sexual assault or forcible sodomy is withheld to the Special Court-Martial Convening Authority at the O-6 level, with a servicing legal advisor. Dispositions of these offenses prior to June 28 was withheld to the Battalion Commander level or above under the provisions of Army Regulation 600-20, paragraph 8-5(m)(5). 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, the continued cooperation of victims and witnesses, and coordination with civilian authorities.

A commander is not limited to a single disposition choice and may employ more than one disciplinary tool, including administrative actions, to fully address an allegation. Although the format of this report requires the Army to place each allegation into a single disposition category, the explanations provided below and in the Sexual Assault Synopses Report (Spreadsheet 7) reflect that several disposition categories may be appropriate for a single allegation.

There were 1,289 allegations of sexual assault, ranging from rape to indecent assault, ready for disposition decisions in FY12. (This includes allegations from cases opened in previous years that were completed in FY12). Of these 1,289 allegations:

- 424 allegations were disposed of through the preferral of court-martial charges.
- 60 allegations were disposed of through an involuntary, adverse administrative discharge of the subject. Of those 60 subjects that were administratively discharged, 28 were also given non-judicial punishment, with reductions in rank, forfeitures in pay, extra duty and restriction, prior to separation. In 4 of the 60 allegations in which the subject was administratively discharged, the victim would not cooperate in a military justice proceeding.
- 117 allegations were disposed of through non-judicial punishment. Each of these offenses involved a non-penetrative sexual assault offense, the vast majority an unwanted touch over the clothing. No penetrative offense was disposed of with non-judicial punishment.
- 56 allegations were disposed of through other adverse administrative actions. Each one of these 56 offenses involved a non-penetrative sexual assault, the vast majority an unwanted touch over the clothing. No penetrative offense (rape, aggravated sexual assault and forcible sodomy) was disposed of with an adverse administrative action.
- 92 allegations provided probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense. In these allegations, there was insufficient admissible evidence to establish guilt

beyond a reasonable doubt of the founded sexual assault offense and punitive action was taken against the subject for a non-sexual assault offense, such as adultery, fraternization or indecent acts. In 21 of these cases, the subject was administratively discharged for the non-sexual assault offense. In 52 of these cases, the subject was given non-judicial punishment for the non-sexual assault offense and in 19 cases the subject was given other adverse administrative actions. In 11 of these cases, the lack of probable cause was related to the victim's refusal to cooperate with the prosecution.

- 65 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.
- 137 allegations were disposed of by a civilian or foreign authority although the accused was a person subject to the jurisdiction of the Army. In these cases, all of which occurred outside the limits of a military installation, the civilian authorities served as the primary investigative agency and determined that the allegation merited charges.
  - In 9 of the 137 allegations the civilian authorities prosecuted the sexual assault offense to conviction.
  - In 24 of the 137 allegations the civilian authorities chose to prosecute only the non-sexual assault offense.
  - In 54 of the 137 allegations the civilian authorities declined to prosecute any offense for lack of sufficient evidence.
  - The remaining 50 allegations are pending adjudication in civilian court.

  (Note: Army commanders can, and do, take punitive actions against subjects charged in civilian courts. In 43 of the 137 allegations, the Army took punitive actions against subjects, including administrative discharges, non-judicial punishments and other adverse administrative actions).
- 150 allegations were determined to have insufficient evidence of any offense. Although the allegations made against the offender met the lower standard for titling in a criminal investigation of at least one eligible offense, there was insufficient evidence to legally prove those elements beyond a reasonable doubt and proceed with a military justice action.

Of the 1,289 allegations, 188 could not be prosecuted by the Army:

- 91 allegations were disposed of by a civilian or foreign authority because the accused was not subject to the jurisdiction of the military (i.e., the subject was a civilian or a foreign national).
- 93 allegations involved an unknown subject.
- 3 allegations involved a subject who was deceased or had deserted.
- 1 allegation involved an expired statute of limitations.

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

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

The unrestricted reports of sexual assault discussed above, and detailed in Spreadsheet 1, represent all cases reported to CID during FY12 in which either the victim or alleged offender was a service member, but neither was a juvenile. CID thoroughly investigates and documents each unrestricted report, regardless if the case is later determined to be unfounded.

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

The length of time to complete a sexual assault criminal investigation during FY12 averaged 80 days, slightly lower than 84 days in FY11. Each case is unique and the amount of time it takes to complete an investigation is dependent on several factors, including: type of complaint, delays in reporting the incident, ages and types of victims, amount of physical evidence, and cooperative or uncooperative witnesses. As a result, 379 of the 1,249 investigations opened during FY12 were pending completion at the end of the fiscal year.

The amount of time it took victims to file an unrestricted report following an incident was comparable to FY11. 38% of victims filed their unrestricted report within 3 days, unchanged from FY10; whereas 8% of victims waited over a year to file an unrestricted report, also unchanged from FY11. Additionally, 68% of unrestricted reports occurred on a military installation in FY12, up from 65% in FY11.

3. Restricted Reporting

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

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

During FY12, the Army recorded 227 restricted reports, of which 53 reports later changed to unrestricted (for a net of 174 restricted reports). This includes 13 restricted reports in the CENTCOM Combat Area of Interest, of which 1 report later changed to unrestricted (for a net of 12 restricted reports).

Restricted report victim demographics yielded some differences from unrestricted reports. For example, 52% of restricted report victims were 24 years old or younger, compared to 65% in unrestricted reports.

Given the small number of Combat Areas of Interest (CENTCOM) restricted reports (13), and the amount of unknown/unreported data elements, there are no discernible demographic trends.

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

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

There are some similarities between restricted and unrestricted reports. For example, more of reports (restricted and unrestricted) occurred on Saturday and Sunday than any other days of the week. However, there was no predominant day of the week pattern for either report in the CENTCOM CAI.

There was one notable contrast between restricted and unrestricted reports. Only 30% of restricted reports were for alleged assaults that reportedly occurred on a military installation, compared to 68% for unrestricted reports.

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

4.1. Unrestricted Report Referral Data Discussion. This section should include such information as:

- **Summary of referral data and how your service counts a "referral"**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Service members receiving victim services continue to use military facilities more often than civilian facilities. However, the percent of victim services performed at military facilities dropped to 75% in FY12 compared to 92% in FY11.

There were 16 victims who received services for an incident that occurred prior to joining the military.

Additionally, there were 168 SAFE exams conducted for unrestricted reports.

The vast majority (84%) of all services for victims of unrestricted reports of sexual assault in the CENTCOM CAI were performed with military resources, including two SAFE exams.

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

- **Summary of referral data and how your service counts a "referral"**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

70% of Service members receiving victim services related to restricted reports of sexual assault did so in military facilities.

Services were provided to 20 victims who received services for an incident that occurred prior to joining the military. Additionally, there were 38 SAFE exams conducted for restricted reports.

Most victims receiving services related to restricted reports of sexual assault in

CENTCOM did so military facilities, including one SAFE exam.

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

- **Summary of referral data**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**

Other (Please explain)

There were 145 of non-military personnel who received victim services related to unrestricted reports of sexual assault during FY12; none in the CENTCOM CAI. Most (64%) of the services were performed using military resources.

Additionally, 45 SAFE exams were conducted for non-military victims.

Summary Worksheet

FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 Totals
Total Service Member victims in all investigations closed in FY12*	**1320**
Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	**817**
Total Service Member subjects in all investigations closed in FY12**	**1406**
Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**	**749**
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened and Completed in FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Service Member victims identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12*	783
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	467
# Service Member subjects identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12	665
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated	410
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened Prior to FY12 and Completed in FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Service Member victims identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12*	537
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	350
# Service Member subjects identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12	741
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated	339

***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. 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.**

FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 Totals
# Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports	**227**
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	53
# Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted	**174**

ARMY FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data about Unrestricted Reports in Sections A and B below is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**FY12 Totals**
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports	**1398**
# Service Member victims	1104
# Non-Service Member victims	294
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	**1249**
# Service Member on Service Member	768
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	277
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	53
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	151
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	**1249**
# On military installation	845
# Off military installation	386
# Unidentified location	18
# Investigations Initiated (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	**1249**
# Investigations **pending** completion as of 30-SEP-12	379
# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-12	**870**
# All Restricted Reports received in FY12	**227**
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	53
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	**174**
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS RECEIVED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	**1249**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	471
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	347
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	330
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	101
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault	**1249**
# Midnight to 6 am	344
# 6 am to 6 pm	312
# 6 pm to midnight	286
# Unknown	307
Day of sexual assault	**1249**
# Sunday	211
# Monday	87
# Tuesday	72
# Wednesday	83
# Thursday	96
# Friday	123
# Saturday	270
# Unknown	307
C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	**1330**
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	870
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	163
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	460
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	94
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	**1455**
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	**1220**
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	1207
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	13
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	70
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	165
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	**1500**
# Service Member victims	**1140**
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	1102
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	38
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	360
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals	D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**870**		
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**941**	**# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12**	**991**
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	**772**	**# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12**	**787**
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	**211**	**# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations**	**203**
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	140	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	161
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	71	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	42
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**142**		
# Unknown Offenders	57	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	35
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	61
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	47	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	43
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	5
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	36	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	19
# Subjects who died or deserted	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject	2
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**71**		
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	18	*# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action*	10
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	52	*# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute*	36
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1	*# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations*	1
# 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 still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**107**	**# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-12**	**4**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**410**		
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**410**	**# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action**	**368**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	228	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	190
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	79	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	91
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	38	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	36
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	28	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	26
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	24	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	14
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	8	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	7
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	4

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12)	FY12 Totals	E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)**	**522**		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12	62		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12	**460**		
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12	**902**	**# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12**	895
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12	**825**	**# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in**	**608**
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative	**152**	**# Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations**	**132**
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	130	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	90
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	22	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	42
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**182**		
# Unknown Offenders	36	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	22
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	7
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	44	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	36
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	101	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	27
# 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	**145**		
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	47	*# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action*	25
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	98	*# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute*	65
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	*# Service members 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 still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**84**	**# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-12**	**71**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**339**		
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**339**	**# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action**	**265**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	196	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	163
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	38	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	37
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	22	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	15
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	28	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	17
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	28	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	15
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	13	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	7
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	14	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	11

* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.
** There were 577 cases pending completion at the end of FY11. When processiong the status of these cases at the end of FY12, it was determined there were 55 domestic cases erroneously reported at the end of FY11. These should not have been reported as SAPR cases.

F. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for court actions reported in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	**424**
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	133
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	1
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	**290**
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	44
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	13
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial	57
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	4
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	53
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	**189**
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	36
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	**153**
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	111
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	122
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	112
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	85
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	12
# Subjects receiving extra duty	7
# Subjects receiving hard labor	7
G. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for nonjudicial punishment actions reported in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	**117**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	3
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	**114**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	7
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	**107**
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	66
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	79
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	62
# Subjects receiving extra duty	71
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	13
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	0

H. Other Actions Taken. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	**60**
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	**56**
I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial 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.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	**0**
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	**0**
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	**0**
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	**0**
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
J. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Non-sexual assault offense). 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.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	**52**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	2
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	4
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	**46**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	4
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	**42**
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	34
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	36
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	29
# Subjects receiving extra duty	35
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	3
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	0
K. Other Actions Taken (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offens	**21**
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	**19**

ARMY FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER								
L. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) ***[Investigation opened within the reporting period]*** Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully	**Male on Female**	**Male on Male**	**Female on Male**	**Female on Female**	**Unknown on Male**	**Unknown on Female**	**Multiple Mixed Gender Assault**	**FY12 Totals**
	971	**94**	**13**	**16**	**35**	**115**	**5**	**1,249**
# Service Member on Service Member	657	85	11	11	0	0	4	**768**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	265	5	2	4	0	0	1	**277**
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	49	3	0	1	0	0	0	**53**
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0	1	0	0	35	115	0	**151**

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE																	
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	***Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12***								***Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12 through***								
M. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS ***[Investigation opened within the reporting period]*** Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**FY12 Totals**
	69	**57**	**6**	**15**	**73**	**24**	**1**	**0**	**174**	**301**	**29**	**159**	**277**	**64**	**0**	**0**	**1249**
# Service Member on Service Member	38	44	2	8	55	13	1	0	74	190	20	110	179	34	0	0	768
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	11	5	2	2	10	3	0	0	66	78	6	27	53	14	0	0	277
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	3	3	11	26	3	0	0	53
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	19	8	2	4	5	8	0	0	32	30	0	11	19	13	0	0	151
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	**58**	**52**	**4**	**15**	**86**	**21**	**1**	**0**	**109**	**226**	**23**	**173**	**283**	**53**	**0**	**0**	**1104**
# Service Member Victims: Female	57	51	2	13	59	9	1	0	109	220	19	127	224	25	0	0	916
# Service Member Victims: Male	1	1	2	2	27	12	0	0	0	6	4	46	59	28	0	0	188
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																	
Time of sexual assault	**69**	**57**	**6**	**15**	**73**	**24**	**1**	**0**	**174**	**301**	**29**	**159**	**277**	**64**	**0**	**0**	**1249**
# Midnight to 6 am	9	7	1	4	5	1	0	0	60	141	7	38	42	29	0	0	344
# 6 am to 6 pm	7	5	0	3	8	3	0	0	42	63	10	53	101	17	0	0	312
# 6 pm to midnight	13	9	0	0	11	3	0	0	46	58	11	40	83	12	0	0	286
# Unknown	40	36	5	8	49	17	1	0	26	39	1	28	51	6	0	0	307
Day of sexual assault	**69**	**57**	**6**	**15**	**73**	**24**	**1**	**0**	**174**	**301**	**29**	**159**	**277**	**64**	**0**	**0**	**1249**
# Sunday	9	4	1	3	4	2	0	0	38	77	6	28	26	13	0	0	211
# Monday	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	16	19	5	9	25	4	0	0	87
# Tuesday	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	16	1	16	24	2	0	0	72
# Wednesday	4	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	8	14	4	11	32	5	0	0	83
# Thursday	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	15	21	2	18	30	5	0	0	96
# Friday	2	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	14	36	1	20	34	7	0	0	123
# Saturday	10	7	0	3	5	3	0	0	48	79	9	29	55	22	0	0	270
# Unknown	40	36	5	8	49	17	1	0	26	39	1	28	51	6	0	0	307

M. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS ***[Investigation opened within the reporting period]*** Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**FY12 Totals**
N. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 ***[Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Invesigation was opened]*** Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G.	***Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but investigation completed during FY12***								***Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Investigation Completed in FY12***								**FY12 Totals**
Gender of VICTIMS	**166**	**149**	**14**	**26**	**104**	**47**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**217**	**25**	**129**	**387**	**61**	**1**	**0**	**1500**
# Male	1	2	3	2	23	22	1	0	1	4	4	32	77	34	0	0	206
# Female	165	147	11	24	81	25	2	0	170	213	21	97	310	27	1	0	1294
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Age of VICTIMS	**166**	**149**	**14**	**26**	**104**	**47**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**217**	**25**	**129**	**387**	**61**	**1**	**0**	**1500**
# 16-19	22	26	2	2	15	5	0	0	34	35	2	24	44	9	0	0	220
# 20-24	78	81	6	15	52	26	2	0	83	115	13	65	187	38	1	0	762
# 25-34	53	34	2	6	25	14	0	0	44	58	9	37	122	9	0	0	413
# 35-49	13	7	4	3	10	2	1	0	10	8	1	2	30	4	0	0	95
# 50-64	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	8
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VICTIM Type	**166**	**149**	**14**	**26**	**104**	**47**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**217**	**25**	**129**	**387**	**61**	**1**	**0**	**1500**
# Service Member	100	111	7	16	82	34	3	0	117	166	19	114	322	48	1	0	1140
# DoD Civilian	30	18	4	4	14	4	0	0	23	22	2	9	42	6	0	0	178
# DoD Contractor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	6
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	33	14	3	5	6	9	0	0	27	21	3	4	13	5	0	0	143
# Foreign national	2	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	8	1	1	6	2	0	0	32
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**100**	**111**	**7**	**16**	**82**	**34**	**3**	**0**	**117**	**166**	**19**	**114**	**322**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**1140**
# E1-E4	84	100	6	11	65	28	2	0	100	144	13	98	259	42	1	0	953
# E5-E9	14	8	1	4	12	6	1	0	10	19	4	11	46	4	0	0	140
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	3	1	3	14	2	0	0	33
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	11
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	**100**	**111**	**7**	**16**	**82**	**34**	**3**	**0**	**117**	**166**	**19**	**114**	**322**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**1140**
# Army	95	110	7	15	80	32	3	0	116	162	17	112	307	45	1	0	1102
# Navy	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
# Marines	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	6
# Air Force	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	2	11	0	0	0	26
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**100**	**111**	**7**	**16**	**82**	**34**	**3**	**0**	**117**	**166**	**19**	**114**	**322**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**1140**
# Active Duty	82	100	6	15	71	30	3	0	110	150	14	87	274	42	0	0	984
# Reserve (Activated)	14	9	0	1	5	2	0	0	2	7	2	4	24	4	1	0	75
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	2	1	1	0	6	2	0	0	2	9	2	21	22	2	0	0	70
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	11
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

M. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS ***[Investigation opened within the reporting period]*** Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**FY12 Totals**
O. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 ***[Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Invesigation was opened]*** Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections E and G	***Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12***								***Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12***								**FY12 Totals**
Gender of SUBJECTS	**181**	**167**	**15**	**22**	**82**	**45**	**2**	**0**	**179**	**240**	**31**	**104**	**316**	**70**	**1**	**0**	**1455**
# Male	161	153	15	22	76	37	1	0	134	213	28	91	276	47	1	0	1255
# Female	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	19	1	0	0	35
# Unknown	19	12	0	0	3	8	1	0	44	23	3	9	21	22	0	0	165
Age of SUBJECTS	**181**	**167**	**15**	**22**	**82**	**45**	**2**	**0**	**179**	**240**	**31**	**104**	**316**	**70**	**1**	**0**	**1455**
# 16-19	6	9	0	2	2	0	0	0	8	11	2	13	14	2	0	0	69
# 20-24	66	66	10	9	20	12	0	0	58	90	5	32	78	19	0	0	465
# 25-34	59	61	5	5	31	14	0	0	53	94	14	33	126	20	1	0	516
# 35-49	25	17	0	6	18	11	1	0	15	20	5	16	70	7	0	0	211
# 50-64	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	19
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	22	12	0	0	7	8	1	0	44	24	3	10	21	22	0	0	174
Subject Type	**181**	**167**	**15**	**22**	**82**	**45**	**2**	**0**	**179**	**240**	**31**	**104**	**316**	**70**	**1**	**0**	**1455**
# Service Member	153	152	15	21	71	35	1	0	133	213	25	85	269	46	1	0	1220
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
# DoD Contractor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	7
# Other US Government Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
# Foreign national	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	1	0	0	29
# Foreign military	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	0	0	0	16
# Unknown	19	12	0	0	3	8	1	0	44	23	3	9	21	22	0	0	165
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	**153**	**152**	**15**	**21**	**71**	**35**	**1**	**0**	**133**	**213**	**25**	**85**	**269**	**46**	**1**	**0**	**1220**
# E1-E4	92	100	9	14	33	21	0	0	83	144	13	55	125	33	1	0	723
# E5-E9	52	43	6	4	31	12	1	0	44	57	11	27	117	10	0	0	415
# WO1-WO5	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	15
# O1-O3	5	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	5	1	1	17	3	0	0	44
# O4-O10	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	16
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	**153**	**152**	**15**	**21**	**71**	**35**	**1**	**0**	**133**	**213**	**25**	**85**	**269**	**46**	**1**	**0**	**1220**
# Army	153	152	15	21	71	35	1	0	131	211	25	81	267	43	1	0	1207
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	6
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	**153**	**152**	**15**	**21**	**71**	**35**	**1**	**0**	**133**	**213**	**25**	**85**	**269**	**46**	**1**	**0**	**1220**
# Active Duty	139	142	12	17	61	33	1	0	126	197	23	75	236	38	0	0	1100
# Reserve (Activated)	7	7	0	3	7	2	0	0	1	6	1	0	19	3	1	0	57
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	4	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	5	10	1	9	12	5	0	0	55
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rape (Art. 120)	**Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**FY12 Totals**

***NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories will change on June 18, 2012.**

ARMY FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses).	**FY12 TOTALS**
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	**227**
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	226
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	1
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	**53**
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	53
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	**174**
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	173
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	1
# Reported sexual assaults involving Service Members in the following categories	**227**
# Service Member on Service Member	70
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	11
# Service Member on **Non-Service Member** (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	145
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	**227**
# On military installation	68
# Off military installation	106
# Unidentified location	53
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	**227**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	72
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	64
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	47
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	29
# Unknown	15
Time of sexual assault incident	**227**
# Midnight to 6 am	77
# 6 am to 6 pm	31
# 6 pm to midnight	84
# Unknown	35
Day of sexual assault incident	**227**
# Sunday	44
# Monday	18
# Tuesday	22
# Wednesday	23
# Thursday	24
# Friday	36
# Saturday	46
# Unknown	14
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Service Member VICTIMS	**226**
# Army victims	194
# Navy victims	6
# Marines victims	2
# Air Force victims	3
# Coast Guard	0
# Unknown	21

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	**227**
# Male	35
# Female	176
# Unknown	16
Age of VICTIMS	**227**
# 16-19	45
# 20-24	73
# 25-34	55
# 35-49	14
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	40
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**226**
# E1-E4	147
# E5-E9	31
# WO1-WO5	2
# O1-O3	12
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	34
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**226**
# Active Duty	192
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	6
# Cadet/Midshipman	2
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	26
VICTIM Type	**227**
# Service Member	226
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	1
# Foreign national	
# Foreign military	
# Unknown	0

E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	**13**
# Service Members Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	2
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	7
# Service Members Choosing Not to Specify	4

F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY12 TOTALS
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0

* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.

ARMY FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**1,591**
# Medical	412
# Mental Health	349
# Legal	585
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	170
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	28
# DoD Safe Helpline	7
# Other	40
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**536**
# Medical	47
# Mental Health	53
# Legal	17
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	419
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	168
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	16
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	**189**
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	**0**
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	20
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	3
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	66
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**370**
# Medical	153
# Mental Health	117
# Legal	31
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	51
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	8
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	10
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**158**
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	13
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	141
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	38
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC)	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories:	**145**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	111
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	12
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	22
Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted	**145**
# Male	3
# Female	139
# Unknown	3
Age of Non-Service Members Assisted	**145**
# 16-19	22
# 20-24	52
# 25-34	44
# 35-49	13
# 50-64	2
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	12
Non-Service Member Type	**145**
# DoD Civilian	10
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	126
# Foreign National	8
# Foreign Military	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**260**
# Medical	76
# Mental Health	44
# Legal	102
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	24
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	9
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	4
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**143**
# Medical	20
# Mental Health	28
# Legal	10
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	85
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	45
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

E. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Member victims making Restricted Report	**0**
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	**0**
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member victims in the following categories:	**0**
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# 18-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**0**
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other - US Service Member Victim Covered	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Member VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	**FY12 Totals**
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	**184**
# Service Member victims	181
# Non-Service Member victims	3
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	**164**
# Service Member on Service Member	95
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	2
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	36
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	31
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	**164**
# On military installation	156
# Off military installation	4
# Unidentified location	4
# Investigations (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	**164**
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	43
# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	**121**
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	**13**
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	1
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	12
B. FY12 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	**FY12 Totals**
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	**164**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	58
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	36
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	47
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	23
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault	**164**
# Midnight to 6 am	27
# 6 am to 6 pm	30
# 6 pm to midnight	35
# Unknown	72
Day of sexual assault	**164**
# Sunday	16
# Monday	9
# Tuesday	14
# Wednesday	11
# Thursday	11
# Friday	18
# Saturday	13
# Unknown	72
C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF CAI UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	**170**
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	121
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	24
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	49
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	12
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	**193**
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	**107**
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	107
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	0
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	44
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	42
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	**196**
# Service Member victims	**191**
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	189
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	2
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	5
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**121**
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**137**
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	73
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	**27**
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	19
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	8
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**56**
# Unknown Offenders	25
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	31
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**10**
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	8
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**20**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**24**
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**24**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	13
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	8
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	3
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0

D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**140**
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12	136
# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	**22**
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	21
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	14
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	3
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	33
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	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
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	8
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-	**20**
# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	**34**
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	18
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	13
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	3
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault	0
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12) *[Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies]*	FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)	**56**
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12	7
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12	**49**
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12	132
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12	106
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative	**17**
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	13
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	4
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**27**
# Unknown Offenders	10
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	17
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**16**
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	15
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**17**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**55**
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**55**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	28
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	11
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	5
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	6
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	2
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	3

E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS *[Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies]*	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	132
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	125
# Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	**15**
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	13
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	2
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	4
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	1
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	16
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject	2
# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	14
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-	**16**
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	**58**
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	34
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	12
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	4
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	3
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	2
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	3

* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.

ARMY FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST
Note: These reports are a subset of the FY12 Reports of Sexual Assault

F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	FY12 Totals
	113	**16**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**24**	**1**	**164**
# Service Member on Service Member	77	15	1	1	0	0	1	**95**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	34	1	0	1	0	0	0	**36**
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	7	24	0	**31**

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE

UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	*Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12*								*Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12*								
G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
	7	**1**	**2**	**4**	**21**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**22**	**3**	**25**	**54**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**164**
# Service Member on Service Member	2	0	1	3	15	5	1	0	6	18	1	15	26	2	0	0	95
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	21	1	0	0	36
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	5	1	1	0	4	3	0	0	4	4	0	1	7	1	0	0	31
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	**7**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**25**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**10**	**22**	**3**	**32**	**61**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**181**
# Service Member Victims: Female	7	1	0	5	14	5	1	0	10	22	3	25	47	2	0	0	142
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	2	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	14	2	0	0	39
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																	
Time of sexual assault	**7**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**21**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**22**	**3**	**25**	**54**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**164**
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	6	7	0	0	0	27
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	8	15	1	0	0	30
# 6 pm to midnight	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	6	1	4	15	1	0	0	35
# Unknown	4	1	2	4	16	7	1	0	2	9	0	7	17	2	0	0	72
Day of sexual assault	**7**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**21**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**22**	**3**	**25**	**54**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**164**
# Sunday	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	0	0	0	16
# Monday	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	9
# Tuesday	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	8	0	0	0	14
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	11
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	11
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	6	7	0	0	0	18
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	1	0	0	13
# Unknown	4	1	2	4	16	7	1	0	2	9	0	7	17	2	0	0	72

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
H. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	***Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12***								***Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12***								**FY12 Totals**
Gender of VICTIMS	**22**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**19**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**14**	**13**	**4**	**26**	**76**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**196**
# Male	0	0	3	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	21	4	0	0	45
# Female	22	6	0	0	13	2	1	0	14	13	2	20	55	2	1	0	151
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	**22**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**19**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**14**	**13**	**4**	**26**	**76**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**196**
# 16-19	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
# 20-24	11	2	2	0	11	3	0	0	5	9	2	14	42	3	1	0	105
# 25-34	8	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	6	3	2	10	27	1	0	0	63
# 35-49	3	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	7	2	0	0	23
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VICTIM Type	**22**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**19**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**14**	**13**	**4**	**26**	**76**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**196**
# Service Member	21	6	3	0	18	5	1	0	12	13	4	26	75	6	1	0	191
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# DoD Contractor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**21**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**18**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**13**	**4**	**26**	**75**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**191**
# E1-E4	19	4	2	0	14	3	1	0	8	10	2	21	52	4	1	0	141
# E5-E9	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	2	4	17	0	0	0	35
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	2	0	0	14
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	**21**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**18**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**13**	**4**	**26**	**75**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**191**
# Army	20	6	3	0	18	5	1	0	12	13	4	26	74	6	1	0	189
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**21**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**18**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**13**	**4**	**26**	**75**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**191**
# Active Duty	16	2	2	0	16	2	1	0	12	12	2	20	59	4	0	0	148
# Reserve (Activated)	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	1	0	20
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	6	8	0	0	0	23
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
I. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	***Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12***								***Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12***								**FY12 Totals**
Gender of SUBJECTS	**25**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**14**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**18**	**14**	**9**	**20**	**67**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**193**
# Male	18	6	5	0	12	2	1	0	7	10	7	19	55	4	1	0	147
# Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
# Unknown	7	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	11	4	2	1	9	4	0	0	42
Age of SUBJECTS	**25**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**14**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**18**	**14**	**9**	**20**	**67**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**193**
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# 20-24	5	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	15	0	0	0	39
# 25-34	10	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	3	6	2	8	29	3	1	0	69
# 35-49	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	2	6	11	1	0	0	32
# 50-64	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	8	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	11	4	2	2	9	4	0	0	47
Subject Type	**25**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**14**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**18**	**14**	**9**	**20**	**67**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**193**
# Service Member	14	5	5	0	8	1	1	0	7	10	5	9	38	3	1	0	107
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign national	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	1	0	0	25
# Foreign military	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	0	0	0	16
# Unknown	7	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	11	4	2	1	9	4	0	0	42
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	**14**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**10**	**5**	**9**	**38**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**107**
# E1-E4	6	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	15	0	1	0	39
# E5-E9	6	2	2	0	6	1	1	0	2	6	2	7	18	2	0	0	55
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	9
# O4-O10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	**14**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**10**	**5**	**9**	**38**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**107**
# Army	14	5	5	0	8	1	1	0	7	10	5	9	38	3	1	0	107
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	**14**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**10**	**5**	**9**	**38**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**107**
# Active Duty	11	2	2	0	6	0	1	0	6	9	5	8	30	3	0	0	83
# Reserve (Activated)	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	11
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	12
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

J. FY12 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 FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	*Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12*								*Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12*								
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**7**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**21**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**22**	**3**	**25**	**54**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**164**
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea																	
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Iraq	**5**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**21**
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	6	0	0	0	18
Oman	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central and South Asia																	
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**14**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**10**	**19**	**2**	**18**	**41**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**118**
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**7**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**21**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**22**	**3**	**25**	**54**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**164**

***NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories will change on June 18, 2012.**

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	**FY12 TOTALS**
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	**13**
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	13
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	**1**
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	1
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	**12**
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	12
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	**13**
# Service Member on Service Member	2
# 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	10
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	**13**
# On military installation	9
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	4
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	**FY12 TOTALS**
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	**13**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6
# Unknown	2
Time of sexual assault incident	**13**
# Midnight to 6 am	5
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	3
# Unknown	5
Day of sexual assault incident	**13**
# Sunday	2
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	3
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	1
# Friday	3
# Saturday	0
# Unknown	2
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Service Member VICTIMS	**13**
# Army victims	11
# Navy victims	0
# Marines victims	0
# Air Force victims	0
# Coast Guard	0
# Unknown	2

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	**13**
# Male	2
# Female	9
# Unknown	2
Age of VICTIMS	**13**
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	4
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	3
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**13**
# E1-E4	4
# E5-E9	4
# WO1-WO5	2
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	3
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**13**
# Active Duty	10
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	3
VICTIM Type	**13**
# Service Member	13
# DoD civilian	
# DoDEA employee	
# DoD or US Government contractor	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Foreign national	
# Foreign military	
# Unknown	0

E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military	**0**
# Service Members 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 Members Choosing Not to Specify	0

F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY12 TOTALS
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	

* 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.

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

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
E. TOTAL # FY12 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	**FY12 Totals**
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	***13***
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea	
Bahrain	0
Iraq	6
Jordan	0
Lebanon	0
Syria	0
Yemen	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	1
Kuwait	1
Oman	0
Qatar	0
Uganda	0
Saudi Arabia	0
United Arab Emirates	0
Central and South Asia	
Kyrgyzstan	0
Pakistan	0
Afghanistan	5

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

ARMY FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**104**
# Medical	17
# Mental Health	26
# Legal	38
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	13
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	6
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**20**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	19
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	**12**
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	**0**
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**17**
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	8
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0

FY12 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: Army												Punishments										
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
1	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			General	Victim alleged that subject followed victim into her barracks room, grabbed her, and kissed her neck. NJP with E-1, FF $745 x 2, 45/45. Pending admin sep with general discharge.
3	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES			YES		YES			General	Two trainee victims alleged that male trainee subject rubbed their buttocks at the range and at church. NJP with FF $500, 10/10. Admin sep with uncharacterized discharge.
4	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120			YES							General	Victim trainee alleged that male subject trainee rubbed the clothed buttocks of a female trainee. NJP with E-1, Admin sep with uncharacterized discharge.
6	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES			YES		YES			General	Victim female trainee alleged that male subject trainee slapped her buttocks. Admin sep with uncharacterized discharge. NJP with $745 x 2, 45/45.
11	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			Info not availa	Victims alleged groping over the clothing. NJP with E-1, $745 x 2, 45/45. Admin sep with OTH pending.
12	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES		LOR	General	Male victim alleged that male subject placed his hands on male victim's genitals. NJP with E-1, $1398, Letter of Reprimand and 45/45. Admin sep with general discharge.
13	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES			YES					General	Victim alleged that subject rubbed his genitals against the victim while she was sleeping in his bed. The victim told the subject no, he stopped and the victim left the room. NJP with $528 and 14 days Restriction. Admin sep with general discharge.
2	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120												General	Victim alleged that subject touched the breast and buttocks of victim and rubbed his groin against her buttocks without her consent. Admin sep with general discharge.
5	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120												General	Male victim trainee alleged male subject trainee grabbed buttocks. Subject admin sep with uncharacterized discharge.
7	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120												General	Female victim alleged that male subject grabbed her buttocks. Admin Sep with uncharacterized discharge.
8	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120												General	Victim neighbor's wife alleged subject reached his hand up the shirt and pants. Victim not cooperating but admin separation pending with general.
9	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120												UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject placed his penis between the thighs of victim without her consent. Pending admin sep for this and drug abuse.
10	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120												General	Victim alleged subject tried to remove her pants and take off her shirt while she was asleep. Admin sep with general discharge.
14	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120												General	Victim alleged that she fell asleep on subject's couch and woke up when subject placed his hand on her buttocks and her hand on his penis. Victim refused to cooperate with the prosecution. GOMOR and admin sep with general.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
15	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. LOR.
16	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that she invited subject to her room when she was highly intoxicated. She sat on his lap but could not sit upright and subject held her up with one hand and rubbed her groin with the other over her clothing and breast. :LOR.
17	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120											LOR		Subject entered victims barracks room and forcibly touched the victims buttocks and breasts. LOR and transfer to new post.
18	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120													Victim alleged sexual assault by subject. Subject currently incarcerated in Korean prison for unrelated offense. When subject is released, Commander will consider Army disposition.
19	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120													Victim, a dependent spouse, reported the SM, a family friend, digitally penetrated her anus as she slept. Local authorities requested jurisdiction, subject convicted on non-sexual offense and sentenced to probation for 18 months. Subject ETS'd.
20	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120												General	Victim alleged rape by subject. Local authorities requested jurisdiction and pending disposition. Admin sep with general discharge.
21	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject convicted of maltreatment and sentenced to BCD, 90 days, Total Forfeitures and Red to E-4.
22	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	O-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93		YES								UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject sexually harassed and assaulted a junior soldier. Convicted of communicating threat and maltreatment, sentenced to forfeitures and reprimand. Show cause board initiated.
25	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93	YES	YES									Female victim subordinate alleged that subject summoned her into a supply room, closed and locked door, and forcibly kissed her/groped her without consent. Convicted of maltreatment, 60 days, Total FF x 2.
30	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Male victims alleged male subject performed oral sex while he was unconscious. Convicted and sentenced to 6 months, FF, Red To E-1, and BCD.
26	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged sexual assault. Charges preferred and victim concurred with Chap. 10 request with OTH discharge and did not want to testify.
27	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted while incapacitated. Charges were preferred, but dismissed after victim subsequently stated that sex had been consensual.
23	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Male victim alleged male subject pulled down his pants and fondled his penis. GCM set for 29 January 2013.
24	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged subject grabbed victim's buttocks on two occasions. Victim extremely unwilling to testify supported cmd decision to dispose of misconduct via SCM.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
31	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she was asleep in subject's jeep and awoke to him sucking on her breasts. Referred to SCM and pending trial date.
29	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Assault Art. 128		YES	YES			YES					Victim alleged that subject pressed his erect penis against the victim and attempted to kiss her at her on-post residence. Convicted of assault only and sentenced to E-1, $745 and 60 days hard labor.
32	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES							Info not availa	Female soldier victim reported that she awoke to subject inserting his finger in her while she was sleeping in her tent in Afghanistan. Convicted at SCM with 179 days confinement, FF, and E-3. Pending admin sep.
33	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES								After a barracks party that included heavy drinking, Victim allowed subject to sleep on her couch and he came to her bed and touched her breasts and crotch above her clothes. Convicted at SCM with E-1, FF, reprimand.
28	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			Info not availa	Male victim alleged subject rubbed his penis against victim's buttocks though his clothing and forced victim to touch his genitals on diverse occasions. After Art. 32, referred to NJP with E-2, FF $835, 45/45 and pending admin separation.
42	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim, civilian, was found by CQ passed out on air hockey table in day room. Abusive sexual contact alleged. Insufficient evidence of assault. Subject acquitted at NJP hearing for dereliction of duty.
34	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES				YES				Victim alleged that subject sexually harassed several subordinate Soldiers by making verbal comments, and inappropriately touching them. NJP with E-4, FF $1133 x 2, 30 days extra duty.
37	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Male	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by subject. NJP with E-4, $1181 x 2, 45 days extra duty and 45 days restriction.
40	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES									Victims alleged that subject poked them in the buttocks with a rifle. NJP with FF $745 and reprimand.
41	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES								Victim alleged that subject slapped the buttocks of victim. NJP with E-3, $488, FF of 14 days pay
43	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	Cadet	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed his groin during a combatives move. NJP with E-1, FF $745, 45/45.
35	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed her breasts and buttocks when she walked by him in the barracks. NJP for WSC with E-4, $1482 x 2, 45 Extra duty and 45 days restriction
38	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victims alleged that male subject trainee groped and/or rubbed his groin on them in line at the DFAC. NJP with E-1, $745, 45/45.
39	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93			YES		YES		YES				Subject had sex with two trainees in woodline of a training area and texted them about how he wanted to have sex with them. NJP for maltreatment, policy violations with E-1, 45 days Extra Duty and 45 days Restriction

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
36	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks with a wooden stick. NJP for WSC with E-1, $745 x 2, 45/45.
44	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		Absence without leave (AWOL) Art. 86									LOC		Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject counseled for AWOL status.
47	Aggravated Sexual Assault	OCONUS	Cadet	Male	Cadet	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	False official statements Art. 107					YES				LOR		Victim alleged that subject digitally penetrated her while she was incapacitated on a cadet ski trip to Canada during a hotel room party, alcohol involved. Convicted of false official statement and sentenced to GOMOR and 30 days restriction.
46	Aggravated Sexual Assault	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female		Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that after she became intoxicated at bar and passed out in subject's barracks room, subject put his hand down her pants and digitally penetrated her. Charges dismissed after Art. 32 for insufficient evidence.
45	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Iraq	O-3	Female	O-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that female subject and her spouse sexually assaulted victim while she was substantially incapacitated while deployed. Charges preferred and female subject submitted RILO, pending action.
48	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												UOTHC	Victim alleged that she awoke next to subject with no clear memory of the previous evening's events due to the consumption of alcohol but feeling she had sex. Admin discharge with OTH.
49	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												General	Victim alleged that subject held victim down on the bed, touched her breast and vaginal area without consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and admin sep with general discharge.
50	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Female	E-4	Male	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												General	Male victim alleged that female subject entered victims room through window and performed oral sex without his consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject administratively discharged for other misconduct.
73	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged rape in Junction City hotel room. Civilian authorities founded the allegation, then cleared the case for insufficient evidence. NJP for adultery with E-4, $1162 45/45.
51	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-1	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Foreign national victim alleged that subject followed her into club bathroom and attempted to pull down her pants then ran away. Pending civilian disposition.
52	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Civilian female alleged that subject followed her into bathroom at bar and forced her to perform oral sex then had intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated. Civilian authorities requesting lead.
53	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged sexual assault. Subject convicted of unknown offense in civilian court and sentenced to 12 months.
54	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged that 4 months prior, subject engaged in sexual acts with her while she was incapacitated due to alcohol intoxication after a party at his house. Local authorities investigated and found insufficient evidence to prosecute any offense.
55	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												General	Victim alleged rape by subject. Local authorities requested jurisdiction, dismissed rape charge and pled to simple assault. Administrative discharge with general discharge.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
56	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged subject committed aggravated sexual assault. Civilian grand jury returned no true bill and declined to prosecute.
57	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												General	Victim alleged that subject had sex with victim after she had been drinking and passed out. Local authorities requested jurisdiction but not scheduled any trial yet. Admin sep with general discharge.
58	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged that after she agreed to get undressed with subject, subject got on top of her and started having sex. Civilians assumed jurisdiction but dismissed charges. Pending MEB from Army.
60	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged that subject had forcible sexual intercourse with her and forcible performed oral sex on her while she was telling him "no". Subject pled guilty to non-SA offense and sentenced to probation and community service.
61	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault. Local authorities requested jurisdiction then dismissed all charges for insufficient evidence.
62A	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												General	Victim alleged sexual assault by subjects. Subject videotaped the act without her consent. Convicted of improper photography only with 5 years probation. Admin sep with general discharge.
62B	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												General	Victim alleged sexual assault by subjects. Subject videotaped the act without her consent. Convicted of improper photography only with 5 years probation. Admin sep with general discharge.
63	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim civilian alleged that after she told subject she did not want to have sex and went to sleep, she awoke to find him having sex with her. Local authorities reduced to non-sex assault charges and deferred adjudication for two years probation.
64	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim civilian alleged that after she told subject she did not want to have sex and went to sleep, she awoke to find him having sex with her. Local authorities reduced to non-sex assault charges and deferred adjudication for two years probation.
65	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim civilian alleged subject committed aggravated sexual assault. Subject was acquitted of all charges by civilian authorities.
66	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject undressed and assaulted victim while she was asleep under the influence of a prescription drug. Subject admitted to sexual assault. Convicted by civilians no sentence info available. Admin sep with OTH.
67	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault at off-post location. Civilian authorities investigating and no disposition information available.
68	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her at an off-post residence. Victim and subject worked together and were friends prior to the assault. Civilian authorities dismissed charges for insufficient evidence.
69	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged that she got drunk at party, was driven home by subject and woke up naked at his home next day. Civilian authorities assumed jurisdiction, pending disposition.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
70	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Civilian victim alleged that in 2008, subject pinned her to the bed, removed her shorts and undergarments and forcibly engaged in sexual intercourse against her will. Pending civilian disposition.
71A	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by three subjects after consuming large amounts of alcohol during Mardi Gras. Plea deal for simple battery with suspended sentence.
71B	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by three subjects after consuming large amounts of alcohol during Mardi Gras. Plea deal for simple battery with suspended sentence.
72	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												UOTHC	Victim, roommate, alleged that subject raped his female roommate in Junction City while she was sleeping. Local authorities requested jurisdiction and pending disposition. Admin sep with OTH pending.
74	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim reported the accused entered her off-post residence outside Keesler AFB where the accused engaged in sexual intercourse against her will. Local authorities requested jurisdiction but returned no true bill.
75	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												Info not availa	Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her 13 times at her off-post residence, and refused to cooperate further with the investigation. Subject had already been administratively separated for other misconduct prior to report.
76	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged that she went to sleep in guest room and awoke to subject touching her in a sexual manner and performing sex acts. Civilian trial delayed until Feb 2013.
77	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged two separate sexual assault. Subject in civilian custody on double homicide charge. Coordinating jurisdiction.
78	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												General	Victim alleged she fell asleep intoxicated, woke to accused sexually assaulting her. Civilian authorities taking jurisdiction. Admin sep with general discharge.
79	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged subject digitally penetrated her without consent. Local authorities plea deal to simple battery .
80	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged subject forced her to commit fellatio on him. Local authorities declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence.
81	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged that subject and an accomplice went into victim's hotel room and had vaginal intercourse with the victim while she slept. Convicted in civilian court and sentenced to 60 months of probation.
82	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged that subject and civilian co-conspirator committed rape while she was incapacitated due to effects of voluntary alcohol consumption. Grand Jury set for 27 September 2012.
83	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												General	Victim alleged sexual assault off post and local authorities retained jurisdiction. Prosecution declined. Admin sep with general discharge.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
84	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												General	Victim alleged sexual assault off post and local authorities retained jurisdiction. Prosecution declined. Admin sep with general discharge.
85	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged sexual assault. Local authorities dismissed all charges due to a lack of evidence and failure of victim to cooperate. Subject relieved from recruiting duty.
86	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120													Victim alleged that subject put his hands down her pants on dance floor and digitally penetrated her vagina. Koreans declined to prosecute as victim is not Korean national. Victim has left Korea and returned to Canada.
59	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120													Victim alleged that she awoke to subject kissing her neck and attempting to pull her pants down. Investigative lead by civilian authorities. Case still open with civilians. Subject has ETS'd.
94	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that she was intoxicated (black out) while at party in subjects room and that subject had sex with her on bathroom floor. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
139	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject performed oral sex upon her while she was sleeping. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
143	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged sexual assault and sodomy by subject while she was substantially incapacitated. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
163	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject digitally penetrated her and rubbed his erect penis on her thigh while the subject held the victim to the ground. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
167	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim, under investigation for trading RX drugs with others, alleged that subject, CID, came to her quarters by himself to do a search, told her she could make the charges go away if she gave him oral sex then raped her. Acquitted at GCM.
183	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Female	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject and two others carried victim to her room when she was too intoxicated to consent and digitally penetrated her. Acquitted at GCM.
190	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject escorted victim to her barracks room where she passed out and he sexually assaulted her. Subject acquitted of all charges.
194	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject had sex with victim while she was incapacitated due to alcohol and forced her to perform fellatio on him. Acquitted at GCM.
199	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged subject broke into Victim's room and had sex while Victim was incapacitated due to intoxication. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
210	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulter her after she invited him to her barracks room. Acquitted at GCM.

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211	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that she drank excess alcohol and woke up in her room with her dress pulled up and underwear on the floor, and vaginal discharge. Subject and his wife had accompanied her to her room. Acquitted at GCM.
215	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject had sex with the victim in a car when she was substantially incapacitated. Acquitted at GCM.
226	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject met her at a club and she took one sip of alcohol and blacked out, waking up in bathroom stall on top of subject having sexual intercourse with him. Acquitted at GCM.
231	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												Victims alleged that the accused digitally and vaginally penetrated her after she passed out from drinking too much. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
89	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Indecent language Art. 134-28		YES	YES		YES						Victim alleged that one year prior, subject took her to a pub, bought her alcoholic beverages, took her to her barracks room and had intercourse without her consent. Convicted only of using reproachful language. E-1, FF $1320 and 30 days restriction.
92	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Iraq	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES							UOTHC	Victim alleged that fell asleep in subject's room, awoke to him rubbing her genital area. In 2008, she had passed out in his room, and he told her that he had sex with her. Convicted of WSC and sentenced to E-1/20 days/FF $600 then OTH discharge.
93	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Iraq	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, subject climbed into her quarters and had sex with her while she was asleep. Convicted and sentenced to DD/6years/TF/E-1.
97	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES									Intoxicated subject went into victim's room to sleep and lay down with victim, who was substantially incapacitated and penetrated her vagina with his fingers. SCM convicted of WSC sentenced to 30 days confinement, FF $745.
101	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	O-4	Male	O-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Adultery Art. 134-2	YES	YES								UOTHC	Victims alleged that subject, prior boyfriend, digitally penetrated vagina. Victim recanted and subject convicted of assault and adultery. Sentenced to 45 days confinement and $500 x 6 months. Show cause board initiated.
103	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that she and her husband invited subject to their home for drinks. Husband went to bed. Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her. Convicted only of indecent act and adultery. Sentenced to E-3, $990 x 2, 45/45.
105	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged she was the only remaining guest at a New Year's Eve party given by subject when subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted and sentenced to 45 days confinement, BCD, E-1, TF.
108	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29			YES		YES						Victim alleged that she was drinking and smoking SPICE with several subject and that subjects had sex with her when she was incapacitated. Subject convicted at SCM of indecent conduct, E-4, 30 days restriction.
115	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-8	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29											Subject and wife hosted two victim female exchange students and engaged in oral sex and sexual touching. Victims asserted consensual and subject plead guilty at SCM. Punishment unknown.
121	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	W-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120											Victim alleged that the subject sexually assaulted her. Court martial charges preferred and found on subject's OMPF but sentence unknown.

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123	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		YES	YES			YES					Victim alleged that subject was play fighting with her around the smoke pit and put his finger in Victim's pubic area. Convicted at SCM and sentenced to E-2, FF$1396 and 15 days hard labor.
124	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93											Victim alleged that subject followed victim back to her on post quarters, stripped, digitally penetrated her and attempted oral sodomy. SCM convicted of maltreatment and regulation violations. Sentence unknown.
125	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES			BCD							Victim alleged that subject engaged in intercourse with her after she had been drinking and he had assisted her back to her room and into her bed. Victim's roommate was in same bed and remained asleep. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 3 months, BCD.
126	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES		YES	BCD							Victim civilian employee alleged that subject made repeated sexual remarks and physical advances including sexual assault toward civilian employee. Convicted of abusive sexual contact, E-1, 3 months, BCD.
128	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that subject entered barracks room, climbed into her bed, then fondled her breast and digitally penetrated her while she was asleep and after she had been drinking. Convicted of ASA with 18 months, DD, E-1 and TF.
130	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Female	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES								Female victims alleged female subject digitally penetrated victims at the same time, by force and without consent. SCM for indecent acts and WSC. E-2, $835, 30.
137A	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES							UOTHC	Victim alleged that three subjects carried her to a barracks room where they sexually assaulted her while she was substantially incapacitated. Convicted at SCM 30 days, E1, FF $994, admin sep with OTH.
137B	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES							UOTHC	Victim alleged that three subjects carried her to a barracks room where they sexually assaulted her while she was substantially incapacitated. Convicted at SCM 30 days, E1, FF $994, admin sep with OTH.
141	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that subject raped her after picking her up from surgery. Convicted and sentenced to 40 months, Red E-1, Total FF, and DD.
145	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged rape. Convicted and sentenced to 3,649 days of confinement, DD, E-1, TF.
146	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that subject took her to a bar bathroom and raped and sodomized her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted and sentenced to 13 years confinement, DD, E-1 and TF.
147	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Subject committed conspiracy when he agreed and encouraged another subject to rape a female who was unconscious due to alcohol consumption. Convicted and sentenced to 5 years, E-1, BCD and TF.
149	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that subject encouraged another Soldier to have sex with her when she was passed out from alcohol. E-1, TF, 5 years, BCD.
151	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							One victim was raped once. Another was raped twice, forcibly sodomized, and was wrongfully touched on the genitals. Another victim was wrongfully touched on the breast. Convicted and 114 months confinement, E-1, TF, DD.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
152	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that subject had sexual intercourse with the victim at an off-post location while she was incapacitated due to alcohol consumption. Convicted and sentenced to 4 years, E-1, TF, BCD.
154	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Female	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	False official statements Art. 107			YES			YES					Victim alleged that she became intoxicated at club and subject took her back to her barracks room and performed oral sex on victim without her consent. Convicted of false official statement and consensual sodomy. E-4 and 3 months hard labor.
156	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Four victims alleged rapes over the course of more than a year. One victim did not cooperate. Convicted of one aggravated sexual assault and sentenced to 21 months confinement, Red E-1, Total FF, and a Bad-Conduct discharge.
162	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	General Article Offense Art. 134		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged subject had sex with her when she was incapacitated, but has no memory of sexual intercourse. Convicted of non-SA charges only. Sentenced to E-1, $745 x 2, 45/45.
165	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	General Article Offense Art. 134	YES		YES								Victim alleged that accused provided alcohol and then had sex act while she was substantially intoxicated. Convicted of Art. 134 violations only and sentenced to 60 days and E-2.
169	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	W-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Conduct unbecoming Art. 133	YES	YES								UOTHC	Victim wife of neighbor alleged that subject had sex with her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Convicted only of conduct unbecoming and sentenced to 6 months confinement, FF $500 x 6. Show cause board recommended retention.
170	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Iraq	O-6	Male	O-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29	YES	YES									Victim alleged long-term adulterous relationship with subject that included non-consensual acts. Victim later recanted and subject convicted of indecent acts and adultery. 60 days confinement, $4000 x 5, reprimand.
174	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated then asked her to lie about it. Convicted and sentenced to 6 years, BCD, E-1 and TF.
175	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that subject digitally penetrated victim while she was passed out drunk. Convicted of assault and sentenced to 11 months, BCD, E-1, TF.
178	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that subject digitally penetrated victim 3 times while she slept/passed out drunk; victim woke up the 4th time and told him to leave her alone and he did. Convicted and sentenced to 14 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF.
186A	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that after drinking, victim woke up to subjects performing vaginal intercourse. Convicted at GCM with 12 months, e-1, TF, BCD.
186B	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Conspiracy Art. 80	YES		YES								Victim alleged that after drinking, victim woke up to subjects performing vaginal intercourse. Guilty plea to conspiracy with E-1 and 45 days.
186C	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that after drinking, victim woke up to subjects performing vaginal intercourse. Convicted at GCM with 12 months, E-1, TF, BCD.
192	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that was asleep on the couch, woke up to subject digitally penetrating her with his hand down her pants, she pushed him away. Convicted and sentenced to 30 months, Red E-1, Total FF, confinement and BCD.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
195A	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that while 3 subjects held her down subject groped breasts and other subject inserted finger into vagina and tried to force penis in victim's mouth. Convicted and sentenced to 3 years, Red E-1, Total FF, and DD.
195B	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that while 3 subjects held her down subject groped breasts and other subject inserted finger into vagina and tried to force penis in victim's mouth. Convicted and sentenced to 5 years, Red E-1, Total FF, and BCD
198	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Adultery Art. 134-2											Two victims initially alleged sexual assaults after night of drinking with subject and other Solider at club. Victims did not want to testify. Guilty plea to adultery and Art. 92 violation at SCM. Sentence unknown.
200	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Assault Art. 128		YES	YES							UOTHC	Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated. Convicted only of adultery and assault with E-1 and $1511. Admin sep with OTH.
202	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120										UOTHC	Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Referred to SCM for WSC conviction. OTH waiver for admin sep.
203	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120			YES			YES					Victim alleged that the subject sexually assaulted her. Convicted and sentenced to E-6 and 30 days hard labor without confinement.
204	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	False official statements Art. 107											Victim alleged that when highly intoxicated, she went to subject's room and fell asleep in his bed. Awoke to subject digitally penetrating her. At trial, charged with rape but guilty of false official statement only. Sentenced to no punishment.
208	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	W-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES		Dismissal							Victim alleged that subject had intercourse with his friend's girlfriend when he believed her to be passed out due to excess alcohol consumption. Convicted and sentenced to four years, Total FF, and dismissal.
216	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Assault Art. 128		YES									Victim alleged that subject came to the home of Soldier and assaulted him then sexually assaulted victim who was asleep upstairs. Convicted of assault only sentenced to $750 per month for 3 months.
218	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							##
220	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Assault Art. 128											Victim alleged that subject, with whom she had prior consensual relationship, got intoxicated and woke up with subject having intercourse. Victim did not want to testify and plea accepted for SCM to assault and adultery. Punishment Unknown
222	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES								Victim alleged subject was at the her home drinking with a group of people. She became intoxicated, was put to bed by subject. Husband entered bedroom, found subject having sex with victim, punched the victim in the face. 12 months, FF, Red to E-1..
224	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES	YES	YES								Victim alleged that subject helped her back to her room after she met him at a bar and became intoxicated. Victim woke up to him having sex with her. Convicted of non-sexual assault, 30 days confinement, E-1, $1147 x 2.
225	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES							UOTHC	Victim alleged that she went out drinking with subject and vaguely remembers having sex with accused. She woke up the next morning and subject was gone. PTA offered for SCM/OTH waiver that has victim support. 6 Months confinement, Red E-1, FF.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
229	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	O-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	Dismissal							Victim alleged oral sodomy without consent through use of rank and position. Convicted of charges at GCM and sentenced to dismissal and 1 year confinement. Red E-1, FF
98	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Kuwait	E-8	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											General	Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her three times, using personal information as force, and forced her to move in with him. Victim stated that she was not emotionally strong enough to testify. Chapter 10 discharge, general.
107	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim and subject drinking in a hotel room when victim became sick and fell asleep. When she woke, victim was naked, and subject was gone. Victim has no memory but thinks she had sex. Charges preferred, Chap. 10 request granted with victim's concurrence.
131	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that after she passed out from drinking heavily, she woke up in another room without underwear. Subject given Chap. 10 discharge with concurrence of victim.
134	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged rape. After charges preferred, local authorities requested jurisdiction and convicted by local authorities of sexual assault and sentenced to 16 years. Chap. 10 request granted after conviction.
135	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject on the dance floor at a local club, reached his hands up her dress and rubber her inner thigh and vaginal area without her permission. Chap 10 discharge approved with victim concurrence.
136	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject attempted to solicit sexual favors from victim by threatening to post naked pictures of her on Facebook. Chap. 10 request granted with OTH and victim concurrence.
138	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that 3 subjects carried a substantially incapacitated female to a barracks room and had sexual intercourse with her while she was incapacitated. Charges dismissed after Art. 32, referred to SCM with plea deal and OTH
140	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that the subject sexually assaulted her at a house party after she became highly intoxicated and vomited. DNA mixture with two unknowns found in victim's underwear. Chapter 10 discharge with OTH and victim concurrence.
153	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject digitally penetrated her without her consent. Chap. 10 with OTH after Art. 32.
155	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	O-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Soldier victims reports that after drinking with classmates, subject escorted her to her apartment and she awoke to subject digitally assaulting her. Chap. 10 accepted with victim concurrence.
158	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject digitally penetrated and performed oral sex on female trainee in off post hotel, later had sex in supply room with same trainee. Chapter 10 discharge granted with OTH and victim concurrence after victim did not wish to testify.
159	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that after subject took her to his barracks room he held victim down and performed cunnilingus on victim while he also digitally penetrated her. Victim ceased cooperating and Chapter 10 discharge with OTH accepted with victim concurrence.
160	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject engaged in sexual intercourse while victim was asleep/unconscious. Chapter 10 accepted with victim concurrence as victim did not want to testify.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
168	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that sub subject sexually assaulted fellow soldier by inserting his fingers into her vagina after she passed out on a couch from alcohol. After Art. 32, evidence was insufficient and Chap. 10 discharge granted with concurrence of victim.
207	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleges subject raped her at her home after engaging in consensual kissing and touching. Victim supported Chapter 10 discharge request as she did not want to return to Japan for trial.
213	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that during consensual sex, subject refused to stop when she experienced pain and told him to stop. Chapter 10 discharge granted with victim concurrence.
228	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											Info not availa	Victim alleges accused had non-consensual sexual intercourse with her while she was incapacitated. Charges withdrawn and Chap 10 accepted based on evidentiary issues.
230	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that she subject sexually assaulted her when she blacking out from drinking. Memory issues. Chapter 10 discharge approved with OTH and victim concurrence.
232	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim was found drunk walking outside her barracks by her friends and put her to bed where she awoke next morning with subject in bed with no clothing. Chapter 10 discharge approved with OTH and victim concurrence.
233	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that after a night of partying, victim and subject went to sleep in her bed in her barracks room and she awoke to subject digitally penetrating her. Charges preferred, Chap. 10 discharge granted with victim concurrence.
106	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that after drinking heavily at party, the victim invited subject to her room. Victim falls asleep and awakes to subject having sexual intercourse with her. After Art. 32 hearing, victim no longer willing to cooperate. Charges dismissed.
112	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that after drinking and falling asleep next to the subject, she later heard rumors that he had sex with her that she does not recall. Charges dismissed after Art. 32 based on victim's testimony that sex may have been consensual.
114	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that when she was drinking with subject and he put finger in victim's vagina without consent. Charges preferred but dismissed after Art. 32 for insufficient evidence. Victim now married to the subject.
122	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject pushed victim onto couch and had intercourse with her. Charges preferred then dismissed for insufficient evidence. Subject administratively discharged with OTH for unrelated misconduct.
132	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												Civilian victim alleged that she was sleeping over at her fiancé's place, she awoke to the subject digitally penetrating her. Charges preferred, but dismissed after Art. 32 based on insufficient evidence.
173	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that subject undressed victim, fondled her breasts and genitalia while she feigned sleep in her barracks room. Charges preferred but subsequently dismissed prior to Art. 32 due to evidentiary developments.
217	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her one year prior. Victim declined to cooperate after charges filed. Charges dismissed.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
221	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that subject had sexual intercourse in her room when she was too intoxicated to consent. Charges dismissed after Art. 32.
223	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female		Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that subject engaged in non-consensual sexual intercourse while she was sleeping. Charges withdrawn after Art. 32 for insufficient evidence.
111	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Drunkenness Art. 134-16											Victim alleged that she passed out from drinking and awoke fully clothed by with a sore vaginal area and marks on her body. After Art. 32 charges dismissed and NJP for alcohol violations. Punishment Unknown
142	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her behind a dumpster while intoxicated. Charges preferred, Art. 32 recommended no CM due to insufficient evidence. NJP for wrongful sexual contact with E-1/FF $733 x 2, 45/45.
187	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2											Victim alleged sexual assault while incapacitated due to the effects of her pre-existing medical condition and prescription medication. After At. 32, decision not to refer to GCM and pending NJP for adultery.
189	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120											Victim alleged sexual assault while victim was too intoxicated to consent. Charges preferred but dismissed based on new evidence. NJP pending.
88	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim, an Army reservist activated to conduct training alleged that she was raped by USMC subject after consuming alcohol at a party. Charges preferred, Art. 32 hearing set for 4 Dec 12.
90	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim met subject at a bar with friends and became very intoxicated. Left bar and went to friend's apt became sick and fell asleep in bathroom, woke up with subject vaginally penetrating her with his penis. Trial scheduled for 9 January 2013.
91	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject stayed in her barracks room after drinking. She returned very intoxicated and got into bed with subject, woke up next day feeling as if she had sex and finding male boxers left behind. Charges preferred, pending Art. 32.
95	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that after meeting subject at club and engaging in consensual sexual contact, the subject pushed her into a bathroom stall and had sex when she was too intoxicated. After Art. 32, only indecent acts charged. Victim concurs and NJP pending.
96	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	O-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim, local national, alleged that she met subject at a bar and went to his barracks and had sex when they were too intoxicated to consent. Victim has no memory. GCM referral in mid-December.
99	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged aggravated sexual contact. Art. 32 held 21 June 12. Pending referral.
100	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, subject escorted victim to her room because she was intoxicated. Victim awoke naked with accused on top of her having sex. Trial scheduled for 23-26 April.
102	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that after Thanksgiving dinner and night of drinking, victim fell asleep and awoke to subject having sexual intercourse with her. Trial docketed for 9 Oct.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
104	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	W-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she was in the latrine when subject came in, grabbed her neck, and forced her to touch his penis. Other victims have now come forward. Subject placed in pretrial confinement and trial docketed for 19 Oct.
109	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	W-2	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she was drinking with subject and others on post and awoke in subject's room having sexual intercourse. Victim ran out of room naked. Referred to GCM trial set for 25 Oct.
110	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject took her on date with excessive drinking, checked into hotel and had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent and left her there. Charges preferred.
113	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged subject had sexual intercourse when she was too intoxicated to consent. Art. 32 complete, pending IO recommendation
116	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject had sexual intercourse while she was substantially incapacitated due to alcohol. Trial set for 7 Jan 2013..
117A	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												At party, victim alleged that subject and co-accused kissed her breast and penetrated her vagina with a finger when she was too intoxicated to consent. Art. 32 complete pending referral.
117B	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												At party, victim alleged that subject and co-accused kissed her breast and penetrated her vagina with a finger when she was too intoxicated to consent. Art. 32 complete pending referral.
118	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Two victims alleged subject sexually assaulted them on separate occasions; additionally, fraternization with four enlisted females. GCM on 11 Dec 12.
119	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject had sexual intercourse with her without consent and also digitally penetrated her anus. Pending Art. 32 with three female victims and one male victim.
120	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she woke up next to subject, one of her male roommates, after she had passed out from drinking heavily and felt pain in her vagina. Trial 19 Dec 12.
127	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject CQ runner for the evening assisted victim to her room when she was noticeably drunk and let room unlocked and returned hours later and began assaulting victim as she was passed out. GCM set for 12 December.
129	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Soldier victim reports that after a night of heavy drinking, she woke up to the SM penetrating her vagina. Received from Local jurisdiction and trial set for Dec 2012.
133	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Multiple victims alleged sexual assault after photos of victims found on cell phone passed out and naked. GCM set for Dec 2012.
144	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Two female victims alleged rape. GCM set for 21 Feb 13.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
148	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												**Victim alleged that subject digitally penetrated victim without consent. Art. 32 complete, pending docket date.**
150	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged rape while she was passed out drunk in her bed. GCM docketed for 23 Jan 13.
157	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, she fell asleep in her barracks room and subject came in and began having sex with her. Art. 32 held on 13 Nov, pending referral.
161	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victims alleged subject groped them. Art. 32 set for 12 October. Pending RCM 706 sanity board results.
164	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject raped her in the bathroom during a party when she was too intoxicated to consent. GCM set for 6 Dec 12.
166	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victims alleged that subject hosted parties with junior female enlisted where he provided alcohol to them and subsequently sexually assaulted them. Art. 32 complete pending referral.
171	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she was in back bedroom having consensual sex with subject when second subject entered room and had nonconsensual intercourse with her at the same time. Trial docketed for 16 January 2013.
172	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she was in back bedroom having consensual sex with subject 1 when subject 1 left room, subject 2 entered room and had nonconsensual intercourse with victim until she realized who it was. Referred 21 November, awaiting docket date.
176	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject recruiter compelled recruit to submit to sex in fear of withdrawing her packet. Art. 32 scheduled for 20 DEC 2012.
177	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that when she was heavily intoxicated and went to sleep subject entered the room and had sex with her. Victim has no memory of assault. Art. 32 complete, GCM pending. Awaiting DNA results from USACIL.
179	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she awoke in hotel room after going to sleep in same bed as subject with underwear off and felling like she had sex. Charges preferred, Art. 32 complete.
180	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Soldier victim reports the subject trapped her in a closet then raped her while she continually said "no" and "stop". Trial docketed for December 2012.
181	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, she subject returned to his barracks room, where she passed out and woke up with subject having sex with her. Subject took photos. Charges preferred, pending Art. 32.
182	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that after she fell asleep after becoming sick from the effects of alcohol and later awoke to the accused sexually assaulting her. GCM docketing for 11 Dec 12.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
184A	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by four subjects at a Halloween party. GCMs for all subjects set between Oct 2012 and January 2013.
184B	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by four subjects at a Halloween party. GCMs for all subjects set between Oct 2012 and January 2013.
184C	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by four subjects at a Halloween party. GCMs for all subjects set between Oct 2012 and January 2013.
184D	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by four subjects at a Halloween party. GCMs for all subjects set between Oct 2012 and January 2013.
185	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Two separate victims alleged sexual assaults while substantially incapacitated. GCM docketed for 20 Feb 2013.
188	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim went to sleep from alcohol consumption in accused's barracks room. Victim woke to find accused sexually assaulting her. Art. 32 complete, pending referral.
191	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject touched her breast and sexually assaulted a 2d victim who was incapacitated due to the effects of alcohol. GCM set for 25 January 2013.
193	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that prior to going to sleep she told subject she did not want to have sex with him; victim awoke to find accused sexually assaulting her.. Other victims came forward. Art. 32 complete. Pending referral.
196	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that after night of drinking she shared hotel room with subject and he had sex with her when she was incapacitated. Trial set for 10 Dec 2012.
197	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject bought her numerous hard alcohol drinks and sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated. No memory of events but woke up in hotel room. Pending Art. 32 report.
201	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that after a night of heavy drinking, she awoke to subject having sex with her. Received from local civilian jurisdiction. GCM set for Jan 2013.
205	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Iraq	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject penetrated victim's vagina with his finger and masturbated in front of her. Trial set for 30 March.
206	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject followed her into restroom at a bar and raped her. Trial docketed for 15 January 2013.
209	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that Subject brought her to his home and sexually assaulted her while she was substantially incapacitated following a party. Trial docketed for 7 December 2012.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
214	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim, friend of subject's wife, alleged that subject entered bed where wife and victim were sleeping and had sexual intercourse with victim. Pending Art. 32.
219	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that when she was in subject's bed, subject raped her after she said no. Trial docketed for 10 December 2012.
227	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject gave underage victim alcohol; she got drunk and went back to hotel room where subject had sex with her while she was in and out of passed out state. GCM set for 26 November 2012.
87	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS		Male		Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)		Unknown												Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault. Court-martial charges preferred but outcome and sentence unknown.
212	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Courts-Martial Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that when she passed out subject went upstairs and engaged in sexual intercourse with her. Victim does not remember the intercourse. Art. 32 set for 8 Jan 2013.
238	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	General Article Offense Art. 134		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject, after night of drinking, escorted victim to her room where he had sex when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP and Admin discharge initiated for non-sexual offenses. Red E-1, FF, 45/45
240	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29		YES								UOTHC	Civilian dependent reports being raped by Subject. Victim later stated she acquiesced to sex. NJP for adultery and indecent acts. Show cause board initiated. $3554 x 2.
244	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES		YES			General	Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault for intercourse while intoxicated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for barracks policy violations with E-2, 14 days Extra Duty and 14 days Restriction and admin sep (general discharge
245	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTHC	Victim alleged subject forcibly entered the victims home and assaulted her twice. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for adultery with E-4, $590 x 2, 45/45. Admin sep with OTH pending.
234	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-1	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134										UOTHC	Victim alleged that she was engaged in consensual intercourse with subject then asked him to stop. Subject refused to stop. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault, subject administratively discharged for underlying misconduct under Chapter 14.
235	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134										UOTHC	Victim alleged that after a night of drinking with subject, she woke up with underwear in her pocket and disheveled clothing but no memory of evening. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault, subject administratively discharged with OTH.
236	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134										General	Victim alleged that in May 2011, the Subject gave her a ride and touched her and forced her to perform oral sex on him and performed oral sex on her without consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Admin sep with general discharge.
237	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134										UOTHC	Victim alleged that after night of drinking she woke up naked in subject's room and cannot recall sex. On prior occasion, subject refused victim's request to stop anal sex due to pain. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Admin sep OTH for misconduct.
239	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a										UOTHC	Civilian female victim initially alleged that after using prescription drugs and illegal bath salts, subject raped her. Victim subsequently recanted then stopped communicating with authorities. Subject admin sep for drug use.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
241	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134										Info not availa	Victim alleged that she passed out drunk and laid down on bed with subject. When she awoke, she felt like she had sex, but had no memory of events. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject being administratively separated for other misconduct.
242	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92										General	Victim alleged that she awoke in her barracks room to the accused sexually assaulting her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Admin discharge with general discharge for regulation violation.
246	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134										General	Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Admin separation with general discharge for unrelated offenses.
243	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a										UOTHC	Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Admin separation with OTH for drug charges.
247	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134									LOR		Victim alleged that she was sexual assaulted. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. LOR for non-sa offense.
248	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	W-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		Adultery Art. 134-2									LOR		Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault but insufficient admissible evidence to prosecute. GOMOR for adultery and fraternization.
249	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	W-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		Fraternization Art. 134-23									LOR		Victim alleged that subject had sexual intercourse with the victim at her residence while she was substantially incapacitated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault, GOMOR for inappropriate relationship.
250	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29									LOR		Victim alleged that while she slept in bed with two friends at a hotel after drinking too much alcohol, she awoke to subject digitally penetrating her vagina. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault, GOMOR for indecent acts.
251	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92									LOR		Victim, who had a prior sexual relationship with subject, alleged that she was assaulted while on CQ duty. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault. LOR and Bar to Reenlistment for violations of reg.
252	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92									LOR		Victim alleged that subject doctor examined her breasts unnecessarily while she was there for a foot problem. Insufficient evidence to establish assault, GOMOR for violation of hospital regulations.
253	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134									LOR		Victim initially alleged aggravated sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. GOMOR for sexting.
254	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O-1	Male	O-1	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		Adultery Art. 134-2									LOR		Victim alleged that after consensual threesome, subject had sexual intercourse with her a second time when she was incapacitated. Insufficient evidence of rape, GOMOR for adultery.
255	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134									LOR		Victim alleged subject penetrated her with his finger and grabbed her breast and buttocks two years prior. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. GOMOR.
256	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134									LOR		Victim alleged that subject and her were outside a night club when he sexually assaulted her but cannot recall events. Insufficient to prosecute. LOR.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
257	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134									LOR		Victim alleged that subject entered the barracks room of victim and touched her buttocks and digitally penetrated her vagina without her consent. Insufficient evidence of sexual assault. LOR and promotion revocation.
259	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES		YES				##########
263	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for adultery with E-4/$2,292 45 days restriction, 45 days Extra Duty
265	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Female	E-4	Male	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES		YES				Male victim alleged that he was raped by female subject when he was asleep. Victim and subject later admitted that sex was consensual but did not want victim's wife to find out. NJP for adultery. Red E-1, FF, 45 days Extra Duty and 45 days Restriction.
270	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES				YES				Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by subject but could not recall events due to intoxication and declined further cooperation. NJP for adultery with reduction, FF, extra duty.
272	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES				YES				Victim alleged that subject had sex with her while she was sleeping. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault.NJP for adultery with red, FF, extra duty.
278	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES				YES				##########
281	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES			YES		YES				Victim and subject were drinking together at a party, victim became intoxicated and only recalls subject ejaculating inside her vagina. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for adultery with $1497, 45/45.
264	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject touched her groin area at a party where both were drinking heavily. Insufficient evidence of sexual assault/penetration and NJP for assault E-3, $528, 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction. Subject ETSing.
276	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		YES					YES				Victim alleged that subject, in an ongoing consensual relationship, was coerced into sex for fear of being slapped during argument. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape. NJP for physical assault with $602 and 10 days Extra Duty
258A	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES			YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject provided alcohol to victim that led to her intoxication and sexual assault by three subjects. Subject given immunity to testify against three subjects. NJP for alcohol violation FF, 45 days Extra Duty and 45 days Restriction
262	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that after night of drinking with subject, victim awoke in bed with subject naked. Victim asked if sexual intercourse occurred and subject implied that it did. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for barracks policy E-4, $1181, 45/45.
266	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged alcohol facilitated sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and subject given NJP for providing alcohol to minor with E-4, $2,294 and 45 Extra Duty and 45 days Restriction
269	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES									Victim alleged subject recruiter attempted to perform oral sodomy on victim. Insufficient evidence of sexual assault. NJP for providing alcohol and violations of reg. FF $1567.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
271	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES				YES				Victim alleged that subject caused her to engage in a sexual relationship by abusing his position. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for inappropriate relationship, reg. violations with reduction, FF and extra duty.
268	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	False official statements Art. 107	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	False official statements Art. 107		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged sexual assault when she was too intoxicated to consent and had no memory of incident. NJP for false official statement with E-3, $934 and 45/45.
267	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Acquitted	General Article Offense Art. 134											Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault but insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject given NJP for non-sexual assault misconduct and acquitted of charges.
279	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Acquitted												Victim alleged aggravated sexual assault when victim was incapacitated due to alcohol consumption. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Acquitted at NJP of non-sexual offenses.
261	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	General Article Offense Art. 134		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim initially alleged that 8 to 10 months prior, she met subject in a bar and woke up in his bed with vague memories of intercourse. Unable to prosecute as victim did not want to return to Korea to testify. NJP for related misconduct. E-1/45/45/FF
274	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	General Article Offense Art. 134		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for non-SA offense with E-1, $500 and 7 days Extra Duty, 7 days Restriction
277	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	General Article Offense Art. 134		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject had sexual intercourse with victim against her will, after she said no and began to cry. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape, NJP for non-sexual offense with E-1/FF 1115 x 2 45 days Extra Duty and 45 days Restriction.
280	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	General Article Offense Art. 134					YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject performed oral sex and engaged in sexual intercourse with the victim despite her saying no. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and NJP for providing alcohol to minor with 7/7.
260A	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victims alleged that after a night of heavy drinking with subjects, the subject digitally penetrated them. Insufficient evidence of sexual assault, NJP for indecent act, E-2/FF $500 x 2/20/20.
260B	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victims alleged that after a night of heavy drinking with subjects, the subject digitally penetrated them. Insufficient evidence of sexual assault, NJP for indecent act, E-2/FF $500 x 2/20/20.
275	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29			YES								Victim alleged that subject forced her to perform oral sex on a flight from Kuwait. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for indecent acts with reduction to E-4.
273	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged subject forced her to touch his penis and penetrated her with his fingers. Insufficient evidence of penetration and subject acquitted of WSC at NJP hearing.
282	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			General	Female victim alleged that male subject exposed his penis in an indecent manner towards victim. Admin Sep with General discharge. NJP with E-1/FF $745 x 2/45.
283	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120											LOR	UOTHC	Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by subject. Pending admin sep with OTH board on 22 Oct. GOMOR.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
284	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120												UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject removed victim's clothing and fondled her after she passed out. Civilian authorities negotiated plea for non-sexual assault with sentence of 6 months probation. Admin sep with OTH.
287	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject touched the breast and genital areas of a civilian female. State declined to prosecute. NJP for abusive sexual contact with E-1, $723 x 2 and 45/45.
285	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120												Info not availa	Victim alleged that subject forcibly performed oral sex on her. Local authorities requested jurisdiction but declined to prosecute. Subject admin sep with unknown discharge.
286	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120													Dependent spouse victim alleged the subject groped her at her off-post residence. Local authorities took the lead, then dismissed the case. Victim not interested in continued cooperation.
293	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject licked her breast while she was sleeping in a bed with two other soldiers in the subject's house after a party. Acquitted at SCM.
302	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject grabbed victim's hand and forced her to touch penis. Acquitted at GCM.
315	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject removed victims shirt, held her down and kissed her breast without her consent. Acquitted at SPCM
320	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Bahrain	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												Three soldier victims report that subject would touch their buttocks, expose himself, and touch their genitals to humiliate, harass, and embarrass them. Acquitted of all charges at SCM.
298	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that after consuming alcohol at party, she fell asleep in bedroom of off post residence and awoke to subject touching her in a sexual manner and masturbating. Convicted and sentenced to 6 months, Total FF, BCD, Red E-1.
299	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim, 17, alleged that subject wrongfully touched victim and forced her to fondle him. Convicted and sentenced to 2 years, Red E-1, DD, TF.
303	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	O-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES			Dismissal							The accused touched one officer twice on the buttocks. He touched another officer's genitals as that officer slept in the accused's house. Convicted and sentenced to 60 days confinement and dismissal.
312	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES		YES								Victim alleged that after a night of drinking with subject, falling asleep, then waking up with victim's hand on accused genitals and subject's hand on her breast. Convicted at SCM with E-2/30 days confinement.
313	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Soldier victim reports that while watching a movie in subject's room, subject began kissing her and forced her to perform oral sex and fondled her. Convicted of assault and sentenced to BCD, Red E-1, 7 months confinement, 2/3 FF.
316	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that was asleep in her room and awoke to subject kissing and caressing her, thought she was dreaming, she awoke and found him laying next to her. Convicted and sentenced to 40 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
294	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victims report that subject became intoxicated while hanging out and started to grind hips against the victims, touch them inappropriately, and urinate on them. Referred to GCM and Chap. 10 discharge accepted with victim concurrence..
301	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	O-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	One victim alleged that subject touched her clothed breasts and her vaginal area on multiple occasions and second victim alleged subject rubbed her clothed buttocks. RILO approved with OTH and concurrence of victims.
309	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject touched her breast and vagina over her clothes while traveling for duty multiple times. Chapter 10 discharge granted with OTH and victim concurrence.
311	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES			YES		YES			UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject committed abusive sexual contact while she was passed out after drinking. Chapter 10 granted with OTH and NJP for adultery with $745. 45/45.
288	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that while on an MWR bus trip en route to London, the Subject, while heavily intoxicated, took out his penis and rubbed it against the side/back of the Victim while she was asleep. Pending SCM.
289	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	W-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that she was in latrine when subject came in and grabbed her neck and forced victim's hand to touch his penis. Art. 32 complete, pending referral.
319	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Kuwait	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Multiple victims alleged that subject exposed himself to members of his unit and committed abusive sexual contact. Art. 32 complete. Pending referral.
290	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							##
291	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that she woke up to subject having sex with her. She protested and he held her down. Other victims came forward and convicted at GCM and sentenced to 20 years, DD and E-1, TF.
292	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that subject threatened, bit, and pulled hair of victim then raped her. Convicted and sentenced to 120 days confinement, E-1, TF. BCD.
322	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Iraq	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject committed hazing, maltreatment, aggravated sexual contract and unlawful entry. Subject acquitted at trial.
297	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Three victims alleged subject raped them. Convicted and sentenced to 9 years, DD, E-1, and TF.
304	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that subject attempted to have sex with her. She told him no and subject placed his penis on her hip and ejaculated. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to E-1, $1928 and BCD.
310	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93				BCD		YES					Victim initially alleged rape by subject but victim subsequently choose not to testify at trial. Subject convicted of trainee abuse and sentenced to BCD and 45 days hard labor.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
324	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Iraq	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that subject committed hazing, maltreatment, aggravated sexual contract and unlawful entry. Subject convicted and sentenced to 2 years confinement, DD, Total FF, E-1.
325	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Iraq	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES								Victim alleged that subject committed hazing, maltreatment, aggravated sexual contract and unlawful entry. Subject convicted and sentenced to 120 days confinement, FF, and E-3.
327	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim girlfriend alleged that subject attacked girlfriend and penetrated her vulva with a dildo and stalked her. Convicted and sentenced to 24 months confinement, BCD, E-1, TF.
328	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	Cadet	Male	Cadet	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Assault Art. 128											Victim alleged that subject rubbed the victim's buttocks and inner thigh while she was asleep on a van ride back to USMA. Pled guilty to assault and sentenced to reprimand.
296	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim ex-wife alleged that subject pushed her across the room, pushed her to the floor, and placed his hand on her genital. Charges preferred and subject given Chapter 10 discharge (OTH) with victim concurrence.
308	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Accused alleged to have groped two separate victims after nights of drinking. Chapter 10 discharge granted with victim concurrence and OTH.
314	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	O-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject approached victim from behind, grabbed her by the waist and fondled her breasts and attempted to kiss her. Chapter 10 discharge request granted with OTH and victim concurrence.
329	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged aggravated sexual contact. Charges preferred, Chap. 10 discharge granted with victim concurrence.
321	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Iraq	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that subject committed hazing, maltreatment, aggravated sexual contract and unlawful entry. Charges preferred 13 Aug 2011 but dismissed. Art. 32 IO found insufficient evidence to proceed.
323	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Iraq	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that subject committed hazing, maltreatment, aggravated sexual contract and unlawful entry. Military judge dismissed for RCM 707 violation, pending appellate review.
307	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120											Victim alleged aggravated sexual contact. Art. 32 pending. Charges dismissed and subject found not guilty at NJP.
295	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject digitally penetrated and engaged in sexual intercourse with the victim after the victim had told him "no." Art. 32 held 26 November, pending IO report.
300	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject grabbed neighbor put his hand down her pants and penetrated her vagina with his finger during a party at his home next door. GCM scheduled for 11 Feb 13.
306	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject forced her to touch his penis and touched her breasts at a party. Pending decision as Art. 32 recommended insufficient evidence.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
317	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged history of sexual harassment by subject that culminated in reaching up her shirt and down her pants while his erect penis was exposed. Trial docketed for 13 March 2013.
318	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female		Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject was harassing her at a club and came to her barracks room and held her on bed and starting kissing her. Art. 32 complete, pending trial date.
305	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated then asked her to lie about it. Convicted and sentenced to 6 years, BCD, E-1 and TF.
326	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Courts-Martial Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that subject entered victim's room and placed his hand under her shirt and mover her bra to the side and groped her breast. Charges dismissed based on evidentiary developments.
334	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES								Male victim alleged that male subject put broomstick between his buttocks. NJP with E-2, FF $835.
331	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-8	Male	Cadet	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120											Victim alleged non-penetrative sexual contact. NJP with unknown punishment.
332	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victims alleged that subject recruiter rubbed the legs and vagina area (thru their clothing) while at his recruiting station. NJP with E-5, FF $1182 x 2, 45 Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
333A	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Male victim alleged that male subjects wrestled him to the ground and struck him in between the buttocks with a plastic bottle. NJP with E-1/ FF $342, 14 Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction
333B	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Male victim alleged that male subjects wrestled him to the ground and struck him in between the buttocks with a plastic bottle. NJP with E-1/ FF $342. 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction
333C	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Male victim alleged that male subjects wrestled him to the ground and struck him in between the buttocks with a plastic bottle. NJP with E-1/ FF $342, 14 dyas Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction
330	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject touched her breast over the clothing when she was lying on his bed. NJP pending.
335	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Pending	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											Victim alleged that recruiter raped her but subsequently moved and refused to reply to contacts from trial counsel and VWL. Victim finally reached at work and told trial counsel to leave her alone. Pending NJP for rules violation. .
336	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that after consensual sexual foreplay, she passed out from drinking and awoke to subject licking her anus. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault, NJP for indecent acts/adultery with E-1, $745 x 2 and 45/45.
337	Forcible Sodomy	CONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125											LOR		Victim girlfriend alleged that subject committed the offenses of sodomy, assault, and patronizing a prostitute. Victim then wrote CA asking military not to prosecute and refused to cooperate with civilian authorities. GOMOR in OMPF.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
338	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125												UOTHC	Male victim initially alleged sexual assault by male subject, but subsequently declined to participate. Subject administratively discharged for misconduct with OTH.
339	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim, dependent wife, alleged that at a bar, subject touched her inner thigh and groin. Subject given letter of reprimand.
340	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125												UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject performed anal intercourse and fondled victim while she was passed out. Civilian authorities negotiated plea for non-sexual aggravated assault with 180 days confinement. Admin separation with OTH.
341	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125												General	Civilian victim alleged forcible oral sodomy. Prior threesomes with subject, victim and victim's husband. Pending civilian charges. Admin sep with general discharge.
342	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125												UOTHC	Two civilian victims report being raped by the subject on separate occasions. Local authorities assumed jurisdiction and dismissed charges. Admin sep for larceny and drug possession with OTH discharge.
343	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125												UOTHC	Victim alleged that she awoke to subject anally sodomizing her. Prior consensual anal sex with subject. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute, victim left active duty and could not be located. Subject admin separation for multiple DUIs with OTH.
344	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	O-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125													Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted while at her off post residence. No disposition information from civilian authorities.
345	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125													Male victim alleged that male subject performed fellatio on victim when victim was passed out at off-post residence. Local authorities requested jurisdiction then declined to prosecute.
346	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125													Victim alleged sexual assault. Local authorities assumed jurisdiction then dismissed due to lack of evidence.
347	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	W-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125											LOR		Victim, engaged in extramarital affair with subject told subject she did not want to engage in anal sex but he would not stop despite her pleas. Local authorities returned no true bill. GOMOR in OMPF.
348A	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125													Dutch female victim alleged rape by two subjects. Under SOFA, Netherlands has jurisdiction and will try subjects in Dutch court.
348B	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-9	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125													Dutch female victim alleged rape by two subjects. Under SOFA, Netherlands has jurisdiction and will try subjects in Dutch court.
349	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125												General	Victim alleged subject performed oral sex on her while she was incapacitated. Civilian disposition pending. Admin sep with general discharge.
351	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-5	Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125												Info not availa	Male victim alleged oral and anal sex by male subject on Title 32 status while victim was asleep. Pending civilian disposition. ARNG administratively separated with unsatisfactory discharge.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
352	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-2	Male	Foreign National	Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125													Male Korean national victim alleged that he was drinking with male subject at club and awoke in hotel room to find subject performing oral sex on him. Koreans declined to testify for lack of evidence.
350	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120													Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact to civilian authorities. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute.
368	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Acquitted												Victim alleged rape. Acquitted at GCM.
355	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim wife alleged that after subject and her husband went out drinking, subject came to her home where she was asleep and she awoke to subject performing oral sex on her. Convicted of forcible sodomy and sentenced to 24 years, E-1, Total FF, and DD.
356	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim wife of deployed Soldier alleged that subject neighbor committed forcible sodomy. Convicted and sentenced to 7 years confinement, DD, E-1, TF.
358	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that when she was in subject's room in the barracks, he tried to touch her on her breast, exposed his genitals, and attempted to force her to perform oral sex on him. Convicted of assault. BCD, 6 months, E-1, TF.
359	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Male victim alleged that after drinking until she passed out, victim woke to male subject performing oral sex on him. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 4 years, BCD, TF, E-1.
361	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	YES	YES	YES	DD							Male soldier victim reports that subject entered his room and performed oral sex on him after he had fallen asleep from taking ambien. Convicted of forcible sodomy sentenced to 7 years, E-1, DD, TF.
363	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29										UOTHC	Victim, who had been drinking heavily, was locked out of her room and asked subject, the CQ, to let her into her room. Victim recalled waking up later with subject performing oral sex on her. Convicted at SCM. Unknown sentence. Admin sep with OTH.
365	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	YES	YES	YES	DD							Male victim alleged anal sodomy by male subject when victim was staying at his house for New Years Eve. Convicted and sentenced to 6 years and DD, E-1, TF.
366	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged forcible sodomy. Subject convicted of assault consummated by battery and sentenced to 10 months, BCD, E-1, and TF.
370	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Four victims alleged rapes over the course of more than a year. One victim did not cooperate. Convicted of one aggravated sexual assault and sentenced to 21 months confinement, Red E-1, Total FF, and a Bad-Conduct discharge.
378	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-9	Male	E-8	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Indecent language Art. 134-28	YES		YES								Victim alleged that subject exposed his penis to victim while in his office and on a separate occasion he pushed her to the ground and attempted to force her to perform oral sex. Convicted of indecent language and sentenced to E-4, 3 months confinement.
379	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that subject punched, kicked, forced fellatio and forced cunnilingus on victim. Convicted and sentenced to 10 years, DD, E-1, TF.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
380	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Civilian victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted and forcibly sodomized her while she was substantially incapacitated. Convicted of abusive sexual contact and sentenced to 3 years,Total FF, BCD and E-1.
381	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Iraq	E-8	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Three victims. One alleged subject rubbed her buttocks without her consent. One alleged sexual assault outside statute of limitations. One alleged he forced her to have oral sex. Convicted of WSC and maltreatment. Sentenced to 29 months, DD, E-1, TF.
353	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Afghanistan	E-3	Female	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject used force to touch victim's breast and performed oral sex on victim. Subject mentally unfit for trial, sent to federal facility until competency restored. With victim's concurrence, Chap. 10 with OTH discharge with granted.
354	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Five female soldiers and officer victims allege that subject touched their, breasts and buttocks through their clothing. Charges preferred and Chap. 10 granted with OTH.
367	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject performed oral sex on her and digitally penetrating her without her consent. Subject given Chap. 10 discharge (OTH) with concurrence of victim who did not want to testify.
371	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject recruiter forced her to perform oral sex. After Art. 32 hearing, victim became uncooperative. Chapter 10 discharge granted with OTH and victim concurrence.
374	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												Female victim alleged male USMC subject forced her to commit oral sodomy inside barracks. Charges preferred, but dismissed when victim declined to go forward.
382	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												Victim alleged that he became extremely intoxicated and awoke with subject's penis in his mouth. Charges dismissed after Art. 32 for insufficient evidence.
258B	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Pending												Victim alleged that three subjects raped and sodomized her in a hotel room. GCM set for 25 Oct.
357	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Pending												Victim alleged that subject, ex-boyfriend, snuck into her room and performed oral sex when she was passed out. Art. 32 pending on 6 DEC 12.
360	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Pending												Victim alleged subject forcibly sodomized her and other victims coming forward with allegations that subject groped them and subjected them to continued sexual harassment. Trial set for 19 March 2013.
362	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Pending												Male victim and three female victims alleged sexual assaults by subject. Art. 32 pending.
364	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Pending												Victim alleged that the subject forced her to perform fellatio on him while at the DLI. Subject in pretrial pending trial for another sexual assault.
369	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Pending												Victim alleged she was asleep in her barracks room when she awoke to find subject pulling her pants and underwear down and performed cunnilingus on her. GCM set for 28 Jan 13.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
372	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Pending												Victims alleged that after drinking they awoke to subject performing oral sex. Local authorities requested initial jurisdiction then dismissed. Court martial scheduled for 20 Dec 12..
373	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Pending												Two victims alleged rape/forcible sodomy by subject. Subject committed suicide after arraignment pending trial.
375	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Pending												Male victim initially alleged sexual assault by male subject, but subsequently declined to cooperate. Subject now facing child pornography possession charges at GCM in Oct 2012. Trial delayed for sanity hearing.
376	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Pending												Soldier victim reports that after a night of drinking, she was sodomized by subject. Charges preferred.
377	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Pending												Civilian victim alleged that while in sexual relationship with subject, subject became angry at her alleged infidelity and raped her. Trial docketed for February 2013.
383	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125		General Article Offense Art. 134										Info not availa	Victim alleged that subject forced victim onto a bed face down, removed her pants, and anally sodomized her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute offense and subject administratively separated for other misconduct.
384	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125		Fraternization Art. 134-23									LOR		Victim alleged forcibly sodomy. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. GOMOR for frat.
385	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES		YES				##
387	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Fraternization Art. 134-23	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Fraternization Art. 134-23		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTHC	Victim alleged that she went to subject's barracks room three times resulting in kissing, touching of genital area and oral sex. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for fraternization with E-4, $1811 x 2, 45/45/ Admin discharge with OTH.
386A	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Afghanistan	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	General Article Offense Art. 134											Victim alleged that when she was too intoxicated to consent, three subjects forced victim to perform fellatio in the back of their assigned truck. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for non-sexual offenses. Punishment Unknown
386B	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Afghanistan	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	General Article Offense Art. 134		YES	YES		YES		YES				##
388	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29		YES	YES		YES		YES				Two victims in bathroom with two subjects at party alleged nonconsensual oral sex. Insufficient evidence of no consent. NJP for indecent acts with E-5, $1506, 45/45.
389	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29		YES	YES								Multiple victims alleged that subject and his friend forced victims to perform oral sex at barracks room party. Insufficient evidence of force. NJP for indecent acts with E-1, $745 x 2.
390	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29		YES	YES		YES		YES				Multiple victims alleged that subject and his friend forced victims to perform oral sex at barracks room party. Insufficient evidence of force. NJP for indecent acts with E-1, $1131 x 2, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction

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391	Indecent Assault (Prior to FY08) Art. 134	Iraq	E-8	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Indecent Assault (Prior to FY08) Art. 134											LOR		Victim alleged indecent assault. Subject given LOR.
392	Rape	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that she went to party with subject, became intoxicated and does not remember anything until she awakes on his bed naked with subject penetrating her with a sex toy. GCM docketed for 20 December 2012.
393	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Rape Art.120												Info not availa	Victim initially alleges that subject sexually assaulted her but subsequently declined to cooperate. Pending admin sep for misconduct.
394	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Administrative Discharge	Rape Art.120												Info not availa	Two victims alleged that subject groped over the clothing. Pending admin discharge and NJP. SAPRO NOTE: CRIME SHOULD NOT BE RAPE. SHOULD BE WRONGFUL SEXUAL CONTACT.
395	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged forcibly sodomy and rape after initial consensual activity in shower but cannot recall events due to alcohol consumption. Local police investigated and local authorities declined prosecution for lack of evidence. No Army action taken.
396	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that after met subject at an off post bar and consumed alcohol, subject assaulted her in the back seat of his vehicle. Local authorities took plea deal for 2nd degree assault and a suspended sentence with one year confinement.
397	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Foreign national victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her. Subject convicted in Korean court and sentenced to 10 years confinement.
398	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												UOTHC	Victim alleged that after a night of partying at local hotel, she passed out and awoke to subject raping her while other subject placing penis in her mouth. Local authorities taking jurisdiction. Trial set for mid-November. Admin sep with OTH discharge.
399	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												UOTHC	Victim alleged that after a night of partying at local hotel, she passed out and awoke to subject raping her while other subject placing penis in her mouth. Local authorities taking jurisdiction. Trial set for mid-November. Admin sep with OTH discharge.
400	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-8	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject kidnapped victim by not allowing her to leave until various sexual acts were performed. Civilian authorities returned "no bill" and victim will not cooperate with military authorities.
401	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												UOTHC	Two Soldier victims alleged rape and child pornography found on subject's computer. Local authorities requested jurisdiction, dismissed rape charges and convicted subject of possession of child pornography. Administratively separated with OTH discharge.
402	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												General	Victim alleges that subject forced her to have sex off post. Local authorities declined to prosecute and subject administratively discharged with general discharge.
403	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject forced her to have sex with him after she told him no but agreed for fear of subject reporting her violation of no-contact order. Local authorities requested jurisdiction but charges all dismissed.
404	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject forcibly raped her. Subject had ETS'd from Army before report. Referred to civilian authorities.

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405	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged rape. Local authorities requested jurisdiction. Pending trial in Jan.
406	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged rape by subject but cannot recall any events after he grabbed her hand to get her to take a hold of his penis. Local authorities requested jurisdiction. Pending trial.
407	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged Subject had nonconsensual sex with her. Subject had ETS'd from Army and is pending trial in Oct. Active warrant for subject.
408	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject forcibly raped her. Civilian authorities have delayed prosecution due to weak evidence. No final disposition.
409	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject got into bed and attempted to rape her so she slapped him several times until he left. Local authorities requested jurisdiction, dismissed sexual assault charges with court costs. Pled to misdemeanor non-SA offense.
410	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject penetrated victim's vagina both digitally and with his penis after a night of drinking at a mutual friends house. Civilian authorities negotiated plea to simple assault with no additional confinement.
411	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged she was kidnapped and forcibly raped by subject. Subject convicted by civilian authorities and sentenced to 5 years in prison.
412	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged she was raped by subject. Local authorities requested jurisdiction and acquitted of all charges.
413	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												General	Victim alleged that subject forcibly raped her. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence. Admin sep with general discharge.
414	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject forcibly raped victim on multiple occasions when subject was on recruiting duty in Florida. Civilian authorities previously dismissed charges but reopened investigation and pending disposition.
415	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that after hanging out with subject she woke up in the hospital with injuries consistent with a sexual assault. Local authorities requesting jurisdiction. Pending disposition.
416	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Female Soldier Victim alleged that subject entered her barracks room at night and tried to forcibly remove her clothing. Subject had been administratively separated for unrelated misconduct at time of offense. Referred to SAUSA.
417	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-8	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Civilian victim alleged sex while incapacitated. Civilian authorities still pending disposition decision.
418	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject raped and sodomized her at their off post residence, and also choked, kicked, and punched his spouse, causing extensive bruising. Local authorities. Pled to harassment and sentenced to time served of 18 days.

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419	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged rape in hotel room by subject recruiter. Local authorities requested jurisdiction and declined to prosecute for statute of limitations issues. Subject retired in 2007.
420	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her in his vehicle. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction and trial scheduled for April 2013.
421	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												General	Victim initially alleged rape to local authorities, then recanted allegation to civilian law enforcement. Local authorities elected not to prosecute. Admin sep with general discharge.
422	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that she was raped at her off post residence. Civilian authorities assuming jurisdiction. No disposition info available.
423	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim civilian alleged that subject attempted to rape her off post. Civilian authorities assumed jurisdiction, no disposition available.
424	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim civilian alleged that subject, her ex-fiancé, came to her off-post residence, forced her into the bedroom and tore her underwear off. Victim successfully fought off subject. No reported disposition from civilian authorities.
425	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												UOTHC	Civilian female victim met subject night club and invited him to her off post residence where she alleged he raped her, assaulted her, and stole her vehicle. Local authorities pending disposition of offense. admin sep set with OTH.
426	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim civilian alleged subject committed aggravated sexual assault. Subject was acquitted of all charges by civilian authorities.
427	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												UOTHC	Victim civilian girlfriend alleged that subject raped her at her off-post residence and attempted to murder her father. Subject in civilian confinement awaiting trial. Admin sep with OTH.
428	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Civilian victim alleged gang related rape and forcible sodomy. Initially reported to and investigated by local authorities who declined to file any charges.
429	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged rape by subject. Subject pled guilty to Assault and Battery in civilian court. Sentence unknown.
430	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim and accused were engaging in consensual sexual intercourse when the accused began to strike her hips. She told him to stop and sex continued. Civilian authorities dismissed for lack of evidence.
431	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim civilian alleged that she was raped by subject, her ex-boyfriend. Civilian authorities dismissed all charges.
432	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that she snuck out of her home and went with subject, on leave, and several others to play video games at subject's parents home when he sexually assaulted her. Pending civilian decision to prosecute.

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433	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												General	Civilian victim reported that subject raped her. Local authorities requested jurisdiction and pending disposition. Admin sep with general discharge.
434	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												UOTHC	Victim alleged that she and subject, who had prior relationship, went to sleep in same bed and victim awoke once to him assaulting her. Pending trial in civilian court. Admin sep with OTH.
435	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that she after leaving bar she had consensual intercourse with one Soldier, but did not consent to subject joining in. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence.
436	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject raped her at her off post residence. Subject stabbed by victim's friend after report. Subject convicted in civilian court of assault only with sentence of 15 days in jail and probation. Pending admin sep.
437	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that after leaving bar she had consensual intercourse with one Soldier, but did not consent to subject joining in. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence.
438	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject forcibly engaged in sexual intercourse with victim while he was on leave from Korea. Local authorities requested jurisdiction and pending disposition.
439	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												Info not availa	Victim alleged that subject and his wife sexual assaulted her when she was incapacitated. Local authorities never charged or prosecuted. Subject admin sep with unknown discharge.
440	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject her ex-boyfriend forcible anal sodomy, slapped her and threatened to kill her and her children if she told anyone. Local authorities requested jurisdiction then declined to prosecute for insufficient evidence .
441	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female		Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												Info not availa	Victim, 16 and babysitter, alleged that subject forcibly engaged in sexual intercourse. Convicted of rape and sentenced to 5 months confinement and 36 months probation. Admin sep.
442	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												General	Victim alleged rape by subject. Civilian authorities negotiated plea for simple assault and harassment. Plea deal with civilian for simple assault and harassment. Admin sep with general discharge.
443	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that after she passed out drunk at a party she awoke to find subject having unwanted sex with her. Awaiting disposition from local authorities.
444	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject raped the victim. Civilian authorities declined prosecution. Pending NJP for adultery.
445	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												Info not availa	Victim alleged sexual assault. Local authorities took jurisdiction, accepted plea for non-sexual offense and sentenced to 4 months of probation. Admin sep initiated.
446	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged sexual assault off post and local authorities retained jurisdiction. Pending disposition.

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447	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged she went to club with subject and others and went to sleep at off-post apartment and awoke to subject penetrating her with his finger. Civilian authorities investigating and pending disposition.
448	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was on terminal leave at time. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction but declined prosecution.
449	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject had non-consensual sex while victim was incapacitated. Charges dismissed by civilian authorities.
450	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												General	Victim alleged that subject raped her. Civilian authorities plea deal for battery charges only. Admin sep with general discharge.
451	Rape Art.120	CONUS	O-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim (16 yr old) alleged rape by subject. Convicted in civilian court and sentenced to 24 months confinement and $3,505 restitution.
452	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged rape by subject. Local authorities assumed jurisdiction and dismissed for insufficient evidence.
453	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that she woke up to the accused sexually assaulting her when she was substantially incapacitated; she screamed and hit him several times, other entered the room and separated them. Local authorities requesting jurisdiction.
454	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged sexual assault. Civilian disposition still pending. Admin sep board recommended retention.
455	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												Info not availa	Victim alleged that subject raped victim in off post hotel. Charges dismissed by civilian authorities. Admin sep with unknown discharge.
456	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged rape off-post. Civilian authorities taking jurisdiction, pending disposition.
457	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject had sexual intercourse after she told him to stop. Local district attorney declined to prosecute for lack of evidence.
458	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Subject and co-conspirator were accused of kidnapping the victim, taking her to a remote location where she was beaten and raped. Local authorities prosecuted for simple assault and sentenced to 50 days confinement and $17,000 fine.
459	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												General	Victim alleged sexual assault by subject at his off-post residence. Physical injuries and threats. Subject convicted by local authorities of sexual assault and admin sep with general discharge.
460	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													Victim alleged that subject, recruiter, entered her home under false pretense, where he raped and forcible sodomized her as she was restrained. Local authorities declined to prosecute. Army seeking jurisdiction.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
461	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120													USAF victim met subject on a social networking internet site and invited subject to her residence and allowed him to spend the night where he raped her twice. Pending civilian disposition.
462	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Rape Art.120												UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject neighbor broke into her off-post apartment and attempted to rape her. Local authorities requested jurisdiction, pending disposition. Admin sep OTH.
488	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted											General	Victim alleged that subject raped her at her off post residence. Acquitted of all charges at GCM and then administratively discharged with general discharge.
510	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												After a night of drinking, victim reports that she was raped in her off post residence. Acquitted at GCM.
526	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												Female victim alleged that male subject forcibly undressed her, bit her vagina, and raped her. Acquitted at GCM.
530	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												First victim alleged that subject pushed victim back on a bed and touched her breasts and genital over her clothing. Second victim alleged subject penetrated her as he held her down on bed. Acquitted at GCM.
544	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												Soldier victim alleged subject USMC raped her while she was visiting Savannah. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
551	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that after consensual sexual contact, subject classmate escalated to intercourse despite her pleas to stop. Acquitted at GCM.
557	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												Victim alleged non-consensual intercourse when she was incapacitated. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
559	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												Victim alleges that subject forced himself on top of her after she had been drinking. Victim told the subject "no", but he vaginally penetrated her, despite he pleas to stop. Acquitted at GCM.
560	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												Victim alleges that subject forced himself on top of her after she had been drinking. Victim told the subject "no", but he vaginally penetrated her, despite he pleas to stop. Acquitted at GCM.
463	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93											Victim alleged rape. Evidentiary issues resulted in pre-trial agreement for summary court-martial referral for maltreatment charge. Sentence unknown.
464	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged subject raped her. Convicted and sentenced to five years and a DD, TF, E-1.
465	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Three victims alleged subject raped them. Convicted and sentenced to 9 years, DD, E-1, and TF.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
466	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleges that subject raped her. Subject convicted of aggravated sexual assault and sentenced to 5 years, DD, TF and E-1.
468	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29		YES								UOTHC	Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, victim and subject were in bed and victim said no but subject started to have sex with her. Convicted of indecent act and sentenced to $1245. Admin sep with OTH for misconduct.
477	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES		YES								Victim alleged that subject her boyfriend (both Soldiers married to other individuals) raped her using a knife immediately after having consensual sex. Subject convicted of assault and Red E-1, sentenced to 4 months.
479	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged rape by subject. Victim alleged that subject took her to a bar bathroom and raped and sodomized her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted and sentenced to 13 years, DD, E-1, TF.
486	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that she woke up to subject having sex with her. She protested and he held her down. Other victims came forward and convicted at GCM and sentenced to 20 years, DD and E-1, TF.
487	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that she woke up to subject having sex with her. She protested and he held her down. Other victims came forward and convicted at GCM and sentenced to 20 years, DD and E-1, TF.
489	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	YES		YES								Victim, dependent spouse, alleged that subject raped her and was seeking out spouses of deployed soldiers. Subject convicted and sentenced to 4 months confinement and E-1.
491	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES		YES	BCD							Victim alleged that she and subject went drinking and shared a hotel room where subject, despite victim refusals, put his hands down' victim's pants and penetrated her vagina with his fingers. Convicted of WSC only and sentenced to E-1, 60 days, and BCD.
494	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Adultery Art. 134-2			YES								Victim alleged rape. At GCM, acquitted of Art. 120 charge and convicted of adultery sentenced to E-4.
498	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a	YES		YES								Victim alleged rape. Convicted of drug offenses only, acquitted of rape. Sentenced to E-1 and 30 days confinement.
508	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Fraternization Art. 134-23			YES							UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject entered her barracks room and raped her. Convicted of fraternization and disobeying order. Sentenced to E-3, Pending admin sep.
509	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES							UOTHC	Victim alleged rape. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape. PTA for WSC at SCM plus OTH waiver. Sentenced to E-5 and TF.
511	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Larceny Art. 121	YES			BCD							Female civilian victim initially alleged that subject, with whom she was engaging in extra-martial affair, raped her and stole a ring. Victim did not want to pursue rape charges and supported plea to larceny. Sentenced to 3 months, BCD.
515	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that subject forced her to have intercourse without her consent. Convicted and sentenced to 3 years confinement, E-1, TF, BCD.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
520	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Four victims alleged rapes over the course of more than a year. One victim did not cooperate. Convicted of one aggravated sexual assault and sentenced to 21 months confinement, Red E-1, Total FF, and a Bad-Conduct discharge.
522	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Four victims alleged rapes over the course of more than a year. One victim did not cooperate. Convicted of one aggravated sexual assault and sentenced to 21 months confinement, Red E-1, Total FF, and a Bad-Conduct discharge.
523	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Three victims alleged that subject forced them to perform fellatio on him. Convicted and sentenced to 5 years, BCD, E-1, TF.
524	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES										Victim alleged that subject tied her up and digitally penetrated her without consent. Convicted at GCM 60 days confinement.
532	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that subject forcefully carried victim upstairs against her will, held her down and removed her shorts and panties and forcefully raped her. Convicted and sentenced to 20 years, DD, E-1, TF.
533	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that subject forcefully carried victim upstairs against her will, held her down and removed her shorts and panties and forcefully raped her. Convicted and sentenced to 20 years, DD, E-1, TF.
535	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29	YES		YES	BCD							Victim alleged that subject went out drinking with her at two clubs and raped her in the back of the car. Convicted of indecent acts and frat and sentenced to E-1/BCD/30 days confinement.
537	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29					YES					UOTHC	Accused committed the offense of abusive sexual contact when he placed his buttocks and genitals in the victim's face. Convicted of indecent acts and exposure. 15 days restriction and admin sep with OTH.
538	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93				BCD		YES					Victim initially alleged rape by subject but victim subsequently choose not to testify at trial. Subject convicted of trainee abuse and sentenced to BCD and 45 days hard labor.
540	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that subject entered victims room through bathroom door, removed his clothing and touched her buttocks without her consent. Convicted and sentenced to 11 years, E-1, DD, TF.
548	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged rape by subject. Subject also had child pornography and indecent liberties with child offenses. Convicted and sentenced to 8 years confinement, DD, E-1 and TF.
552	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-8	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Three victims. One alleged subject rubbed her buttocks without her consent. One alleged sexual assault outside statute of limitations. One alleged he forced her to have oral sex. Convicted of WSC and maltreatment. Sentenced to 29 months, DD, E-1, TF.
555	Rape Art.120	Iraq	O-3	Male	O-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93	YES	YES	YES	Dismissal							Victim alleged that subject had sex with her without consent. Convicted of sexual harassment and maltreatment and sentenced to 7 years, Red E-1, Totsal FF, and a dismissal.
556	Rape Art.120	Iraq	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Fraternization Art. 134-23	YES	YES									Victim alleged that subject, with whom she had a prior sexual relationship, gave her a back massage that turned into sexual intercourse without consent. Convicted of sexual harassment charges and sentenced to 30 days, FF $2895 x 2 and reprimand.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
469	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Two victims with two subjects. Both alleged groping. One victim left. Other victim alleged that after giving consensual oral sex to subjects, both subjects raped her. Victim does not want to testify. Chap. 10 discharges with victims' concurrence.
470	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Two victims with two subjects. Both alleged groping. One victim left. Other victim alleged that after giving consensual oral sex to subjects, both subjects raped her. Victim does not want to testify. Chap. 10 discharges with victims' concurrence.
471	Rape Art.120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged rape by subject. Charges preferred and victim concurred with Chap. 10 discharge with OTH.
499	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject boyfriend "inspected" her vagina against her consent by digital penetration to determine if she had been cheating on him. Victim has stopped returning phone calls and cannot be located. Chap. 10 request granted with OTH.
505	Rape Art.120	Iraq	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Female soldier victim alleged that male subject sexually assaulted her, shoved victim into a concrete barrier then penetrated her with his finger without consent. Chapter 10 granted with OTH and victim concurrence.
521	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject raped her while at NTC. Victim consented to much of the interaction, but asked him to stop during intercourse. Charges preferred and Chap. 10 granted with victim concurrence.
527B	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that she was drugged while playing video games and drinking then sexually assaulted by multiple subjects. After Art. 32 Chap. 10 approved with victim concurrence.
553	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that she married husband Soldier after meeting him online and that her husband held her down while subject, his friend, raped her. Husband charged with rape and acquitted. Victim supported Chap. 10 request for subject.
554	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject refused to stop sexual intercourse after preliminary consensual sexual activity while at NTC. Victim did not want to testify at trial and supported grant of subject's request for the Chapter 10.
558	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Cadet	Male	Cadet	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged subject entered her barracks room where he engaged in oral, vaginal and anal sexual intercourse when she was incapacitated. RILO approved with OTH on 24 September 2012..
475	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												Victim, dependent wife, alleged that subject friend sexually assaulted her after he stayed at her house and took a shower. Victim ceased cooperating with government prior to Art. 32 but after charges preferred.
480	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												Female victim alleged that after drinking at party, she lay down on sofa sleeper bed and subject and began to have sexual intercourse with her. Charges dismissed after Art. 32 due to insufficient evidence.
483	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that subject entered the victim's room and forced her to give him oral sex and subsequently raped her. Charges preferred but victim requesting charges not be forwarded. Victim recanted and stopped contact.
485	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female		Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that subject her boyfriend raped her. Post-assault contact including dates and victim text asking why subject blocked her number. Charges preferred, but insufficient evidence after Art. 32 hearing.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
500	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												Victim initially alleged that after consuming large amount of alcohol, she woke up with dress pulled up, underwear on the floor, and vaginal discharge. Accused and his wife had accompanied victim to her room. Subsequently, victim declined to cooperate.
518	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												Victim initially alleged that while walking her back from on-post movie theater, subject fiancé pulled her off the path and raped her. At Art. 32 victim changed testimony and charges dismissed.
527A	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that she was drugged while playing video games and drinking then sexually assaulted by multiple subjects. After Art. 32 charges dismissed for insufficient evidence. Admin sep for related misconduct.
528	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed											Info not availa	Victim alleged she was harassed by subject who subsequently visited her barracks room and raped her. Charges dismissed post-referral after exculpatory evidence uncovered.
529	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												Victim alleged that subject, with whom she had prior consensual sexual relationship, consumed alcohol and subject forced his way into her room and digitally penetrated her. Charges preferred but dismissed when victim stopped cooperating.
541	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												Victim alleged rape. Charges dismissed prior to Art 32 hearing based on evidentiary developments . No Action taken.
547	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	O-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed										LOR		Victim alleged rape by subject. Victim lost consciousness from consuming large amounts of alcohol and has no memory. After Art. 32, charges dismissed and GOMOR for non-SA offenses.
550	Rape Art.120	Kuwait	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												Victim alleged subject committed rape and sodomy by choking her and forcing her to have sexual intercourse and oral sex without her consent. Charges dismissed after Art. 32 based on insufficient evidence.
501	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134											Victim alleged that she was raped by subject in their office when she requested assistance typing up a report. Victim perjured her testimony at the Art. 32 hearing and subject was given NJP for collateral misconduct. Punishment Unknown
506	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES									Victim alleged that while at a restaurant, subject bought shots until she was intoxicated and had sex in his car. Victim testified at 32 that it was consensual. NJP for adultery and frat with $2490 x 2. requesting retirement.
549A	Rape Art.120	Iraq	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134											Victim claimed that both of the co-accused Soldiers had non-consensual sex with her after a night of drinking and playing a strip-poker type game. Charges dismissed after Art. 32 and NJP for non-120 offenses. Punishment Unknown
549B	Rape Art.120	Iraq	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134											Victim claimed that both of the co-accused Soldiers had non-consensual sex with her after a night of drinking and playing a strip-poker type game. Charges dismisse after Art. 32 and NJP for non 120 offenses. Punishment Unknown
258C	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that three subjects raped and sodomized her in a hotel room. GCM set for 11 Dec.
258D	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that three subjects raped and sodomized her in a hotel room. GCM set for 4 Oct.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
467	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim and accused were having consensual sex but victim began to feel pain. Victim asked accused to stop but he refused and continued to have sex. He then anally sodomized her. Trial April 10.
472	Rape Art.120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged two rapes on two separate occasions by subject while deployed. Trial docketed for 29 October.
473	Rape Art.120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject, co-worker, locked the office door, wrestled her to the floor, and raped her. Trial docketed for 24 October.
474	Rape Art.120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject raped and assaulted her. GCM set for July 2012
476	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that she attended a military ball with subject and other, got sick from drinking too much and passed out in the hotel room when subject digitally penetrated the victim. Art. 32 held on 15 November.
478A	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject and co-accused raped her after a night of drinking. Post-assault contact and text messages. Art. 32 set for 6 DEC 12.
478B	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject and co-accused raped her after a night of drinking. Post-assault contact and text messages. Art. 32 complete. Pending GCM referral.
481	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged subject had intercourse with her when she was too drunk to consent. Subject re-engaged the victim in the morning after her alarm went off. Art. 32 complete, pending referral.
482	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged rape by subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the assault and subject pending court-martial for statutory rape of different victim.
484	Rape Art.120	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Two victims alleged subject sexually assaulted them on separate occasions; additionally, fraternization with four enlisted females. GCM on 11 Dec 12.
490	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject, a friend of victim's boyfriend, digitally penetrated her without consent. In pre-trial confinement pending Art. 32 hearing.
492	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged rape. Subject also accused of child sexual abuse of 5 year-old step daughter. Trial scheduled for 20 Dec 12.
493	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim wife of Soldier alleged that subject had been drinking and asked to stay at their home then raped and sodomized her. Trial set for Jan 2013.
495	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim reports that in 2010 she woke up naked with sore genital area and recalled that subject had come to her room night before with a drink. Admissions during post-polygraph interview of subject. Charges preferred and pending Art. 32.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
496	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged she fell asleep on accused's bed and was awakened when his hands were down her pants and he was penetrating her with finger. She tells him to stop, but he forcibly rapes her. Trial set for 16 January 2013.
497	Rape Art.120	Iraq	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that while deployed, she was watching a movie with subject in her CHU, took prescription sleeping medication, fell asleep and awoke to subject having sex with her. Trial set for 26 March.
502	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged subject raped her 14 years ago. Report was made while subject was pending charges for other misconduct and will be joined at trial.
503	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged sexual assault. Pending Art. 32.
504	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged sexual assault. Pending Art. 32.
507	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that she became very intoxicated during her reserve training weekend event and subject had intercourse with her. Trial set for 31 January 2013.
512	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject attempted to rape her while in her barracks room. GCM set for 1 Feb 13.
513	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Female civilian victim alleged that while she was tutoring subject in his barracks room he assaulted her. Second victim located. Charges preferred pending Art. 32.
514	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleges that SM stuck his hand down his pants. Trial docketed for February 2013.
516	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Female soldier was in on-going abusive relationship with boyfriend and was continually beaten and forced into sex. GCM 31 October.
517	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that on a date with subject they returned to his barracks and he attempted to undress her. While pending action, subject committed further serious misconduct and is currently in pre-trial confinement.
519	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Soldier victim alleged that after drinking alcohol with the subject while off-duty at a TDY location, she awoke to the subject engaging in sexual intercourse with her. GCM set for 6 December,
525	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Accused raped, sexually assaulted, and assaulted four women whom he was either married to or in a relationship with. The assaults included a stabbing and use of a gun. Accused in pretrial confinement.
527C	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that she was drugged while playing video games and drinking then sexually assaulted by multiple subjects. Art. 32 complete, pending referral.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
531	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject came to room where she was sleeping and sexually assaulted her. Charges preferred, pending Art. 32.
534	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject raped victim in his barracks room. Charges preferred.
536	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged forcible rape. Trial set for 4 DEC 12.
539	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that after night of drinking, subject forced her to have sex and perform oral sex. GCM set for 19 November 12.
542	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged subject spiked her drink and then had nonconsensual sex with her. GCM set for 11 October 2012.
543	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged subject, roommate of her fiancé, sexually assaulted her as she slept in their room. After Art. 32, referred to SCM for SWC and obstruction of justice.
545	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged sexual assault by intoxicated subject while she slept. After arraignment, victims emotionally unable to testify. Charges withdrawn but not dismissed awaiting victim recovery.
546	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Pending												Victim alleged that during consensual intercourse with subject, who she had met that night at bar, subject became violent and she attempted to resist but he raped her. Trial set for 14 December 2012.
561	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Rape Art.120		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a										General	Victim alleged rape but declined to participate so there was insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject admin sep with general discharge for drug use.
562	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Rape Art.120		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a										General	Civilian female alleged that subject kidnapped her and locked her in his barracks room, raped her, and physically assaulted her over the course of a few days. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Admin sep with general discharge for drug use.
563	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Rape Art.120		General Article Offense Art. 134										General	Victim alleged that subject offered to carry her luggage to barracks room, refused to leave and forcibly performed oral sex on her and raped her. Victim unable to participate in prosecution. Admin sep with general discharge.
564	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Rape Art.120		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a										General	Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her when she was unconscious due to alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Subject admin sep for drug rehab failure.
565	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Rape Art.120		Larceny Art. 121		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTHC	Victim alleged rape. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Admin discharge general and NJP for BAH fraud. Red E-1, FF, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
566	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Rape Art.120		General Article Offense Art. 134										UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Admin Sep with OTH.

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567	Rape Art.120	Iraq	O-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Rape Art.120		Fraternization Art. 134-23									LOR		Victim alleged subject raped her. Insufficient evidence of rape. Subject given GOMOR for improper relationship.
568	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Rape Art.120		General Article Offense Art. 134									LOR		Victim alleged that subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Victim alleged a separate sexual assault from a separate subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. LOR.
569	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-8	Male	Cadet	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Rape Art.120		Fraternization Art. 134-23									LOR		Victim alleged rape. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape. GOMOR for inappropriate relationship.
570	Rape Art.120	Kuwait	O-5	Male	O-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Rape Art.120		General Article Offense Art. 134									LOR		Victim alleged digital penetration and attempted forced oral sex by subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and GOMOR for non-sexual offenses.
571	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES			YES		YES				##
573	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim initially alleged that subject forced to her to have sex in his room; however, victim refused to cooperate in interviews or to return calls. NJP for adultery E-2, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, forfeitures, pending admin. Sep.
577	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES		YES			General	Victim initially alleged that after a night of drinking at a bar, she went to subject's room and he raped her. Victim ceased cooperating with military officials. NJP for adultery E-1, FF, 45/45 and admin sep with general discharge.
581	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2											Victim alleged that after meeting subject on a social dating website and taking a shower at subjects residence, subject engaged in non-consensual sexual relations with victim. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NHP for adultery with reprimand.
586	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted her in her home. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for adultery with E-4, $1131 and 5/30. Admin sep board recommended retention.
578	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that after consensual sex, subject held victim's arms down and engaged in sexual intercourse with her again despite her protests. Victim subsequently declined to testify. NJP with E-2, FF 1/2 pay 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
585	Rape Art.120	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128			YES								Victim alleged that subject raped her and struck her face. Insufficient evidence of sexual assault. NJP for assault with E-4.
572	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	O-1	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Conduct unbecoming Art. 133	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Conduct unbecoming Art. 133		YES			YES						Victim alleged that at party, subject allowed victim to sleep on his bed then assaulted when too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute assault. GO NJP for fraternization and conduct unbecoming $1779 x 2, 60 restriction.
576	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93		YES									Victim alleged that subject engaged in vaginal and anal sex at her home while her child was in the room. Victim participated only due to fear child would wake up. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for maltreatment with $2837.
582	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject snuck her into his barracks room where he raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for barracks policy violation with E-1, 45/45.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
583	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES								Victim alleged rape by subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape but guilty of violating regulations. NJP with E-5, FF $1452 x 2, admin sep (retained) and removed from USAREC.
574	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	False official statements Art. 107	Acquitted										LOR		Victim initially alleged that after she met subject at party and brought him back to her apartment, he raped her. Victim subsequently refused to cooperate. Acquitted at NJP and given LOR for false official statement.
580	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	False official statements Art. 107	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	False official statements Art. 107			YES				YES				##########
579	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	General Article Offense Art. 134			YES				YES				Victim alleged that subject digitally penetrated and engaged in sexual intercourse with the victim after victim told him no. Insufficient evidence of rape, NJP for non-SA with E-3, 14 days Extra Duty
584	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-2	Female	E-4	Male	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	General Article Offense Art. 134											Victim alleged rape by subject. Insufficient evidence of rape and NJP for non-SA offense with unknown punishment.
587	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29		YES	YES				YES				Multiple victims alleged that subject and his friend forced victims to perform oral sex at barracks room party. Insufficient evidence of force. NJP for indecent acts with E-1, $1181 x 2, 45 days Extra Duty
575	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				##########
588	Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged she was engaging in consensual sex with subject, then telling him to stop, but the subject did not stop. Charges preferred, pending Art. 32.
589	Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		General Article Offense Art. 134									LOR		Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her when she was intoxicated. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. LOR.
590	Wrongful Sexual Contact	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that after she passed out from alcohol intoxication and awoke to accused rubbing her inner thigh. Convicted and sentenced to 120 days confinement, Red E-1, Total FF, and BCD.
591	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTHC	Two female victims alleged that male subject pinched and grabbed their buttocks and kissed one victim. NJP with E-1, max FF, 45/45. Admin sep initiated UOTH.
592	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES					UOTHC	Victim, next door neighbor, alleged that subject groped her breast and buttocks through clothing and displayed his genital to her. Admin Sep with OTH. NJP with E3.FF $961 x 2, 45/reprimand.
593	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			General	Male victims alleged that male subject touched his naked genitals to the thigh of two victims and he stuck one victim in the genitals with his hand. NJP with E-1, $733 x 2, 45/45. Admin sep with uncharacterized service.
596	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTHC	Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by subject. NJP with E-1, $745 x. 2, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restiction, and admin sep pending with OTH.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
597	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			Info not availa	Victim alleged that subject touched victim on the breasts while at a party. NJP E-1, Max Forfeitures, 45/45. Pending admin separation for misconduct.
598	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			YES							General	Victim alleged that subject touched her thigh in a sexual manner. NJP with E-5 and administrative separation with general discharge.
602	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES					YES			General	##
607	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES			YES		YES			General	Victim alleged that subject trainee grabbed and thrust his groin on clothed buttocks of fellow trainee. Admin sep with uncharacterized discharge and NJP with FF 45/45.
611	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			General	Victims alleged that subject trainee rubbed clothed groin and buttocks of multiple female victims with his crutch. Admin sep with uncharacterized discharge and NJP with E-1, FF, and 45/45.
612	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			General	Trainee touched the clothed breast of female trainee twice during PT. NJP with E-3, $410, 14/14. Admin sep with uncharacterized discharge.
614	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Male	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			General	Male victim alleged that male subject grabbed his buttocks. NJP with $ 669 x 2, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, and admin sep with general discharge.
615	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Female	E-4	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			General	Victim alleged that subject slapped the buttocks of a female soldier. Admin sep with general NJP with E-3/FF $535, 14 days Restriction, 14 days Extra Duty
616	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120										General	Victim alleged that subject was grinding his genitals against victim three times and slapped her on her buttocks without her consent. Admin sep and NJP.
619	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES								General	4 soldier victims report that subject touched buttocks and thrust his groin into them while in formation. NJP with $689 and admin sep with uncharacterized discharge.
620	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES					General	Three female victims alleged subject made sexual advances and touched them in a sexual manner(buttocks/thighs) without their consent. NJP with E-4, 1/2 pay x 2, 45 day Restriction. Admin sep pend
621	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Female	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES							General	Victim one reported that subject rubbed a canteen against penis with hand. Victim two reported that subject rubbed their buttocks against the victim's genitals. NJP with E-1, $689 and admin sep with uncharacterized discharge.
622	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	False official statements Art. 107		YES								General	Victim alleged subject touched her buttocks during unit water training. NJP for false official statement with $337 and admin sep with general discharge.
623	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES			General	Victim alleged that subject touched the victim's breasts over her clothes. NJP with E 3, FF, 14/14 and admin sep pending.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
626	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120							YES			General	Victim alleged that subject hugged her from behind with his penis exposed. Victim told him to stop and he left the room. Admin sep with general discharge and NJP with 30 days extra duty.
594	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOC	Info not availa	Victim alleged that subject grabbed her buttocks in a bar. Subject counseled and admin sep pending.
595	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												General	Victim alleged that subject grabbed the victim's buttocks and made sexual remarks towards her. Admin discharge for misconduct with general discharge.
599	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												General	Civilian victim alleged that subject grabbed her buttocks without her permission. Admin sep with general discharge.
600	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-8	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												Info not availa	Civilian dependent victim reports that subject 1SG of husband groped her breast and buttocks under her clothes. Pending admin sep with OTH board. Subject also pending MEB, awaiting NARSUM.
601	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-5	Male	E-7	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR	UOTHC	Soldier victim reports that while dealing with depression, new supervisor came to her house to console her, but ended up putting his hand in her shorts and touching her genitals over her underwear. GOMOR and show cause board. RILO board accepted.
603	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Male		Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												Info not availa	Male victim alleged that subject jumped on him naked when victim was sleeping and began grinding against him making crude remarks. Subject pending discharge for drug use.
604	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks while in line at the DFAC with the rest of the unit. She also alleged that subject made inappropriate comments to her in front of other soldiers. Pending admin sep with OTH.
605	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												General	Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Subject AWOL for 5 years and admin sep with general discharge.
606	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												General	Victim alleged that subject grabbed the clothed buttocks of victim. Admin sep with uncharacterized discharge.
608	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Female	E-1	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												Info not availa	Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Subject administratively discharged for medical reasons.
609	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												UOTHC	Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Administratively separated with OTH discharge.
610	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR	UOTHC	Accused forcefully kissed the victim; rubbed her inner thigh and buttocks and placed her hands on his clothed penis on various occasions. GOMOR and show cause board where subject was retained.
613	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												info not availa	Victim alleged that subject grabbed her breast. Admin sep initiated but subject retained on witness statements.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
617	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												UOTHC	Victim , spouse of another soldier, alleged that subject groped her and, while she was sleeping, cut her underwear off and rubbed her buttocks. Administrative separation with OTH.
618	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												General	Victim alleged that subject fondled the victim's buttocks on 25 Dec 11, and fondled her genital area over her clothing. Admin sep with general discharge.
624	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR	General	Victim alleged that subject touched victim's breast and inner thigh during flight from Hawaii to Alaska enroute to deployment. Admin sep with general discharge and GOMOR in OMPF.
625	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												General	Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Admin sep with general discharge.
627	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Cadet	Male	Cadet	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												Info not availa	Victim alleged that subject grabbed victim's buttocks while at a bar without her consent and while a no contact order was in effect between him and her. Admin discharge overturned by ASA (M&RA) based on Congressional Inquiry.
628	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												UOTHC	Multiple victims alleged wrongful sexual touch. Admin separation with OTH.
629	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victims, male, alleged that male subject grabbed victims genitalia without consent and intentionally exposed his penis to victims. Subject given Letter of Reprimand and corrective training.
630	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject wrongfully made sexual contact with her twice during the unit ball at the concert hall in Bamberg. LOR.
631	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	O-4	Male	E-8	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged the subject groped her during an office meeting. Several witnesses were present and none could corroborate. Letter of Reprimand.
632	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-9	Male	E-7	Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Male victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by male subject. Subject given GOMOR in OMPF.
633	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Female	E-4	Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Male victim alleged that female subject were at a farewell party when subject slapped victim on the buttocks. Subject given letter of reprimand.
634	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-8	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject called victim into his office, took her velcro name tag off her uniform and started to rub the area on the ACU's two times. Subject given Letter of Reprimand.
635	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject told victim her rank was upside down and touched her breast while adjusting her rank. Subject given General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand in OMPF.
636	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that two years prior, subject grabbed her breast and exposed himself in a bar restroom. GOMOR in OMPF.

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637	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Two victims, fellow CPTs, reported that subject, heavily inebriated, touched them on the thigh without their consent and also slapped them on the buttocks with an open hand. GOMOR.
638	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-8	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Male victims alleged that Male subject, 1SG, engaged in horseplay by hitting male Senior NCO's in their genitals. General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand.
639	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-9	Male	O-2	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and subject given LOR.
640	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject touched her breast and made inappropriate comments. GOMOR.
641	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Other		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by subject. Subject administratively reduced from CPL to SPC and privileges withheld.
642	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. LOR.
643	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	O-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject acting commander grabbed victim's buttocks. GOMOR.
644	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject grabbed victim's buttocks. LOR
645	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject hugged her inappropriately and rubbed his genitals on her leg (clothed) while the two were in the unit supply room. LOR and victim request for transfer granted.
646	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject touched her breast without her consent while sitting in her car outside her quarters.LOR for misconduct.
647	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim reports subject slapped his genital. LOR
648	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Soldier victim alleged that subject supervisor would grab him and act out sexual acts on him to humiliate him. Pending GOMOR and relief for cause NCOER.
649	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged subject grabbed the victim's buttocks and breast while on the dance floor. GOMOR.
650A	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subjects transported her to subject's barracks room after a night of drinking and touched her breasts without her consent. No contact order and LOR.

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650B	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subjects transported her to subject's barracks room after a night of drinking and touched her breasts without her consent. No contact order and LOR.
651	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subjects transported her to subject's barracks room after a night of drinking and touched her breasts without her consent. No contact order and LOR.
652	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that while hugging the victim, the subject reached down and touched her buttocks. LOR.
653	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks and vagina without her consent while in the post library. GOMOR.
654	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject recruiter touched her sexually while he was explaining how body fat measurements would be taken. GOMOR.
655	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject patted the victim on her buttocks with his hand while she walked by and pressed his body against victim and then kissed her on the neck. LOR
656	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Other		Victim alleged that subject rubbed clothed breasts and rubbed his groin against her buttocks. Removed from school.
657	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-4	Male	US Civilian	Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks and breasts, made repeated inappropriate comments, and solicited sex from victim. Letter of reprimand.
658	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	O-2	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject wrongfully rubbed his pelvis against a female and made inappropriate sexual comments and intentionally brushed his hand against her breast. GOMOR and dismissal from course.
659	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victims alleged unwanted touch by subject. GOMOR in OMPF.
660	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject touched her breast over her clothing. Forwarded to NG for counseling and LOR.
661	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Multiple victims alleged that subject, while serving as cadre on firing range, touched their breasts and inner thighs during brass and ammo checks. GOMOR.
662	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-9	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by subject, her mother's boyfriend. GOMOR.
663	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Other		Victim alleged that subject, as part of mutual horseplay with DFAC personnel, inappropriately pinched the buttocks of several female DFAC soldiers; some did not mind, one victim reported the incident. Subject given corrective training.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
664	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Male	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Male victim alleged that male subject touched his inner thigh and made suggestive comments then grabbed his buttocks. GOMOR.
665	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Witness alleged that victim told her she was sexually touched by the subject. When interviewed, victim denied the touching. LOR.
666	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Two victims alleged that subject grabbed and/or kissed their breasts without consent. LOR.
667	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleges that subject touched her buttocks as they were walking out of a building. GOMOR and Relief for Cause NCOER.
668	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject touched a subordinate soldier's breasts over her uniform. LOR.
669	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject chaplain rubbed victim's inner thigh and grabbed her breast. GOMOR.
670	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	O-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject officer slapped her on the buttocks and stated indecent language to her. GOMOR in OMPF.
671	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject touched her in a sexual manner. Subject given GOMOR in OMPF.
672	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	W-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject placed his hand inside victim's pants and underwear and touched above her vagina without consent. GOMOR.
673	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Kuwait	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged subject attempted to kiss her, then he began rubbing her inner thigh, and that he attempted to touch her vagina. Subject evaluated for suicidal gestures after allegation. Transfer of case to ARNG.
674	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	O-3	Male	O-3	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged unwanted touch by subject. LOR.
675	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject smacked her buttocks repeatedly when they were walking away from the club and grabbed her breast. GOMOR in OMPF.
676	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	W-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject kissed victim without her permission at a social gathering. GOMOR in OMPF.
677	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject grabbed victim's genitals without consent while in a latrine. LOR

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
678	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject approached her from behind and kissed the side of her neck and touched her breast and groin area. LOR
679	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-8	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged that subject unzipped victim's shirt and grabbed her breast when she was at subject's apartment. Letter of Reprimand.
680	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120													Victim alleged that when she was "grinding" on subject while dancing at a party, subject placed his hands in her pants and inserted his finger in her vagina. Local authorities charged subject, then dropped charges for insufficient evidence.
681	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120													Multiple male victims alleged wrongful sexual touching. Civilian authorities negotiated plea for misdemeanor wrongful sexual contact (no reg required) and fined $588.
682	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120													Victim alleged that subject spanked her on the buttocks and grabbed her crotch over her clothes. Civilians are prosecuting.
683	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120												UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject grabbed her breasts at her residence off post. Convicted of Aggravated Sexual Battery and sentenced to probation. Admin sep with OTH pending.
684	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOR		Victim alleged sexually harassed and wrongful sexual contact. Local authorities declined to prosecute due to lack of cooperation from victim. LOR.
685	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120													Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact to civilian authorities. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute.
686	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120													Civilian victim alleged that subject cadet, while at home for R&R, had sexual intercourse with her despite her protests. Pending civilian disposition.
687	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120													Victim Korean National alleged that subject met her inside a club and touched her vaginal area over her clothing. No prosecution, private settlement with Korean victim.
688	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120													Victim Korean National alleged that subject her on the buttocks. Case dismissed by Korean authorities.
692	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victims alleged that subject touched their buttocks. Third victim alleged that after prior consensual sex, subject saw her at a club, took her outside and forcefully raped her. Convicted and sentenced to 10 years confinement, Red E-1, Total FF, and DD.
726	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that subject attempted to rape her in her room after she arrived at unit from AIT. Convicted of ASC and sentenced to 2 years, DD, TF, E-1.
700	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject touched her breasts and kissed her without consent at a friends residence. Subject also charged with physical assault against another partygoer who attempted to intervene. Acquitted at court-martial of all charges.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
703A	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted											General	Male victim, who subsequently died of alcohol intoxication, alleged that male subjects placed his genitals on top of the victim's head. Subject was acquitted at GCM and administratively discharged under Chapter 14.
703B	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted											General	Male victim, who subsequently died of alcohol intoxication, alleged that male subjects placed his genitals on top of the victim's head. Subject was acquitted at GCM and administratively discharged under Chapter 14.
713	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject grabbed victims breasts over her clothing while in her office, exposed his penis to her twice. Acquitted of all charges at trial.
715	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject gained entry to the victim's barracks room though her window and touched her inappropriately. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
718	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim wife of Soldier alleged that subject grabbed her breasts at a unit social function. Acquitted of all charges at SCM.
732	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Iraq	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject touched her inappropriately at work. Acquitted at SCM. Retired.
750	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject, her supervisor, grabbed her buttocks on two occasions and made inappropriate sexual comments. Acquitted of all charges at SCM.
690	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES								Victim alleged that subject touched victim on the buttocks then lied about it to investigators. Subject convicted at SCM and sentenced to E-1, 2/3 FF, reprimand.
693	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Kuwait	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES		YES							UOTHC	Subject harassed and maltreated three soldiers; sometimes the harassment took the form of touching soldiers on the inner thigh and sexually suggestive comments. SCM 5 December 2012 30 days confinement, Red E-6, and OTH admin sep to follow.
694	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Kuwait	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			YES			YES					Victims alleged that subject touched victim's breasts on two occasions over the clothing while making uniform corrections. SCM convicted of WSC E-1 and 45 days hard labor.
699	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Iraq	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			YES								Victim alleged that subject touched her in a sexual manner. Convicted at SCM and sentenced to E-4 and reprimand.
704	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES		YES								Victim alleged that while hanging out with subject in the barracks room, subject tried to touch her breast and put his hand down her pants to touch her vagina. Convicted at SCM and sentenced to 30 days confinement and E-1.
707	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Multiple victims alleged that subject sexually harassed and groped victims in unit. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 4 months, E-1, Total FF, and BCD.
711	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-4	Male	O-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Drunkenness Art. 134-16	YES	YES								UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject, after drinking heavily, grabbed the breast of soldier victim. Acquitted of WSC and convicted of drunk and disorderly, 30 days confinement, LOR and $4,600 x 6 months. Show cause board.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
717	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Indecent language Art. 134-28		YES									Victim alleged that subject grabbed the victim's buttocks and made sexually harassing comments to her. Convicted of disrespect and indecent language and sentenced to $994.
719	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES								Victim subordinate alleged that subject rubbed her buttocks at a social event. Convicted at SCM, reduced to E-7 and forfeitures of $2,997.
721	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93	YES		YES								Victim alleged that subject supervisor made several inappropriate sexual comments to her and inappropriately touched her in a sexual manner. Convicted of maltreatment and sentenced to 60 days confinement and E-4.
722	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES							General	Victim alleged that subject put his hand on her thigh and touched her breasts. Convicted and sentenced to 30 days confinement/E-1/FF. Admin sep with General Discharge.
723	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93			YES								Victim alleged while during an EKG, subject fondled her breast through and under her bra. Convicted only of maltreatment and sentenced to reduction to E-3.
724	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES								Victim alleged that subject jumped into car window while she sat, kissed her repeatedly, kissed her breast and touched her inner thigh. Plead guilty at SCM to WSC and sentenced to E-3, 30 days, 1/3 pay.
731	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Iraq	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES								Victim alleged that subject exposed his penis and masturbated in front of her. Convicted of WSC and 7 months confinement, E-1, FF $994 x 7.
733	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Indecent Assault (Prior to FY08) Art. 134	YES		YES	BCD							Victim alleged that after consuming alcohol at party, she fell asleep in bedroom of off post residence and awoke to subject touching her in a sexual manner and masturbating. Convicted of indecent assault and sentenced to 6 months, BDC, E-1.
734	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES		YES								Victims alleged subject grabbed the victim's buttocks without consent. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to E-1, 60 days confinement.
737	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Male	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES							UOTHC	Male victim alleged that male subject put his genitals on the victim's buttocks as he bent over in the shower area. Convicted at SCM and sentenced to E-1, FF and pending admin sep with OTH.
739	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES		YES								Subject committed wrongful sexual contact when he took the hand of a lower enlisted soldier and placed it over his clothes on his penis while they were driving. Convicted of WSC. 60 days confinement and E-5.
742	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES								Victim alleged that while in the accused's barracks room, the accused reached into the victim's shorts and touch the victim's penis without the victim's consent. Convicted at SCM of WSC and sentenced to 30 days confinement, FF $900, E-1.
746	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Female	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES									Victim alleged subject grabbed victim's vaginal area while in the laundry room and kissed her on the neck in the female bay of the enlisted barracks. Convicted at SCM of WSC and sentenced to 20 days confinement and FF $919.
747	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES							General	Victim alleged that subject exposed genitals to victim and touched her buttocks without her consent. Convicted at SCM with E-1, $994 and 30 days confinement and admin sep with general discharge.

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748	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Victim alleged that after she passed out from alcohol intoxication and awoke to accused rubbing her inner thigh. Convicted and sentenced to 120 days confinement Red E-1, Total FF, and BCD.
752	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Female	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES		YES								SM was intoxicated and inappropriately touched the victims on road trip. SCM with E-1 and 21 days confinement.
753	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Female	US Civilian	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES		YES								Victims alleged that subject was intoxicated and inappropriately touched the victims on road trip. SCM with E-1 and 21 days confinement.
756	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES		YES							UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject touched her breast, buttocks and vaginal area and exposed part of his erect penis to victim. Convicted at SCM and sentenced to 30 days confinement and E-1. Admin sep with OTH.
757	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	W-2	Male	E-5	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93				Dismissal							Male victim alleged that male subject commander had oral and attempted anal sexual intercourse with victim. Pled guilty to maltreatment, conduct unbecoming and frat. Sentenced to dismissal and censure.
758	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Three victims. One alleged subject rubbed her buttocks without her consent. One alleged sexual assault outside statute of limitations. One alleged he forced her to have oral sex. Convicted of WSC and maltreatment. Sentenced to 29 months, DD, E-1, TF.
689	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject grabbed victim's breast, thrust his pelvis in her face and intentionally exposed his penis to her. Subject given Chap. 10 discharge with concurrence of victim.
696	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject exposed his penis to victim at work and on one occasion, pinned her against the wall and kissed her neck. Charges preferred and Chap. 10 request granted with victim's concurrence.
698A	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Two victims with two subjects. Both alleged groping. One victim left. Other victim alleged that after giving consensual oral sex to subjects, both subjects raped her. Victim does not want to testify. Chap. 10 discharges with victims' concurrence.
698B	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Two victims with two subjects. Both alleged groping. One victim left. Other victim alleged that after giving consensual oral sex to subjects, both subjects raped her. Victim does not want to testify. Chap. 10 discharges with victims' concurrence.
712	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by subject. Subject request for Chap. 10 with OTH granted with victim concurrence.
714	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject inappropriately touched the victim without her consent. Subject received a Chapter 10 with an OTH with concurrence of the victim.
716	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Two victims alleged that subject inappropriately touched two females over their clothing on their breasts. Chap. 10 granted with victim concurrence.
725	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim subordinate alleged subject NCO committed wrongful sexual contact. Chapter 10 discharge approved with concurrence of victim.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
729	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Male victim alleged that male subject grabbed his penis and his nipple. Chapter 10 discharge approved with concurrence of victim.
735	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victims alleged that subject touched and stroked their stomach and/or genitals. Charges preferred and RILO approved by SECARMY 18 September.
740	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject touched her legs and while hugging her from behind and placing his hand over her clothes over her crotch. Chapter 10 discharge granted with victim concurrence.
741	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Subject was accused of wrongful touching of the victim's legs and wrongful sexual contact by placing his penis on her shoulder. Chapter 10 discharge granted with OTH and victim concurrence.
743	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	W-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Victim alleged that subject came to her hotel room and groped her breasts. Victim told him to leave. Charges preferred and Chap. 10 request granted with OTH and victim concurrence.
744	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Civilian spouse claims that while intoxicated, subject grabbed her inner thigh, vaginal area, and breasts all through clothing on two separate occasions in the evening. Chapter 10 discharge accepted with OTH and victim concurrence.
754	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	Three victims alleged that subject in Amsterdam for New Year's 2012 grabbed breasts, buttocks, and groin area. Charges preferred and Chapter 10 discharge granted with OTH and victim concurrence.
730	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	W-2	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Fraternization Art. 134-23		YES	YES		YES	YES					##
745	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	W-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES			YES		YES				Victim alleged that accused grabbed her nipple under her shirt and placed her hand on his penis. Charges preferred 13 April, Art. 32 held 28 May and charges dismissed for GO NJP on 17 August. Red E-1, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
751	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Indecent acts with another Art. 134-29		YES	YES							Info not availa	Two victims initially alleged sexual assaults after night of drinking with subject and other Solider at club. Victims did not want to testify. Plea deal to testify against other subject in exchange for NJP for indecent act, E-4, $1181 FF and admin sep.
691	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that in the workplace, subject came up behind the Victim and pressed his body up against her from the rear so that she could feel his penis on her buttocks. FG NJP turned down by subject. Pending SCM.
695	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Iraq	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. SCM with pending results.
697	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that after he told subject not to hug him, subject hugged him and touched his buttocks. Charges preferred 14 November 2012.
701	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victims alleged that subject instructor came to her home for extra PLF training and made sexual advances towards her, put hand on buttocks during "training" and tried to kiss. Returned next week to do same. GCM scheduled for 7-9 January 2013.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
702	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victims alleged that subject instructor came to her home for extra PLF training and made sexual advances towards her, put hand on buttocks during "training" and tried to kiss. Returned next week to do same. GCM scheduled for 7-9 January 2013.
705	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject let himself into her home after providing ride to home, grabbed her, kissed & groped her while she was pinned to the couch. Art. 32 set for 18 December 2012.
706	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject groped her breasts and exposed himself to her in a car while on duty. In pre-trial confinement pending Art. 32.
708	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	E-6	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victims alleged that subject, , conducted unnecessary breast and pelvic exams, without gloves and chaperones. Referred to GCM pending trial docket date.
709	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim wife of deployed Soldier alleged that subject groped her and placed his genitals on her (clothed). Second victim alleged subject placed her hand on his clothed genitals. Pending trial date of 25 January 2013.
710	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Male victim alleged that male subject made overt sexual comments, and grabbed genitals and buttocks of victims. GCM set for 7 January 2013. Main victim currently AWOL.
720	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject grabbed victim's buttocks and breasts without her consent. Pending Art. 32.
727	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Male victim alleged male subject was fondling his genitals without consent. GCM trial docketed for 6 Dec 2012.
728	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject sexually harassed multiple females over the course of 4-6 months, including touching and grabbing buttocks. Charges referred to SPCMCA.
738	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject, under pretense of conducting training--search of a detainee, came to her room and touched victim inappropriately. Pending referral.
749	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim stated prior to going to sleep that she did not want to have sex with him; victim awoke to find accused sexually assaulting her. Other victims came forward with additional misconduct. GCM set for 25 January.
755	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Multiple victim alleged that subject touched their genital and exposed his genital to his subordinate soldiers. Charges preferred.
759	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject was working with the victim in the supply room when he exposed his penis. Victim was a subordinate. Charges preferred on 16 November, Art. 32 set for 6 Dec 12.
736	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Courts-Martial Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Victim alleged that three subjects raped and sodomized her in a hotel room and second victim alleged WSC. Convicted and sentenced to 18 months confinement, DD, TF, E-1. Additional charges preferred after trial.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
825	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		YES	YES		YES		YES				Two junior enlisted victims report that the subject touched their buttocks while under the guise of physically assisting them with training. NJP for simple assault E-5, $200 x 2, 7 days Restriction, 7 days Extra Duty
828	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93			YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject placed victim into a combative hold and intentionally touched her breast without her consent. NJP for maltreatment with E-4, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
822	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	False official statements Art. 107	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	False official statements Art. 107		YES			YES		YES				Accused fondled the breasts and touched the buttocks of the victim while at her on-post quarters without her consent. NJP for false official statement. Victim did not want to cooperate.Red E-1, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
818	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Fraternization Art. 134-23	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Fraternization Art. 134-23		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by subject NCO. NJP for fraternization E-5/ FF $1400 x 2/ 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
785	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Subject acquitted at NJP proceedings.
792	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks but victim AWOL. Subject acquitted at NJP.
802	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim female trainee alleged subject touched her clothed breasts and buttocks. Acquitted at NJP.
815	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. Acquitted at NJP.
841	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	O-2	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim local national AAFES employee alleged that subject grabbed her on the buttocks and her breast. General Officer NJP initiated but vacated.
848	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												Victim alleged that subject rolled on top of her and groped her while watching tv. Acquitted at NJP hearing.
760	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-4	Female	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				One victim alleged that female subject pulled her onto her lap and another victim alleged subject slapped her on the buttocks. NJP with E-1/ FF 1/2 pay x 2/45/45.
761	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim subordinate Soldier alleged that subject touched her breast. Found guilty at NJP. Reduction in rank, forfeitures, extra duty and restriction imposed.
762	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed victim from behind, wrapped his arms around her pelvic area and onto her buttocks. Subject given FG NJP with reduction in rank, forfeiture of pay and 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty
763	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-8	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120									LOR		Victim alleged that subject touched her in a sexual manner. NJP with unknown punishment and GOMOR.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
765	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed her groin at a local club while subject was intoxicated. NJP with E-4, FF 1181 x 2, 45/45, reprimand.
766	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Kuwait	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Subject touched the victims buttocks and made sexually suggestive comments towards her. NJP E1, FF $745 x 2, 45/45.
767	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Iraq	E-6	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Victim alleged that subject touched victim on her buttocks. Unknown ppunishment.
768	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES								Victim alleged that intoxicated subject was harassing victim in DFAC when he touched her thigh as she was getting up to leave. NJP with E-5, $1506.
769	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that on a night of drinking subject slid his hands down victim's pants and touched her buttocks. NJP with E-5, $1142, 45/45.
770	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-7	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Male victim invited male subject to his barracks room to make a phone call and alleged that subject placed his hand on victim's penis(over the clothing). NJP with unknown punishment.
771	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed her buttocks in a bar. Victims friend then hit subject over the head with beer bottle. NJP with E-1/FF $700/14/14.
772	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject hit her on the buttocks while she was conducting her MP duties. NJP with E-4, $1182, 7 /7.
773	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed her buttocks at a bar. NJP with E-4/$FF $1169 x 2/45/45.
774	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Fraternization Art. 134-23											Victim initially alleged that when she danced with subject at a club, he touched her groin and buttocks. Victim refused to cooperate with any further investigation and NJP for fraternization and assault. Punishment Unknown
775	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Victim alleged that subject put his hands down victim's shorts. Unknown punishment.
776	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by subject. NJP with unknown punishment.
777	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES					YES				Victim alleged that subject touched the victim's vaginal area over the clothing. NJP with FF $1400, 45 days Extra Duty
778	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	O-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES							LOR		Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. NJP with FF, reprimand on OMPF.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
779	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Female	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES				YES				Female subject grabbed breast of two different female civilian employees on several occasions. NJP with E-4, 1/2 pay x 1, 15 days Extra Duty
780	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120					YES		YES				Male victim alleged that male subject grabbed his groin area during basic training. NJP with 45/45.
781	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120					YES		YES				Male victim alleged that male subject grabbed his groin area during basic training. NJP with 45/45.
782	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120					YES		YES				Male victim alleged that male subject grabbed his groin area during basic training. NJP with 45/45.
783	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES				YES				Victim alleged that subject touched her inner thigh. NJP with E-1, $745 x 2, 45 days Extra Duty
784	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Fraternization Art. 134-23		YES	YES						LOR		Victim alleged that subject gave a massage to victim, his subordinate, at her request. Victim took her clothing off and subject touched her breasts. NJP for fraternization with E-5, 1/2 pay x 2, LOR.
786	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by subject. NJP with E-1, FF, 45/45.
787	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject maltreated a subordinate female by unwanted kissing and touching. NJP for maltreatment, WSC with E-4, $1133 x 2, 45/45.
788	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. NJP with unknown punishment.
789	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female		Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			YES								Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks. NJP with E-4 and reprimand.
790	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that during PT, subject grabbed victim on her breast without her consent. NJP for WSC with E-1, $733 x 2, 45/45.
791	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES					YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed the female victim on her buttocks without her permission. NJP for WSC and $1506 x 2 and 45 days Extra Duty
793	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject touched her breast. NJP with E-1, FF $734 x 2, 45/45.
794	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			YES								Multiple victims alleged unwanted touch. NJP with E-3.

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795	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Subject touched the victim's buttocks and vagina without her permission. NJP with E-5, $1506 45/45.
796	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			YES								Victim alleged that subject placed his penis on the buttocks of a female soldier without her permission. NJP with E-3.
797	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O-2	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120					YES						Three victims alleged subject touched on breasts and buttocks. GO NJP with 60 days Restriction, reprimand.
798	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject, after flirting with and tickling the victim, reached out and grabbed both of her breasts through her clothing without her consent. NJP with E-1, $745, 45/45.
799	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES					YES				Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. NJP with $603 and 7 days Extra Duty
800	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female		Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject got on top of her and kissed her and she vomited and he left. NJP with E-4, FF $115, 45/45.
801	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Victim alleged unwanted touch by subject. NJP with unknown punishment.
803	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120							YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed the clothed buttocks of victim. NJP with 45 days Extra Duty.
804	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES			YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed the clothed buttocks of victim. NJP with $773 x 2, 45/45.
805	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES			YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed the clothed buttocks of victim. NJP with $316 x 2, 14/14.
806	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES			YES		YES				Victim alleged an unwanted touch. NJP with $1466, 14/14.
807	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Female	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES						Other		Multiple male victims alleged that female subject grabbed buttocks of multiple males. NJP with E-2/ FF $388 and transfer PCS.
808	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES			YES		YES				Multiple female victims alleged subject touched their breasts over the clothing with his hand. NJP with $678, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
809	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Female victim alleged that male subject slapped her buttocks with an open hand. NJP with $745 x 2, Red E-1, 45/45.

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810	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks. NJP with E-1, FF $745, 30/30.
811	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES			YES		YES				Victims alleged subject wrongfully touched their breasts while giving them a massage. NJP with FF and 45/45.
812	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES								Victims alleged that male subject rubbed and thrust his genitals into victims and touched their buttocks. NJP with E-2, FF $835 x 2, reprimand.
813	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES			YES		YES				Male victim alleged that male subject touched his buttocks. NJP with FF/45/45.
814	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES									Victim alleged that during a land navigation exercise subject grabbed her hand and pressed it against his crotch over the clothing. NJP with $ 331.
816	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Female	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Female victim alleged wrongful sexual contact by female subject during training. NJP with E-1, FF $745, 45/45.
817	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Male	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES								Victim alleged that subject grabbed buttocks of victim. NJP with E-1, $342.
819	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Subject was massaging victim's shoulders and then reached under her arm and touched her breast without consent. FG NJP max.
820	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. NJP with reduced to E1, forfeit $1,466, and 45 days extra duty/restriction
821	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Subject accused of making inappropriate passes at a junior enlisted including slapping her buttocks and grabbing her breast. NJP with E-4, FF, 45/30
823	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-9	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES			YES		YES		LOR		Victim alleged that subject sexually harassed her and touched her breast and buttocks over the clothing. GO NJP and GOMOR. Red E-8, 45 days Extra duty, 45 days Restriction
824	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged subject touched her on buttocks over clothing and tried to kiss her. NJP with E-5/FF $1473 x 2/reprimand. 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
826	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES			YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject touched her inner thigh on three occasions. NJP with $1331 x 2, 30 days Restriction, 30 days Extra Duty
829	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject, her supervisor in DFAC, poked her breast. NJP for WSC with E-4, FF $1473 x 2, 45/45.

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830	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim, dependent wife of other Soldier, alleged that subject gabbed victim's inside upper thigh and crotch. NJP with E-1, FF, 45/45.
831	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Victim alleged an unwanted touch. NJP with unknown punishment.
832	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Multiple victims reported that subject was assaulting them in their groins with his hand, weapon or other object unexpectedly. This was referred to as the "nut tap" game within the squad. NJP with unknown punishment.
833	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Victim alleged that subject extremely intoxicated followed her around at a party and grabbed her breast. NJP with unknown punishment.
834	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	O-2	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Victim alleged that subject rubbed his groin against her buttocks and kissed her neck. NJP with unknown punishment.
835	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Victim alleged wrongful touch. NJP with unknown punishment.
836	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES								Victim alleged that subject grabbed victim's inner thigh and slapped her buttocks without her consent. NJP with $733 x 2 and E-1.
837	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject touched victim's breast without her consent. NJP with E-1, $733 x 2, 45/45.
838	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Victim alleged that subject grabbed victim's buttocks two times and made indecent remarks. NJP with unknown punishment.
839	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES									Victim alleged that subject touched victim's buttocks without her consent. NJP with $2094 x 2.
840	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		YES					YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed victim's victims' thigh while they were working in the motor pool. NJP for simple battery with FF, extra duty.
842	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Kuwait	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			YES								Victim alleged that subject pulled ACU pants tightly around his waist and placed his clothed genitals on hand of victim. NJP with E-2.
843	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Kuwait	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES							Other		Victim alleged that subject bent down and reached his hands through her legs touching her genital area and placed his hands on her hips and buttocks. NJP with $4000 and Relief for Cause NCOER.
844	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Iraq	E-6	Male	E-2	Male	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES		LOR		Victim alleged wrongful sexual contact. GO NJP and GOMOR. Red E-4, FF, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction

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845	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES								Victim alleged that subject, on several occasions grabbed victim, kissed her, touched her buttocks and placed his hands on victim's inner thigh through her ACU trousers. NJP with Red E-4, FF, reprimand.
846	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES			YES		YES				Victim alleged that while sleeping in the same bed as subject at a friend's home, subject groped her buttocks several times without consent. NJP with $447 and 14 days extra duty, 14 days Restriction.
847	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed Victim's buttocks multiple times without her consent while demonstrating how to search detainees. NJP with E-4, FF $1181 x 2 and 14 days extra duty, 14 days Restriction
849	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES								Victim alleged that subject groped the breast of the victim. NJP with E-2/FF
850	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject grabbed the buttocks and forcibly kissed the victim. NJP FF, Red, 45/45
851	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject hugged her while he was naked and allowed his subordinates to swim, dance and hug while naked. NJP with max.
852	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged subject touched victim on the buttocks without her permission. NJP with E-4, $1181 x 2, 14 days extra duty, 14 days Restriction
853	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject brushed her breast accidentally then touched intentionally. NJP with E-1, FF $745 x 2, 45/45.
854	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject asked to hug Victim as a "thanks" for her work, then grabbed Victim's buttocks, and attempted to kiss Victim. NJP E-5, FF $2964, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
855	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128			YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged subject touched her buttocks at a party. NJP for simple assault with E-4, 30/30.
856	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Male	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120					YES		YES				Male victim alleged that male subject grabbed male soldier victim's buttocks and watched him as he changed clothing. NJP with 14/14.
857	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES								Victim alleged that subject grabbed female service member's buttocks while at work after propositioning her on several occasions. NJP with E-5, 1/2 pay x 2.
858	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject touched the breasts of victim over her clothing. NJP with FF $700, Red E-1, 14/14.
859	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		YES	YES		YES		YES				Victim alleged that subject approached victim from behind and hugged her. In the process, subject grabbed Victim's breast. NJP for battery, drunk on duty with E-2, $822 for one month, 45/45.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
764	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject, in a group of males at a bar, grabbed the victim on the buttocks over clothes. Victim punched subject. Pending NJP.
827	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Pending												Victim alleged that subject Intentionally touched victim's inner thigh area without her consent. NJP pending.
860	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a										UOTHC	Victim alleged that while drinking in the barracks with subject and others, she vomits and the subject grabs her breasts and attempts to kiss her. Victim tells other Soldiers and they force subject to leave. Subject admin sep for cocaine use.
861	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	O-4	Male	E-6	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		Fraternization Art. 134-23									LOR		Victim NCO alleged that subject officer grabbed an NCO on her buttocks and touched her vagina. Insufficient evidence to establish non-consensual and reprimand for inappropriate relationship.
862	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Acquitted	General Article Offense Art. 134											Victim alleged that the Subject touched her breasts and pushed his hands against her buttocks when they were standing in line to get inside a tent during Oktoberfest. Subject turned down NJP. Victim does not want to testify. LOR.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

1SG - First Sergeant (E-8)
2LT - Second Lieutenant
ACOM - Army Commands
ACS - Army Community Service
ACSIM - Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
AFOSI - Air Force Office of Special Investigations
AIT - Advanced Individual Training
AKO - Army Knowledge Online
ALARACT - All Army Activities message
ALMS - Army Learning Management System
AMEDD - Army Medical Department
AOR - Area of Responsibility
AR - Army Regulation
ARI - US Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences
ARNG - Army National Guard
ASA M&RA - Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs
ASCC - Army Service Component Commands
ASI - Additional Skill Identifier
AWOL - Absent Without Leave
BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge
BCT - Basic Combat Training
BOLC A - Basic Officer Leader Course - Accession (ROTC)
BOLC B - Basic Officer Leader Course - Branch
BOSS - Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers Program
CAI - Combat Areas of Interest
CCTP - Command Compliance and Training Program
CENTCOM - US Central Command
CES - Civilian Education System
CID – US Army Criminal Investigation Command
COL - Colonel (O-6)
CONUS - Continental United States
COPS MPRS - Centralized Operating Police Suite Military Reporting System
CSM - Command Sergeant Major

CW5 - Chief Warrant Officer Five
CY - Calendar Year
DA - Department of the Army
DAC - Department of the Army Civilian
DAIG - Department of the Army Inspector General
DD - Dishonorable Discharge
DEOCS -Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys
DoD - Department of Defense
DoDD - Department of Defense Directive
DoDI - Department of Defense Instruction
DoDIG - Department of Defense Inspector General
DoJ - Department of Justice
DSARC - Deployable Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
DSAID - Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
DTF-SAMS - Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services
E1 - Enlisted 1 (Private)
E4 - Enlisted 4 (Specialist)
EO - Equal Opportunity
EXORD - Execution Order
FETI - Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview
FG - Field Grade
FOB - Forward Operating Base
FORSCOM - US Army Forces Command
FY - Fiscal Year
GAO - Government Accountability Office
GCM - General Court Martial
GO - General Order
GOMOR - General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand
GTSY.com - Good to See You
HASC - House Armed Services Committee
HQDA - Headquarters, Department of the Army
HQE - Highly Qualified Experts
HRC - Human Resources Command
ICRS - Integrated Case Reporting System

IET - Initial Entry Training
IG - Inspector General
IMCOM - Installation Management Command
ISAF - International Security Assistance Force
IWG - International Working Group
JAG - Judge Advocate General
JAGC - Judge Advocate General Corps
JCS - Joint Chiefs of Staff
LOD - Line of Duty
LOE - Lines of Effort
MAJ - Major
MEDCOM - US Army Medical Command
MEJA - Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act
MILPER - Military Personnel message
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MPO - Military Protective Order
MTF - Military Treatment Facility
MTT - Mobile Training Teams
MVP - Mentors in Violence Prevention
MWR – Morale Welfare and Recreation
NCIS - Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NCO - Non-commissioned Officer
NCOER - Non-commissioned Officer Evaluation Report
NDAA - National Defense Authorization Act
NOVA - National Organization for Victim Assistance
NJP - Non-judicial Punishment
OCPA - Office of the Chief, Public Affairs
OCONUS - Outside Continental United States
OEF - Operation Enduring Freedom
OER - Officer Evaluation Report
OMPF - Official Military Personnel File
OSD - Office of the Secretary of Defense
OTH - Other than honorable (discharge)

OTS – Operational Troops Survey
OTJAG - Office of The Judge Advocate General
PCC - Pre-Command Course
PFC - Private First Class (E-3)
PME - Professional Military Education
POSH - Prevention of Sexual Harassment
PTSD - Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
PV2 - Private (E-2)
RCM - Rule for Court Martial
RN - Registered Nurse
ROI - Report of Investigation
ROTC - Reserve Officers Training Corps
RR - Restricted Report
SAAM - Sexual Assault Awareness Month
SACC - Sexual Assault Care Coordinators
SACP - Sexual Assault Clinical Providers
SADMS - Sexual Assault Database Management System
SAFE - Sexual Assault Forensic Exam
SAMFE - Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner
SAMM - Sexual Assault Medical Management Conference
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
SCM - Summary Court Martial
SFC - Sergeant First Class (E-7)
SGT – Sergeant (E-5)
SHARP - Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program
SJA - Staff Judge Advocate
SME - Subject Matter Expert
SOL - Statute of Limitations
SOT - Sex Offender Treatment Group
SPCM - Special Court-Martial

SPCMCA - Special Court-Martial Convening Authority
SSG - Staff Sergeant (E-6)
SSMP - Sample Survey of Military Personnel
SVP - Special Victims Prosecutor
SVU - Special Victims Unit
SVUIC - Special Victim Unit Instructor Course
TCAP - Trial Counsel Assistance Program
TDY - Temporary Duty
TF - Total Forfeiture
TJAGLCS - The Judge Advocate General's School and Legal Center
TRADOC - US Army Training and Doctrine Command
TSP - Training Support Packages
UCMJ - Uniform Code of Military Justice
UOTHC - Under other than honorable conditions
UR - Unrestricted Report
USACIL - US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory
USAF - US Air Force
USAFE - US Air Force, Europe
USAMAA - US Army Manpower Analysis Agency
USAMPS - US Army Military Police School
USAREC - US Army Recruiting Command
USAREUR - US Army, Europe
USARPAC - US Army, Pacific
USDB - US Disciplinary Barracks
USD P&R - Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USMA - United States Military Academy
USMC - US Marine Corps
USN - US Navy
UVA - Unit Victim Advocate
VA - Victim Advocate
VWL - Victim/Witness Liaison
WO1 - Warrant Office One
XO - Executive Officer

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

03 OCT 2011

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Army Directive 2011-19 (Expedited Transfer or Reassignment Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault)

1. Reference: Memorandum, Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), Subject: Expedited Transfer Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault, dated May 6, 2011.

2. It is Army policy that there is a presumption in favor of transferring or reassigning a sexual assault victim, at his/her request, following that victim's credible report of sexual assault. Commanders and civilian leaders shall consider requests for transfer or reassignment in an expedited manner. This policy applies to all Soldiers who report being the victim of a sexual assault. The Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program shall take steps to ensure victims are informed of this policy.

3. For any number of reasons, some victims of sexual assault may not wish to remain in their current units or organizations after the sexual assault incident. Requiring them to remain when they have a desire to leave the unit or organization may negatively affect their safety and emotional well-being, as well as the functioning of the unit/organization. Expediting review of, and action on, a victim's request for transfer or reassignment is an important component of a leader's response to a credible report of sexual assault.

4. For the purposes of this policy, a report of sexual assault is credible when the commander (battalion or above), after considering all available evidence and the advice of the supporting legal advisor, concludes that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offense constituting sexual assault has been committed against the person requesting the transfer or reassignment. For purposes of this policy, a credible report is limited to unrestricted reports of sexual assault.

5. Requests for a transfer or reassignment must be in writing. Victims are encouraged to include any and all of their concerns in the written request to aid the commander in understanding their needs and in making an appropriate decision.

6. In making a decision on a victim's request, the commander shall start with a presumption in favor of transferring or reassigning the victim. A transfer or reassignment includes, but is not limited to, the victim's temporary or permanent movement to a unit within the same battalion or brigade, to a unit within the same division, to a unit on the same installation or to a unit at a different geographic location. For Reserve Component members, a transfer or reassignment might include provisions

to perform inactive duty training on different weekends or at different times from the alleged offender or with a different unit in the home drilling location.

7. Commanders may consider the following factors in determining whether a transfer or reassignment is appropriate and, if so, the lowest level of transfer or reassignment that would meet both the needs of the victim and the Army:

a. Concerns of the victim;

b. Operational necessity, including situationally unique requirements in deployed areas;

c. The nature and circumstances of the offense;

d. The location of the alleged offender;

e. Potential transfer or reassignment of the alleged offender instead of the victim;

f. The alleged offender's status (Soldier or Civilian);

g. Status of the investigation and the potential impact of the victim's transfer or reassignment on the investigation, future disposition of the allegation and potential prosecution or other adverse action that may be initiated against the alleged offender;

h. Potential disposition of collateral misconduct; and

i. Any other pertinent circumstances.

8. Commanders will 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. If, after being fully informed, the victim elects not to proceed with his/her request, the victim shall withdraw the request in writing.

9. This directive does not encompass requests for transfer or reassignment following a victim's receipt of threats of bodily harm or death. Any such threat to a victim should be reported immediately to command and law enforcement authorities. A victim's request under these circumstances will be handled in accordance with Army Regulation (AR)

614-100, Officer Assignment Policies, Details, and Transfers, and AR 614-200, Enlisted Assignments and Utilization Management.

10. If a commander cannot approve a request at his/her level of command, the victim's request will be forwarded through the chain of command to the appropriate approving authority. Each commander in the chain of command through which the request is submitted will provide his/her written recommendation to the approving authority. Requests for permanent change of station transfers must be forwarded to U.S. Army Human Resources Command at hrc.g3.plans@conus.army.mil.

11. A commander recommending disapproval of a request shall provide the reason(s) for the recommendation in writing. A victim's request may be disapproved ONLY by the first General Officer in the victim's chain of command, who may delegate disapproval authority to another General Officer within the command, or to a member of the Senior Executive Service. When a victim requests transfer to another installation, the authority to disapprove that request is reserved to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command.

12. The provisions of this directive are effective immediately. The policy established by this directive will be incorporated in the next revision of AR 600-20, Army Command Policy. This Army directive is rescinded upon publication of the revised AR 600-20 in which the policies at issue are incorporated. Implementation instructions will also be incorporated into AR 614-30, Overseas Service; AR 614-100, Officer Assignments Policies, Details, and Transfers; and AR 614-200, Enlisted Assignments and Utilization Management.

13. My points of contact are Colonel David M. Griffith, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), at david.griffith@conus.army.mil, (703) 604-0585, and Ms Carolyn Collins, G-1, SHARP, at carolyn.r.collins@conus.army.mil, (703) 604-0672.

John M. McHugh

Encl

SUBJECT: Army Directive 2011-19 (Expedited Transfer or Reassignment Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault)

DISTRIBUTION:
Principal Officials of Headquarters, Department of the Army
Commander
- U.S. Army Forces Command
- U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
- U.S. Army Materiel Command
- U.S. Army Europe
- U.S. Army Central
- U.S. Army North
- U.S. Army South
- U.S. Army Pacific
- U.S. Army Africa
- U.S. Army Special Operations Command
- Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
- U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command
- Eighth U.S. Army
- U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Signal Command (Army)
- U.S. Army Medical Command
- U.S. Army intelligence and Security Command
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- U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command
- U.S. Army Reserve Command
- U.S. Army Installation Management Command

Superintendent, United States Military Academy
Director, U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center

CF:
Commander, U.S. Army Accessions Command
Commander, U.S. Army Cyber Command
Director, Business Transformation
Executive Director, Army National Cemeteries Program
Director, Army National Guard

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

PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

MAY 6 2011

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

SUBJECT: Expedited Transfer Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault

For any number of reasons, some victims of sexual assault may wish not to remain in their unit after the sexual assault incident. Requiring them to stay when they have a desire to transfer may negatively affect their safety and emotional well being, as well as the functioning of the unit. Providing an expedited process to transfer them is a positive step the unit commander may take in response to the victim's request. The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures Instruction currently under revision will provide for a standardized expedited transfer process.

Although the Military Departments are in the best position to determine the process and procedures for implementing expedited transfers for victims of sexual assaults, the procedures across the Department should be consistent, even if not identical. To that end, request that you provide an expedited transfer procedure for your Department. At a minimum the process should:

1. Establish a presumption in favor of transferring sexual assault victims, at their request, following a credible report of sexual assault;
2. Ensure a transfer under these circumstances does not negatively impact the victim's career;
3. Elevate the disapproval authority to the next level of command who is at least a General Officer or Flag Officer.

Request that you submit a response detailing your Services' expedited transfer procedure by 18 May. My POC is Ms. Sharon Cooper, 703-696-0909, sharon.cooper@osd.mil.

Clifford L. Stanley

ENCLOSURE 2:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY



THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

March 4, 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2012 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

As requested by your memo of October 12, 2012, the attached is provided as input from the Department of the Navy (DON) covering Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 for your Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault in the Military, as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY11, Section 1631 and Public Laws 111-84 and 109-163.

The DON is committed to creating a Department-wide culture of gender respect where sexual assault is completely eliminated and never tolerated, and where sexual assault victims receive compassionate and coordinated support. This ongoing effort is a top priority of the Department and both Military Services – the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps. There are challenges yet to overcome, but we have accomplished much. Our input this year details an extensive spectrum of vigorous activity across the Department and each Service. To briefly summarize, we have engaged senior leadership in clear and consistent messages of intolerance for sexual assault; instituted innovative forms of sexual assault prevention training on a broad scale; improved the responsiveness of sexual assault victim support mechanisms; and achieved groundbreaking evidence of sustained sexual assault prevention through pilot initiatives in a high-risk setting. In this context, we interpret across-the-board increases seen in the reporting of sexual assaults by Sailors and Marines as evidence of their increased trust in our support and the improved performance of our programs. Numerous site visits confirm this impression. Many individuals are now more comfortable reporting long-prior sexual assaults, and we see gradual progress in the proportion of male victims now coming forward.

Our commitment is unwavering, and we will not be satisfied until Sailors and Marines everywhere are free of the burden imposed upon us all by the crime of sexual assault. Should you need additional information, my point of contact for this action is Ms. Jill Loftus, who may be reached at (703) 697-2180 or jill.loftus@navy.mil.

Robert O. Work

Attachments:
As stated

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

April 29, 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDERSECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Department of Defense (DoD) Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

Reference: FY 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Review: Department of the Navy

This memo provides my comments on the challenges and impact on force safety and readiness described in the *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* (WGRA). It also provides our strategy, initiatives, and current efforts to deal with these challenges. I request it be included as an addendum to the *DoD FY2012 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*. Despite the progress indicated by the *DoD Annual Report* and the WGRA in training, bystander intervention, expedited victim transfers, and prosecution of offenders, we have significant challenges to confront. Sexual assault reports increased in 2011-2012. The number of unreported assaults is unknown and estimated to be higher. Reprisals are a concern of service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact and considered reporting. The foundation of our operational effectiveness is resiliency and trust. Sexual assault violates that trust. IT is a safety issue, a morale issue, and it erodes readiness.

Our top-down, leadership-driven strategy is focused on actions to prevent sexual assaults, support for sexual assault victims, and holding offenders accountable. Beginning a year ago, we implemented the following actions to implement this strategy:

- Conducted tailored training for all Navy personnel by mobile teams of experts using workshops, role play, and stage performances; included bystander training geared to junior Sailors. Training tools were formulated by a company renowned and proven successful in this specific type of subject matter.

- Refined reporting criteria to track demographics, location, and contributing factors to find root causes. This enabled us to focus our effort toward where assaults or the environment for assaults tended to take place (enlisted barracks, certain military and civilian clubs, bases, training centers, etc.).

- Established regionally-specific programs at our Great Lakes, Illinois training centers and San Diego bases, expanding this year to Naval Base, Yokosuka, Japan and Naval Base, Naples, Italy. These programs are modeled after the proven success at Great Lakes, where reports of sexual assaults reduced 63 percent over two years. These "best practice initiatives" include:

    - Coordination with NCIS and local law enforcement to improve investigation times and identify trends and contributors. Monthly synchronization meetings with Navy and law enforcement leadership have been particularly effective.

- A task force with local law enforcement and partnerships with local business community. Our VCNO recently completed a series of meetings with the mayor, police leadership, local officials, and business leaders in San Diego to establish a partnership in this area.

- Improved security around barracks with nighttime patrols and cameras. Shore patrols have been re-established in San Diego, on and off base. Over the last two months, alcohol related incidents have decreased, security has tangibly increased (per residents), and sexual assault reports have decreased in the San Diego area.

- Initiated quarterly progress meetings consisting of all Navy 4-star officers to review data, evaluate root causes, and establish solutions:

  - Every sexual assault incident report is briefed by the unit commander to the first flag officer in the chain of command; relevant information and lessons learned from these reports are reviewed in quarterly 4-star meetings.

  - As described in the attached reference, our analysis shows clear trends that inform our efforts to prevent sexual assault. For example, most assaults are "blue-on-blue," the majority of victims and offenders are junior, alcohol consumption is usually a factor, and half the reported assaults occur on base or on afloat units – within our purview and control of behavior and command environment.

We are committed to combating sexual assault and believe our greatest opportunities for future success are in three areas. The attached reference describes in detail these efforts:

- Continuum of Harm: We are getting at all the elements surrounding the problem of sexual assault, such as command climate and alcohol.

  - We fielded alcohol detection devices throughout the Fleet to improve self-awareness of alcohol use and enable command policies for designated drivers and sober "liberty buddies." We have already seen a reduction in alcohol-related incidents in the Fleet.

- Investigation & Prosecution: We established investigation and prosecution teams who specialize in sexual assault to reduce the length of investigations, ensure victim awareness of investigation status, and more effectively hold offenders accountable.

  - Specially-trained NCIS Agent-Teams investigate all Navy sexual assault cases in our largest Fleet concentration areas (FCA); this model will expand to all FCAs by September 2013.

  - In Norfolk, for example, NCIS Agent-Teams decreased sexual assault investigation times from an average of 300 days to about 80 days.

  - We are evaluating a legislative proposal to change UCMJ Article 60 to eliminate the discretion of Court Martial Convening Authorities to change findings for all

but minor offenses. This change would acknowledge the professionalization of the military justice system (prosecutors, defense attorneys, and the appellate system) since the Article was written following World War II.

- Support for victims: To improve victim confidence in the system and change our culture, we continue to address command climate issues. We also continue to professionalize our support for sexual assault victims. As a result, we are seeing positive results based on an increasing percentage of unrestricted reports of sexual assault.

    - Our "all-hands" training events include SARCs and detail SAPR processes, rights and expectations, emphasizing the restricted reporting option to protect privacy. This builds victim confidence in the system and addresses barriers to reporting such as fear of reprisal.

    - We increased the number of full-time civilian Sexual Assault Response Coordinators to 66 and are hiring 66 additional Victim Advocates this FY.

    - Since 2010 we certified ~ 500 health providers to administer Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations (SAFE), and by September 2013, all our military treatment facilities and operational units will be able to conduct SAFE exams.

    - We improved the confidentiality of reporting in conjunction with local law enforcement and institutionalized expedited transfer of victims.

As the results of the WGRA and *DoD Annual Report* indicate, we have significant challenges, and a cultural change is needed. We remain focused on preventing sexual assault, providing support to victims, and holding those responsible accountable. Fundamentally, sexual assault is a safety and readiness issue for our force, and we must address it with efforts at all levels of the chain of command. Combating sexual assault and ensuring compassionate support of sexual assault victims will remain high-visibility and high-priority Navy issues throughout the foreseeable future.

Jonathan W. Greenert
JONATHAN W. GREENERT

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
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IN REPLY REFER TO:
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APR 29 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

Subj: FISCAL YEAR 2012 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ANNUAL REPORT ON SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY

1. The 2012 Annual Report and Workplace and Gender Relations Survey (WGRA), provides important data needed to get at ground truth regarding the persistent crime of unwanted sexual contact (USC) within the Marine Corps; it will inform our future efforts. The data referenced in the report indicates an increase in prevalence of USC; many of the numbers are shameful and unacceptable. I would, however, like to add some context to what's included in the survey report.

2. The WGRA survey was conducted at the height of Phase I of our newly developed and launched Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Campaign Plan; it covers the 10-month period before we officially kicked off our full-Service effort. Our Campaign Plan drove a tremendous infusion of training, restructured our oversight organizations, and directed senior leadership involvement throughout the command process, all focused on our steadfast commitment to prevention, accountability and high-quality victim care. Our training initiatives, implemented from top-down, included our SAPR General Officers Symposium where 100% of our generals joined me at Quantico last summer for two full days of highly focused training. It also included SAPR training at the 2012 Sergeants Major Symposium, Command Team Training for all of our commanding officers and their senior enlisted advisors, "Take A Stand" training for 100% of our noncommissioned officers, and All Hands SAPR training for every Marine. While these events emphasized leadership engagement and bystander intervention, both evidence-based best practices for sexual assault prevention, they also focused on reducing stigma, offering victim care resources, and instilling confidence in our reporting mechanisms. Based on statistically-sound evidence, we know that we are not seeing the total picture relative to sexual assault and that, at best, we suffer from serious under-reporting. We must correct this if we are to make a difference.

3. Additionally, as part of the SAPR Campaign Plan, I also directed a complete reorganization of our legal community throughout the Corps, providing for the first time ever Complex Trial Teams made up of seasoned and more senior prosecuting attorneys. Complimenting that effort, our investigative branch of the Department of the Navy, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), began their new initiative called the NCIS Adult Sexual Assault Program. Both of these linked initiatives are designed to strengthen the criminal investigation and prosecution efforts within our Corps. We have already seen a doubling of prosecutions and convictions in the last 12 months.

4. To continue fostering a positive climate within each of our units, last month I directed my team to develop a new Command Climate Survey to be administered within 30 days of a new commander taking command. The survey will cover a spectrum of issues, including sexual assault, and will be integrated with our ongoing efforts to stop all behavior related offenses (sexual harassment, hazing, alcohol misuse, etc.), all measured in order to

gain accurate knowledge of the "health of a particular command." The results of the Command Climate Survey will be shared with a commander's higher headquarters. My intent is that by giving our commanding officers this tool, and by holding them accountable for the overall health and well-being of their command, that we will eventually be successful in mitigating the high risk behaviors that tear at the fabric of our Corps.

5. I am confident that allowed time to have their intended impact, many, if not all, of these newly implemented SAPR Campaign Plan initiatives, aimed directly at confronting this intolerable crime, will aid our success. Eliminating sexual assault in our ranks by changing our culture is where your Marine Corps is headed! You have my word that I will stay personally and actively engaged in leading this campaign.

JAMES F. AMOS
Commandant of the Marine Corps

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: Department of the Navy

Executive Summary (Department of the Navy)

The Department of the Navy (DON) is committed to creating a Department-wide culture of gender respect where sexual assault is completely eliminated and never tolerated, and where sexual assault victims receive compassionate and coordinated support. Entities at the Department level and within each Naval Service – the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps – work collaboratively towards these goals.

Our Department-level prevention strategy since 2009 has had three main components, each of which saw progress made during FY12. The first involves the progressive dissemination of a clear, consistent, top-down leadership message that sexual assault is never acceptable anywhere in the Department of the Navy – all Sailors and Marines have shared responsibilities for their own behavior and for protecting each other from sexual assault. The second component involves the broad application of updated Service-wide training tools across the Navy and Marine Corps respectively. Influencing the attitudes and behaviors of young Sailors and Marines requires their repeated exposure to training that is informative, relevant, and pertinent to them. Our third strategy component has involved pilot demonstration of initiatives at a specific location where their efficacy in actually preventing sexual assaults can be assessed. Experience at the Navy's Training Support Command (TSC) Great Lakes has been very encouraging, and we are working to distill the key insights from numerous simultaneous initiatives there, and to apply them elsewhere. Underlying all of these concepts is our commitment to candid self-assessment using insights from anonymous surveys, sexual assault case reviews, and site visits to Navy and Marine Corps locations world-wide. Our tactical objective is to reduce the number of sexual assaults involving Sailors or Marines, whether they are reported or not, and with a special focus on preventing the most egregious or "penetrating" forms of sexual assault.

Since 2009, the Department has utilized a progressive sequence of groundbreaking forums to underscore its leadership message – beginning with a two-day summit of senior leaders and outside experts led by the Secretary of the Navy in 2009, followed by a three-day forum in 2010 for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators from across the Navy and Marine Corps, and then an expanded format in 2011 that also included most shore installation commanders and regional leaders. During FY12, the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) evolved its outreach further by fielding half-day leadership programs at eight concentration sites of Navy and Marine Corps operational forces in the United States and abroad. Each session combined summaries of Departmental insights and priorities, along with presentations by an outside civilian expert with unique experience in sexual assault criminal investigations and offender profiling. Over 5,000 Navy and Marine officer and senior enlisted leaders attended these programs in FY12. A separate, live-acted, vignette-based educational program (No Zebras … No Excuses"), which emphasized the importance of bystander intervention in preventing sexual assault, was presented

simultaneously at the same locations to packed theaters totaling roughly 15,000 Sailors and Marines.

In concert with training tool development by each Naval Service, DON-SAPRO in FY12 distributed its newly-published Commander's Guide, which provides unit-level Navy and Marine Corps commanding officers with hard copy information in a polished format on Departmental priorities, background data, and specific suggestions on the command management of local sexual assault cases. Over 15,000 have been printed to keep up with Service demand, which began with the Commandant of the Marine Corps personally requesting the first batch for distribution at a General Officers seminar. DON-SAPRO's insistence on top-down distribution via senior chains of command has reinforced the Departmental priority on preventing sexual assault and supporting sexual assault victims, and this product has been cited as a DoD "best practice." Work is also well underway on a professionally produced Department-level sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) training video suitable for Department-wide use and especially focused on educating and orienting DON civilians.

Throughout FY12, the Department continued its collaboration with Navy leadership and outside experts in exploring sexual assault prevention strategies at Training Support Center (TSC) Great Lakes, a unique concentration site of new Sailors just after recruit training. Local initiatives have included overhauled indoctrination-week training; three-segment "Bystander Intervention" sessions for all students shortly after arrival; follow-on exposure to the "Sex Signals" vignette-based program with additional small-group "afterburner" discussions; revised policies for overnight liberty; enhanced investigations of sexual assault allegations; and aggressive anti-alcohol efforts. Exciting results over a 20-month span from February 2011 through September 2012, when compared to the preceding 20 months, suggest a 63% reduction in all forms of sexual assault and a 68% reduction in the most egregious or "penetrating" forms of sexual assault. These results were not easily achieved, and we are still in the process of distilling the key factors among multiple simultaneous interventions. Our best impression for now is that effective sexual assault prevention, at least among the youngest cohorts of Sailors and Marines, requires the interplay of visibly engaged leadership, repeated doses of sexual assault prevention training, and aggressive strategies to combat alcohol abuse. We continue to partner with the Navy in assessing the ongoing experience at TSC Great Lakes and the requirements for sustaining its gains. Both services are working to apply similar basic concepts elsewhere. Additionally, DON-SAPRO worked during FY12 with the Navy Education and Training Command to develop an anonymous, electronic survey for all Navy and Marine Corps "A" School students across numerous locations. Our goal is to continuously assess the sexual assault experiences of students in post-recruit, initial military training environments.

We have also been active at the Department level in working with both Services to improve sexual assault victim support services. In addition to coordinating Service-level strategies for implementing new requirements established in NDAA 2012 for full-time victim advocates and sexual assault response coordinators, the Under Secretary of the Navy worked directly with the Naval Audit Service and DON-SAPRO to assess the

responsiveness of 24/7 telephone access to SAPR services for sexual assault victims. The result has been a dramatic improvement in performance and the establishment of formal DON standards. In another area, DON-SAPRO is partnered during FY12 with the Department of Justice (DOJ) to develop a DOJ grant project with a major civilian entity to explore the efficacy of tele-medicine support for Sexual Assault Forensic Exams at remote sites. The Department of the Navy is the only Military Department engaged with DOJ in this effort, and our insights have helped shape the focus of ongoing project development.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call: United States Navy

Executive Summary (United States Navy)

Sexual assaults strike at the health, welfare, and dignity of our Sailors and undermine the core readiness of our Force. As leaders, we must fully understand the destructive nature of these acts, lead focused efforts to prevent them, and promote positive command climates and environments that reinforce mutual respect, trust, and professionalism. Sexual assault is a crime that we must eradicate from our force and we can do so through deliberately focused leadership and committed effort from E-1 to O-10. We must work aggressively to prevent sexual assaults, hold those who commit them accountable, and provide care for sexual assault victims – all while applying lessons learned to ensure there is continuous improvement.

The Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) and the Director of Personal Readiness and Community Support (OPNAV N135), in conjunction with the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON SAPRO), the Navy Preparedness Alliance (NPA), and other Navy SAPR program stakeholders throughout the Fleet, developed guidance to synchronize efforts across the Navy. Together, they targeted multiple efforts and initiatives within Navy's SAPR programs to eliminate sexual assault crimes and other inappropriate behaviors that degrade Sailor and mission readiness. Navy's SAPR Roadmap provides sharp focus for continuous improvement in efforts to prevent the crime of sexual assault. It provides a blueprint to align, unify, measure, and hold ourselves accountable to the highest standards of Naval service. We must transform how we think and act to eradicate sexual assault from the inside out. Our success is a force that does not tolerate harm to our Shipmates and those we protect. We will ensure that all can serve with Navy pride and preserve America's trust in our military.

Sexual assault remains one of America's most under-reported crimes for many reasons. Included in these are individual perceptions of stigma, difficulty sharing details of an extremely personal nature, as well as a distrust of organizational, investigative, judicial, and supporting activity responses. Understanding the realities of sexual assault and the conditions under which they occur is primary to this cultural shift that must occur in order to create an environment where victims of sexual assault are unafraid and encouraged to submit either a restricted or unrestricted report. To that end, it is

imperative that every military, civilian, and contractor understand that we will move forward with immediate action.

The Navy does not tolerate sexual assault, a criminal act inconsistent with Navy's core values of honor, courage and commitment. Each and every Sailor (i.e., military personnel, family members, civilians) is entitled to be treated with dignity and respect, and allowed to work and live in environments free of unlawful behavior. Stated clearly, those who model our Core Values do not engage in behaviors such as sexual harassment and sexual assault; nor do they condone those behaviors in others. Inherent in the Navy's mantra of *Ship-Shipmate-Self*, is respect for self, each other, and the Navy as an institution.

Leaders are charged with maintaining a professional environment where behaviors that lead to sexual assault, as well as sexual assault itself, are not tolerated. To this end, Navy leadership:

- Fosters a culture of prevention, providing education and training, response capability, victim support, reporting procedures, and accountability that enhances the safety and well being of all;

- Provides an immediate, trained response capability for each report of sexual assault, ensuring victims are protected, treated with dignity and respect, and receive timely access to appropriate treatment and services;

- Provides strong leadership-driven prevention and response programs, as well as law enforcement, investigative, and criminal justice policies and procedures that address victim safety and hold assailants accountable for their actions to the fullest extent of the law;

- Encourages prompt, complete, unrestricted reporting of sexual assault allegations to activate victim services and accountability responses; and

- Provides compassionate treatment to all victims.

Navy implemented a multi-faceted approach to awareness, prevention, victim response, and offender accountability. This approach generated numerous methods to collect program and process information, including sexual assault incident reports, activity/participation data, interviews, polls, focus groups, and expert judgment. Each of these methods inform one or more of our program components (e.g., who, what, when, where, how). Use and adaptation of these data may provide the best reflection of what is "going on" within SAPR. With the addition of a research psychologist to our SAPR team, Navy is shifting its focus from 'laying the data foundation' to 'data driven decision-making'. This shift reflects our steadfast commitment to continuous improvement and culture change, aligning with the FY12 SAPR Theme of Ownership. Ownership of our initiatives and program components will drive data based decision-making at the highest levels. The Metrics Strategy for FY13-FY15 reflects these initial stages and is based on

cross-walking existing data sources with issues and end states (e.g., to correspond to available data), which may be modified to reflect best data/practices as we move forward.

Part I (Program Overview): Navy's SAPR Strategy is to enhance ease and quality of SA reporting, educate the force in prevention and response, pilot programs and institutionalize successful elements across the Force, and to hold Commanders responsible in order to reduce sexual assaults in the Navy. To implement the strategy and FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) requirements, we :

- Developed a SAPR Roadmap that defines 5 lines of effort and associated actions to implement the roadmap.

- Changed reporting procedures. Specifically, streamlined definitions and required personal notification to first Flag in chain of Command by COs.

- Educated the Force. Specifically through the following methods: (a) baselined 100% of the force through a two hour mandatory SAPR stand-down training event during Sexual Assault Awareness Month; (b) trained 95% of Navy Khakis in SAPR-L(Leadership); (c) developed and produced SAPR-F (Fleet) for all E-6 and below for deployment in FY-13; and (d) instituted training at accessions sights to include Bystander Intervention, Sex Signals and After Burners, No Zebras/No Excuses training

- Exported the successful aspects of our pilot program in Great Lakes (which has demonstrated a reduction in Sexual Assaults) to other training sites (i.e., Pensacola, Lackland, San Diego).

- Mandated every sexual assault incident be reported to the first Flag Officer in the chain of command. Flag-level Immediate Superiors in Command (ISICs) will be required to report quarterly to Type Commanders (TYCOMS) and Echelon III Commanders the status of execution (e.g., SA case adjudication, command climate issues, program recommendations) of SAPR programs within their areas of responsibility.

- Aligned 132 military and full-time equivalent Navy Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) positions across Navy's domain.

- Implemented training and protocol in preparation of the FY13 launch of the DoD centralized, case-level sexual assault Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

- Transitioned Navy's 24/7 SAPR response to the DoD SAFE Helpline as the primary crisis intervention tool across the Navy. The DOD SAFE Helpline

responded to 450 Navy telephone requests for information or support, with 100% follow up by their respective SARC or SAPR VA if requested.

Part II (Statistical Overview):
Highlights of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault which were reported during FY12 as well as a brief profile (Sexual Assault Synopses Report) and disposition of sexual assault cases investigated by the are as follows:

- There were 527 unrestricted reports and 248 restricted reports of sexual assault in the Navy during FY12. This reflects a 29% and 43% increase in the number of unrestricted and restricted reports made in FY11, respectively. The number of restricted reports converted to unrestricted reports more than doubled in FY12 (74) from FY11 (32).

- The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) completed 332 investigations in FY12 compared to 225 completed investigations reported in FY11 - a 47% increase from FY11 to FY12.

- Similar to previous years, the vast majority of Navy victims (86%) were in the grades E1-E5 and 24 years old or younger. The proportion of female and male victims slightly shifted to 89% and 11% from 85% and 15% since FY10.

- Nearly all (97%) offenders were male and most were in the junior rank (E1-E4) and age (under 25) categories, but with lower percentages than victims.

- The percentage of Service member on Service member sexual assault incidents rose from 65% over the past two years to 71% in FY12. Of the Service member victims who were USN members (464), 78% made allegations against other USN Service members (Blue-on-Blue).

- The vast majority (68%) of the USN investigations reported by NCIS in FY12 were in the geographical regions of Norfolk (Virginia), Northwestern United States (U.S.), Southwestern U.S., Central U.S., and the Far East, where naval forces and ships are located.

- Although two sexual assault categories remain consistently the most reported, the percentage of aggravated sexual assault investigations (28%) have declined compared to FY11 (41%) and rape investigations (28%) have increased compared to FY11 (20) – likely a result of amendment to Article 120 of the UCMJ.

Finally, this report is a compilation of information from all major stakeholder organizations to provide a detailed overview across the five lines of effort provided in Navy's Strategic Roadmap for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response.

1. Program Overview

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

- **Authorizing regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication.**
- **General organizational structure of your SAPR program and personnel (e.g., Installation 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 roles in your SAPR program.**
- **Other (Please explain):**

Authorizing regulations and/or instructions

1. SECNAVINST 1752.4A, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response," 1 December 2005, provides overall direction for the establishment of a sexual assault prevention and response program within the Department of the Navy (DON).

2. SECNAVINST 5430.108, "Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office," 10 June 2010, outlines the mission and functions of the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO).

3. OPNAVINST 1752.1B, "Sexual Assault Victim Intervention (SAVI) Program," 29 December 2006 is Navy's comprehensive policy of sexual assault prevention and response. It encompasses DoD requirements of both DODD 6495.01 and DODI 6495.02. Change 1 DoD documents, which were published in 2012 and 2008.

4. OPNAVINST 3100.6J, Change Transmittal 3, "Special Incident Reporting Procedures", 4 October 2011. Updated procedures for reporting sexual assault incidents and the definition of sexual assault with exact definition with from DOD Directive 6495.01 of 23 January 2012.

5. OPNAVINST 1752.3, "Policy for Sex Offender Tracking, Assignment, and Access restrictions Within Navy," 27 May 2009, establishes guidance and areas of responsibility to implement policy on sex offender tracking, assignment, and access restrictions within Navy.

6. SECNAVINST 1730.9, "Confidential Communications to Chaplains," 7 February 2008, provides policy on confidential communications with Navy chaplains.

7. CNICINST 1752.2, Monthly Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Validation Procedures," 17 June 2011, outlines standard procedures validating SAPR program response protocols.

8. CNIC Policy Implementation Directives (The major content was included in the revision of OPNAVINST):

. a. SAVI-001, “Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Position Guidance,” 10May 2005, Commander Navy Installations Command, Fleet and Family Support Program.

b. SAVI-003, “Navy Confidentiality Policy for Victims of Sexual Assault and Collection of Forensic Evidence,” 30 November 2005, Commander Navy Installations Command, Fleet and Family Support Program.

9. BUMEDINST 6310.11, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program,” 23 June 2009, provides guidance for the evaluation and care of the sexual assault victim via guidelines on Medical Department personnel training and forensic evidence examinations.

10. Navy Leadership Messages:

a. NAVADMIN 101/05 - Implementation of DOD Policy and Program Direction for Prevention of, and Response to, Sexual Assaults Involving Members of the Armed Services
b. NAVADMIN 128/05 - Changes to Navy Policy regarding Confidentiality for Victims of Sexual Assault
c. NAVADMIN 061/09 – Alcohol Abuse Prevention
d. NAVADMIN 172/09 - DEOMI Equal Opportunity Climate Survey
e. NAVADMIN 179/05 - Changes to the Navy Sexual Assault Intervention Program
f. NAVADMIN 282/09 - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
g. NAVADMIN 315/09 - Personal For on Sexual Assault
h. NAVADMIN 372/09 - OPNAVINST 31006.J
i. NAVADMIN 096/10 - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
j NAVADMIN 098/10 - General Military Training
k. NAVADMIN 119/10 - Sexual Assault Awareness Month
l. NAVADMIN 377/10 - Sexual Assault
m. NAVADMIN 122/11 - Sexual Assault Awareness Month
n. NAVADMIN 154/11 - OPNAVINST 31006.J Interim Change 1
o. NAVADMIN 182/11 - OPNAVINST 31006.J Change 2
p. NAVADMIN 269/11 - Personal For – Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Survey
q. NAVADMIN 302/11 - OPNAVINST 31006.J Change 2
r. NAVADMIN 386/11 - General Military Training
s. ALRESFOR 019/12 - Navy Reserve SAPR SAFE Helpline Sharepoint and Responsibilities
t. NAVADMIN 106/12 - Sexual Assault Awareness Month
u. NAVADMIN 132/12 - Expedited Transfer of Military Service Members who File Unrestricted Reports

v. NAVADMIN 136/12 - Reporting for Sexual Assault
w. NAVADMIN 161/12 – Joint Force Direction on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
x. NAVADMIN 195/12 - Implementation of Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority
y. NAVADMIN 199/12 - Guidance for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response leadership (SAPR-L) and Fleet (SAPR-F) Training
z. NAVADMIN 225/12 - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Leadership and Fleet Training Reporting Requirements
aa. NAVADMIN 258/12 - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response-Leadership Training Completion and Reporting Requirements
bb. NAVADMIN 272/12 - OPNAVINST 3100.6J, Urgent Change 3
cc. NAVADMIN 333/12 - Guidance for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Fleet Training
dd. NAVADMIN 336/12 - Guidance for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Fleet Training

Organizational Structure

The Deputy Chief Naval Operations (DCNO) (N1) serves as the SAPR Executive Agent (EA), overseeing SAPR policy, program and initiatives across the Navy. OPNAV N135 (Navy Flag Officer) chairs the SAPR CFT, a body established by CNO to ensure coordination among major stakeholders on SAPR-related issues, strategies, and initiatives. Collaboration via this CFT was critical in bringing program challenges to the forefront as well as multi-dimensional resolution for the Total Force. The following is a list of key members of the SAPR CFT:

Office of Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV N135)
Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC)
United States Fleet Forces Command (USFFC)
Commander, Pacific Fleet (PACFLT)
Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) Center for Personal and Professional Development (CPPD)
U.S. Navy Chief of Information (CHINFO)
Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG)
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED N095)
Chief of Chaplains Corps (CHC N097)
Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology (NPRST)
Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NAVCRIMINVSERV)
Office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)
Office of the Chief of Naval Reserves (OCNR N093)
Commander, Naval Reserve Forces Command (CNRFC)
Military Sealift Command (MSC)

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

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

Regional Level:
Regional Commanders (RADM/O-8/USN) promulgate local, updated, SAPR regional or installation guidelines for installation commanders who are responsible for ensuring Service members and their family members have access to well-coordinated, highly responsive SAPR programs.

Regional Fleet and Family Readiness Program (N9)
Regional Fleet and Family Support Program Directors
Regional Counseling and Advocacy Program Managers

Installation Level:
Installation Commanders (CAPT/O-6/USN)
Installation Fleet and Family Support Center Directors/Site Managers
Installation FFSP Counseling and Advocacy Supervisors

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

Echelon II and III commands establish and maintain the SAPR program, ensuring subordinate commands support and maintain effective SAPR programs. Commanders, Commanding Officers (Cos), and Officers in Charge (OICs)
designate the following required SAPR program personnel who are assigned to individual commands and deploy with commands:

- SAPR Victim Advocates (supervised in duties by installation SARCs, regardless of the deployment location)
- SAPR Command Points of Contact (POCs) (responsible for Command SAPR training and prevention program)
- SAPR Command Liaisons (liaisons between victims and CO/OIC to ensure victim support; also attends monthly Sexual Assault Case Management Group facilitated by SARCs with key stakeholders also attending)
- Data Collection Coordinators (assists command in data collection for SITREPs)

Each receives required initial and annual refresher training provided by Installation SARCs.

Other key SAPR Program stakeholders and their roles
The NAVCRIMINVSERV investigates all unrestricted reports of sexual assaults and

maintains the authoritative database of unrestricted reports of sexual assault incidents within the DON.

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

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

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

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

USFF and PACFLT bring expertise and insight from the Fleet perspective to create synergy and focused effort among constituents.

Deployed Environments
The structure of Navy SAPR is consistent both afloat and ashore. Victims are supported by trained SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs) and the installation SARC. SAPR VAs deploy with commands and are trained and supported by the installation SARC (reach back for support). Sailors serving as an Individual Augmentee (IA) or assigned to a non-Navy installation, are provided support by the affiliated/lead Military Service SARC and SAPR VA within that installation/environment (e.g. Iraq, Marine Base, etc.).

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department's adopted "Spectrum of Prevention," and its six components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY12 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to

stop the crime before it occurs. If "awareness" activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition of prevention.

2.1.1. Identify your efforts to promote prevention.

Navy identified key elements that support stopping sexual assaults before they occur. These elements include: (a) cultural change; (b) deliberate and engaged leadership; (c) education and awareness; (d) peer to peer support and intervention; and (e) partnerships across USN organizations.

A. Cultural Change. Navy's strategy for attaining cultural and behavioral changes are aimed at education and prevention strategies that will precipitate a reduction in incidents of sexual assault and increase trust in the Navy organization and its leaders. The intent and lines of effort contained in the Strategic Roadmap must be part of our daily command routines and activities. By taking conscious steps to understand, identify and reduce environmental risks, high-risk behaviors, and personal vulnerabilities associated with sexual assaults or other abuse crimes, commanders can demonstrate that there is no tolerance for behaviors along the continuum of harm. Command leaders who promote climates and environments that incorporate SAPR principles as habitual and inherent command characteristics, ultimately safeguard our core values and Navy culture. Stated clearly, those who model our Core Values do not engage in behaviors such as sexual harassment and sexual assault; nor do they condone those behaviors in others. Leaders demonstrate zero tolerance for any unprofessional behavior along the continuum of harm.

B. Deliberate and Engaged Leadership. CNO established "Ownership" as the Navy FY12 theme. Through deliberate leadership, senior leaders clearly established that every Commander would be personally engaged in "getting left" of this problem – prevent it before it happens and hold accountable those who commit this crime. "Ownership" by leaders initiated a movement towards cultural change in the Navy. Tangible direction included cultural change; a more robust and relevant education and awareness effort; and policy and procedure changes to ensure ownership by command leaders.

C. Education and Awareness.
   - Bystander Intervention Training. The Navy officially launched BI training in October 2011 at its technical training sites ("A" schools) and Training Support Commands (TSCs). Building on this success, Navy has fully implemented BI training across all applicable "A" school locations, training 312 instructors Navy-wide, impacting 27,945 students, and delivering 1,746 sessions. BI training motivates and mobilizes people who may see, hear, or otherwise recognize signs of an inappropriate or unsafe situation, to be leaders and to act. Using an interactive and dynamic model, three 90-minute sessions baseline and reframe Service members' social norms

to better align with Navy Core Values. BI training provides Service members with the knowledge and skills to intervene when necessary by challenging mental models and assumptions, while building a culture of respect, accountability, professionalism, and leadership. BI training empowers Service members to effectively prevent sexual assault by providing necessary skill sets to intervene as bystanders and in keeping with upholding Navy Core Values.

- Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Navy installations held more than 400 key activities, training over 192,000 personnel during the month of April in recognition of Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM). Under CNO's direction, all naval commands held unprecedented SAPR focused two-hour stand-downs consisting of face-to-face discussions for all assigned members. To facilitate stand-downs, and in a turn-key fashion, the Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) and the Center for Professional and Personal Development (CPPD) provided commands complete training modules (i.e., "Hurts One", "Affects All", "Prevention is Everyone's Duty", and "We Will Not Tolerate Sexual Assault"). CPPD training modules included facilitation guides and taped interviews of USN leaders discussing the problem of sexual violence in the Navy. The 2012 SAAM Campaign was inundated with awareness activities and command sponsored events including public service announcements and popular local radio station interviews to get the word out. COMPACFLT also hosted a SAAM Breakfast to receive direct feedback on the effectiveness of SAAM training from Sailors representing various commands and to solicit best practices and Sailor perceptions on sexual assault issues.

- SAPR GMT. SAPR was established as one of the six required face to face General Military Training topics. To drive home the urgency of this crisis within the Navy, training focused on: (a) ways to stop these crimes; (b) recognizing the continuum of harm from harassment to assault; (c) preventing the crime; (d) familiarization with actions a victim should take if assaulted; and (e) the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting options.

- SAPR – Leadership or SAPR-L. SAPR-L training for Leaders was a targeted training effort that was completed in FY12 between July and September. Created, produced and executed in 6 months, this training focused on all pay grades E-7 and above with the objective to raise awareness, to enhance the ability to prevent assaults, to focus on leader responsibilities, and to promote ownership in eradicating this crime from our force. Hand-selected Master Mobile Training Teams (MMTTs) gathered at CPPD to be professional trained. The Office of General Counsel (OGC) served as part of the master mobile training team to ensure all leaders were substantively trained in the new changes to the UCMJ and the requirements of initial disposition authority at the O6 level.

These specially trained trainers in turn trained command triads and provided a vehicle to ensure consistent product use and messaging in the face-to-face facilitated sessions across the entire Navy by the command triads (i.e., COs, Executive Officers, and Senior Enlisted Leaders). SAPR-L included a filmed theatrical production focused on the role leadership has in preventing sexual assaults from occurring, bystander intervention, creating the appropriate command climate, caring for the victims, and holding offenders accountable. Discussions included leadership's insight and an open forum discussion with training teams to further stimulate critical thinking with respect to the course objectives. Aggressively executed, 95% of all Navy khakis completed the training.

- SAPR –Fleet or SAPR-F. SAPR-F was created, developed and produced in FY12 for all E6 and below personnel. Delivery will occur in FY13 and will be executed similarly to the SAPR-L plan with a completion by 31 March 2013. SAPR-F expanded the SAPR-L storyline and brought in concepts of bystander intervention, focusing on the impacts of sexual assault and the necessity for bystander intervention and Shipmate responsibility.

- Command Leadership School/Senior Enlisted Academy. CPPD continued to target improvement in all training venues to enhance prevention efforts. This included updated materials for naval training commands such as the Command Leadership School for prospective executive and commanding officers.

- CNIC HQ SARC Efforts. Leveraging the extensive network of SARCs across the Navy, CNIC continuously updated its educational materials and utilized new opportunities and mediums to further train SARCs to better equip them in their role of subject matter experts. In addition to developing a series of webinars to enhance the knowledge and skills of SARCs and other first responders, CNIC HQ SAPR staff provided annual training for SARCs during the 2012 Institute on Violence Abuse and Trauma (IVAT) Annual Conference. SARC training included policy and guidance, execution issues, prevention efforts, and best practices from civilian subject matter experts. CNIC Regions identified continued interest and requests from leaders for additional SAPR training in order to gain further understanding of sexual assault and program requirements. FY12 efforts predominantly focused on bystander intervention training, Indoctrination briefs, SAPR General Military Training, and support to multiple prevention workshops (e.g., "Comedy Hour," "No Zebras, No Excuses," and "Sex Signals," "After Burners," "Can I Kiss You?"). Many of the workshops and educational programs focused on actions that reduce the risk of sexual assault and promote bystander intervention. The following initiatives have been identified as standards of best practice by installations SARCs:

- Bi-weekly "Sigonella Safe" workshops, focusing on prevention, to newly reporting active duty members ages 25 and below. Topics engaged the newly assigned personnel in discussion about sexual assault awareness, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

- Two-hour Active Bystander Training utilizing DoD curriculum.

- Public Service Announcements (PSAs) enterprise-wide in collaboration with stakeholders (e.g. CSADD, Naval Safety Center, etc.) to raise sexual assault awareness and promote bystander intervention.

- SAPR Drumbeat for proactive senior leader involvement, meeting quarterly to discuss efforts on the installation to promote prevention.

- Sailors Challenging Reality and Educating Against Myths (SCREAM), a live theatrical drama and an Armed Forces Network (AFN) videotaped production for airing on local television.

- "Walk the Decks" at hangar bays and flight decks. "Walk the Decks" allows for unplanned and unscripted work center/shop prevention-focused discussions about sexual assault, reporting options, and bystander intervention.

D. *CSADD - Peer to peer support and intervention*. The Navy provides technical assistance to local CSADD chapters in support of peer mentoring, positive messaging, and interpersonal communications. Currently, there are approximately 200 CSADD chapters worldwide. These Service-member organized and Service-member run mentoring groups are dedicated to positively influencing behaviors through the generation of relevant resources and tools that promote good decision making. Commands are able to leverage the BI training our newest Service members received during A schools. Typically using visual media and short vignette films to convey training points, CSADD chapters connect to their peers in a powerful way. Similar support and encouragement to influence positive behavior and promote good decision making should be included within historically successful organizations such as the Chief Petty Officer Association, the First Class Petty Officer Association, other junior service member associations like CSADD.

E. *Partnerships with Other USN Organizations.* Other professional entities may have a substantial role in supporting both victims and leaders. Representatives serving on the Navy SAPR CFT and its various working groups work with DoN SAPRO and OSD SAPRO to develop initiatives that enhance prevention policy. Upon review of prevention policy and relevant legislation, they All Navy SAPR CFT stakeholders, including CNIC HQ SAPR, provided detailed input and recommendations to facilitate implementation of newly established program

requirements. In addition to CSADD chapters, the Navy is looking at developing peer-based prevention under the auspices of the Chaplain Corps, possibly as part of the Chaplains Religious Enrichment Development Operation (CREDO) mission. Whether or not victims have specific religious beliefs, the Chaplain Corps can be a vital resource for supporting the healing and successful reintegration of victims back into their command.

2.1.2. Identify the ways you are changing organizational prevention-based practices.

Organizational prevention-based practices within Navy are underlined with a deliberate leadership effort to synchronize and harmonize initiatives across all Navy stakeholders through a SAPR Roadmap and the SAPR CFT. FY12 reflected a focus towards "Ownership" for the SAPR program Navy-wide, E-1 to O-10.

Efforts reflect increased use of educational programs, focusing on bystander intervention, as an opportunity to engage command leadership and Sailors in discussions of sexual assault, high-risk behaviors, and how they relate to the Navy Core values. All program stakeholder supported educational efforts through policy and partnering with training and prevention initiatives to further strengthen individual knowledge and skills. From a training perspective, CPPD focused on developing intervention skills to support individuals who see the potential for harm and empower them to stop behaviors before problems arise. The Reserve Component released a message (ALRESFOR 019/12) in May 2012, emphasizing that preventing sexual assault is everyone's responsibility and encouraging intervention by Shipmates when potential incidents of sexual assault arise. This message challenged every command and Sailor to step forward and create a climate where everyone is treated with dignity and respect, and our work environments remain free from sexual assault. Regions have developed media campaigns directed at raising awareness and promoting bystander intervention. In support of Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), numerous events were held to provide prevention outreach and training throughout the Fleet. During April 2012 SARCs provided prevention-based training (e.g., Men Can Stop Rape, SAFEtalk, "Meet Your SARC", "Every Two Minutes") and outreach to over 95,000 personnel Navy-wide. Additionally, SARCs routinely collaborated with command SAPR personnel in execution of program requirements.

Navy increased accountability of Flag officer involvement in sexual assault prevention. Flag officers were required to kick-off all SAPR leadership Mobile Training Team events (e.g., SAPR-L, SAPR-F). Additionally, the First Flag Officer (FFO) in the chain of command is now responsible for receiving Commanding Officer's impact statements on every sexual assault case. Besides after-the-fact analysis, these reports are used to help inform leadership and to identify seams and gaps in prevention and education efforts. For example, liberty policies generally include requirements for a buddy system, liberty risk programs, and identification of prohibited activities and off-limits establishments. Command leadership teams are emphasizing and incorporating bystander intervention at every opportunity. Command Master Chief/Senior Enlisted

Leaders chair local boards which help identify Sailors who may be at greater risk for harmful incidents to occur while on liberty based on past behavior/ experience(s) and implement proactive measures to lessen the likelihood of harm coming to their Sailors. In many cases, Sailors are being empowered at the deck-plate level by leveraging CSADD (Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions). Additionally, Area Orientation Briefings (AOB) and Inter-Cultural Relations (ICR) courses (site specific) are required for all Status of Forces Agreement-sponsored personnel.

USFF and COMPACFLT implemented and continues to work extensively with Echelon III SAPR Program Managers (PM) within their respective staffs to provide program oversight and ensure subordinate commands comply with the SAPR program and training requirements. These designated SAPR PMs are also used to disseminate program updates, policy guidance, and to coordinate/collaborate on prevention and awareness events in their areas of responsibility (AOR).

USFF and COMPACFLT took aggressive leadership roles in the prevention and response to sexual assault within the AOR as evidenced by regular release of numerous COMPACFLT Flag level personal (P4s) and administrative (PACADMINs) messages and other correspondence regarding the importance of leadership in preventing sexual assault and other destructive personal behaviors, promotion of bystander intervention, directing compliance with SAAM and SAPR-MTT/SAPR L training completion, and participation at Personal Readiness Summits, ensuring consistency across the Fleets.

Personal Readiness Summits and Fleet SAPR Workshops have been increasingly valuable with each year they are conducted. Workshop messages from previous years establish a strong prevention foundation that will ultimately shape a Navy culture that truly embraces “Sailors taking care of Sailors.” With seasoned trainers, the workshops continue to build on what Sailors already know. Participants’ critiques serve as tools for informing the effectiveness of presentations and for ensuring optimal program management.

- Personal Readiness Summits, co-sponsored by OPNAV and COMPACFLT, reached out to more than 24 naval installations and 14,741 Sailors of all ranks in the AOR. SAPR briefings were provided to leadership, program managers and deck plate supervisors. With SAPR being the predominate theme, this forum included key note speakers and experts on the sexual assault such as Ms. Anne Munch, Dr. Gail Sterns, and Professor Steve Thompson. In all training scenarios, the linkage between sexual assaults and alcohol is clearly articulated. All Hands events included “edutainment” such as “Sex Signals” and DON SAPRO sponsored “No-Zebras” presentations – one of which was videotaped for future use by DON SAPRO while being delivered aboard USS MAKIN ISLAND in San Diego in August.

- USFF conducted 12 Fleet Workshops Fleet Concentration Areas (FCAs) within the U.S. and overseas. To support commands compliance with required Annual

GMT requirements, content was focused on a multi-level approach to prevention across command leadership levels utilizing subject matter experts in program/policy compliance, substance abuse prevention as it relates to SAPR, Bystander Intervention (BI), and victim resiliency. Workshops were provided in four (4) sessions for command leadership, front line supervisors (E-4 – E-9 and O-1 – O-4), program managers, and All Hands. In FY12, an additional session was conducted by the Fleet Chaplains which focused on continuity within the Chaplain Corps when participating in or conducting SAPR training at the command level.

2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks, to include prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service or Component level.

SARCs continue to successfully create alliances at the installation level in collaboration with Navy and DoD SAPR stakeholders as well as community coalitions and networks working to prevent sexual assault and/or sexual violence. These collaborative efforts also include Navy programs such as the Family Advocacy Program (FAP), Work and Family Life programs, Ombudsman Assemblies, Family Readiness Groups and Clinical counseling service providers. New alliances with Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) chapters are proving beneficial in fostering prevention-related efforts. SARCs have persisted in networking with local Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) and other community prevention committees.

In FY12, SARCs reported attendance in over 230 local SARTs and other community prevention committee meetings. Specifically, SARCs reported numerous prevention-related collaborations Navy-wide (i.e., “Take Back the Night” events at college campuses). SARCs also reported working closely with 45 Rape Crisis Centers and local and state coalitions against sexual assault and/or sexual violence. SARCs collaborated with over 55 schools, universities, or other civilian community groups. Other civilian-military partnerships included over 260 collaborations with legal and law enforcement agencies and medical facilities or organizations that handle Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs) or monitor the accuracy and availability of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs). Many of these collaborations have official MOUs in place. Additionally, SARCs engaged in over 443 collaborations with fellow Navy SARCs and over 150 collaborations with other military Service SARCs to evaluate the effectiveness of their response, coordinate programming efforts, and ensure that victim services are streamlined, and address victims’ needs. Challenges with the collaborative process have been identified for remote OCONUS Regions given the limited community organizations with which to partner.

CNIC HQ SAPR staff presented at the annual SARC training and attended the inaugural CSADD Rally and the National Sexual Assault Conference sponsored by the National Sexual Violence Resource Center. Staff connected with civilian prevention experts through attendance at the Roots of Change Conference sponsored by the Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force, the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault Women of

Color Network Conference, and Mentors in Violence Prevention's (MVP) Bystander Intervention Conference.

Highly Qualified Experts (HQEs) (e.g., Mr. Eric Hipple (University of Michigan Depression Center), Mr. Steve Thompson ("No Zebras, No Excuses" presentations) served as guest speakers during one or more of the Fleet SAPR workshops. In 37 individual sessions, they each brought qualities and expertise critical in laying the foundation for USFF and Navy SAPR strategies which include sexual assault prevention, bystander intervention, and Sailor resiliency as integral elements

Navy continues to leverage Mr. Christian Murphy and Dr. Gail Stern's "Sex Signals" promotions and Ms. Anne Munch's consulting services and presentations (e.g., "What Every Leader Should Know", "She Asked For It") to bring relevant and unique perspectives to our junior Sailors and leaders. FY12 presentations were expanded from previous years to include a more inclusive focus on alcohol abuse (e.g., "Shot of Reality") in an effort to address alcohol-related sexual assaults.

USFF collaborated with Mr. Bernie McGrenahan of "Comedy is the Cure" and Mike Domitrz of the Date Safe Project's "Can I Kiss You" to bring a fresh, innovative approach to Sailors in the Fleet. COMPACFLT also partnered with DON SAPRO to coordinate "No Zebras, No Excuses" presentations. These sessions brought realistic and effective examples of BI, responsible use of alcohol, and sexual assault prevention to the "deck plate." Participants were provided tools they could use to influence behavior change and raise awareness. All of these resources have drawn overwhelming praise from audiences.

USFF and COMPACFLT routinely networks with Echelon III SAPR PMs to coordinate/partner on prevention and awareness events and monitor subordinate command compliance with SAPR requirements. To maximize collaborative efforts, de-conflict competing initiatives, and minimize operational impact on the Fleet, COMPACFLT also developed a common operating picture (COP) of all SAPR resources/events planned for the areas of responsibility by all entities (OPNAV, CNIC, CPPD, DON SAPRO, etc.)

The CNO's SAPR Cross Functional Team (CFT), chaired by OPNAV N135, is a multi-disciplinary forum that creates synergy and focused effort amongst stakeholders. This includes actively engaging leadership in efforts to reduce Sailor misconduct through a renewed emphasis on Navy Core Values and Ethos. Organizationally cutting across multiple commands, the CFT has produced the SAPR Roadmap, forwarded a product on Signature Behaviors, and shared best practices from various AORs. The synchronization of efforts has permitted Navy's SAPR program to gain traction and efficacy in its impact.

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

When describing the initiative, identify the target responder audience and the principal objectives of the initiative.

Many commands have developed and increased education and training to target how the effectiveness and accuracy with which Officers of the Day (OODs) and Command Duty Officers (CDOs) handle calls to report sexual assaults and their ability to preserve confidentiality and restricted reporting options. These trainings enable commands to reduce revictimization and improve response to potential victims. SARCs conducted SAPR VA refresher training for SAPR personnel on a monthly and quarterly basis to disseminate the latest information and build their knowledge and skill levels. The Annual SAPR General Military Training (GMT) was frequently delivered by the SARC, SAPR POCs, or SAPR VAs. Trainings include information on the SAPR Program, bystander intervention techniques, and response protocol. DON SAPRO sponsored prevention workshops (e.g., "Comedy Hour," "No Zebras, No Excuses," and "Sex Signals") were hosted across Navy to raise awareness and show Service members how they can help prevent sexual assaults. Potential best practices identified within many of the Regions include the following:

- CNR Marianas developed trainings to target the role of alcohol and sexual assault. The "Alcohol and Sexual Assault Training" is a two-hour session which targets the military community and engages them in a discussion on how alcohol changes a person's behavior.

- CNR Southeast (Corpus Christi/Kingsville, TX) SARC conducts a monthly "SAPR VA Roundtable" where the SARC meets with SAPR VAs to address their concerns and promote advocacy skill-development.

- CNR Mid-West (Great Lakes, IL) SARCs educate SAPR VAs on the Counseling and Advocacy in a Recruit Environment (CARE) Program. They also provide BI training three times per week for all students attending "A" school.

- CNR Hawaii SARC coordinated "The Unnamed Conspirator" presentation where 300 attendees learned about the influence society has in reducing the likelihood a victim will engage in reporting sexual assault due to victim-blaming biases.

- CNREURAFSWA (Sigonella, Italy) SARC facilitates a SAPR brief during the "Chief Petty Officer 365," focusing on BI and command response.

In FY12, NCIS sponsored three advanced training courses designed to expand the capabilities of investigators. Specifically, comprehensive investigative training included NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence training, the Advanced Adult Special Victims training and the NCIS/OJAG/JAM Mobile Training Team (MTT) course on "Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution." Through the three courses, 89 NCIS employees received investigative theory and practical application instruction. Further, six additional special agents attended the U.S. Army CID Advanced Sexual Assault Investigations course. In FY12, NCIS created a model, the Adult Sexual Assault

Program (ASAP), which links specially trained investigators into teams exclusively focused on adult sexual assault investigations. The team approach is expected to expedite the investigative process and enhance continuity between NCIS, judge advocates, healthcare providers and victim witness assistance personnel.

NCIS Special Agents are trained as responders to sexual assault and other types of criminal activities. While the primary role of NCIS is investigative, NCIS offers education and training to commands via specific briefs. NCIS sexual assault briefs focus on awareness, sexual assault prevention and bystander intervention. NCIS Special Agents are required to complete annual in-service training on sexual assault awareness, prevention, investigative procedures and victim sensitivity. Additionally, NCIS special agents are encouraged to participate in local training opportunities such as victim advocate training, command stand-downs and other sexual assault focused events or training.

Navy MTFs provide education at command orientation. This training is augmented with annual GMT and current Navy prevention training across the Fleet.

Navy's Chaplain Corps supports the program by addressing the role of the Religious Ministry Team in SAPR programs, policies, intervention and prevention; heightening awareness and providing clear guidance on policies and prevention responses; and training chaplains and Religious Program Specialists (RPs) in sexual assault prevention policies and procedures, as well as the unique role of the chaplain in providing absolute confidential pastoral counseling to victims.

2.1.5. Identify your efforts to promote community education in the area of prevention (e.g., communications, social marketing, and media initiatives).

CNIC HQ SAPR staff continues to focus efforts on increasing the skills of the SARCs as the local subject matter experts (SMEs) for shore based and afloat commands and to support commands' prevention initiatives. SARCs attended annual training and multiple CNIC-developed webinars that provided information and resources for outreach and prevention.

Throughout FY 2012 SARCs reinforced community prevention by providing information booths/displays in a variety of venues as well as distributing printed materials (e.g., pamphlets, posters, laminated cards, keychains, etc.) with DoD SAFE Helpline and local SAPR contact information. SARCs worked with Public Affairs Officers (PAOs) and other available media outlets to publicize SAPR Program information. Specifically, many use installation web pages and popular social media sites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) to advertise SAPR 24/7 contact information and promote sexual assault prevention, reporting options, and community outreach. The DOD SAFE Helpline was heavily marketed via printed material and social media sites throughout the year. Best practices for marketing approaches involved:

- CNIC managed website (G2) used to disseminate program information to all SARCs.
- FFSC "Signal" newsletters advertised and promoted prevention education programs for local SARCs.
- Installation websites used to post Plans of the Day (POD) and/or Plans of the Week (POW), providing Sailors with information on sexual assault awareness and prevention strategies to reduce sexual assault incidents.
- Base marquees used to announce available and upcoming installation training and other program resources.
- Command newsletters shared BI and risk reduction practices.
- AFN broadcasted PSAs related to bystander intervention.
- Posters were placed at living quarters (BQs) and housing units, sharing information on BI and local SAPR program initiatives.

Navy Medicine supported local SARCs and SAPR VAs in education and knowledge on the clinical implications and aftermath of a sexual assault; partnered in all Fleet and installation level educational initiatives such as Fleet Commander and Fleet Master Chief command visits, Fleet Workshops, and Personal Readiness (PR) Summits in the various Fleet Concentration Areas; and routinely engaged local command leadership, PAOs and local media venues. PAOs routinely utilizes social media to report summaries of Fleet events. Messages helped strengthen the Fleet Commander's position on expectations of behavior as well as provided awareness to family members and the community on topics such as listed below:

- Ongoing "Right Spirit" campaign to curb alcohol related incidents, including alcohol related sexual assaults.
- Aggressive promotion of healthy liberty activities such as Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) events, sporting events, and tours.
- Navy Pride and Professionalism (NPP) training and other command training team (CTT) delivered products.
- Plan of the Day notes and other command delivered training products.
- AFN (e.g., "That Guy") and Pentagon channel leadership clips.
- Various Flag Officer level messages, PACADMINs, PSAs, Blogs, and emails released regarding the importance of leadership and BI in preventing sexual assault and other destructive personal behaviors.
- Live local radio station interview with Commanders and Fleet Master Chiefs as part of 2012 SAAM efforts to address issues, promote awareness, and encourage participation in related events.

Additionally, the Chaplain Corps implemented the following initiatives in:

- Navy 311 ChaplainCare.navy.mil website.
- Chief of Chaplains Public Service Announcements.
- CNIC and MCICOM chapel programs.
- CREDO Facebook Page.

- FY 2012 Professional Development Training Workshop.

2.1.6. Describe the ways that you are strengthening Service or Guard member knowledge and skills in the area of prevention (i.e., bystander intervention, risk reduction).

In FY 12, Navy connected with civilian SAPR SMEs in an effort to develop an evidence-based BI strategy to reinforce and complement training being provided around the Fleet. The SARCs' ongoing coordination and collaboration with military stakeholders continues to be paramount in focusing on bystander intervention. Several strategies have been employed throughout FY12 (e.g., "Green Dot," "No Zebras, No Excuses," "Sex Signals," DoD Curriculum). SARCs have also engaged installation leadership in addressing sexual assault prevention through ongoing communication and training. However, standardization of BI awareness training continues to be much needed throughout the program. Best practices identified include:

- CNR Southeast (Gulfport, MS) SARC is a member of the installation Resiliency Support Team where a multidisciplinary approach is used to address prevention efforts across multiple programs, including SAPR, and implementation within the installation to increase Service members' knowledge, skills and sense of responsibility.

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- CNR Japan SARCs incorporated sexual assault prevention into the educational programs, community meetings, and counseling/advocacy events where "natural touch points occur" (i.e., anger management, conflict resolution, and healthy relationships).

Navy accomplished the following FY12:

- Fully implemented BI training across all applicable "A" school locations, training 312 instructors across the US, impacting 27,945 students, and delivering 1,746 of the three 90-minute sessions.
- Developed and distributed leadership-oriented SAPR-L via command triads which were qualified by CPPD-managed and OGC supported trainers to ensure consistent product use and messaging.
- Developed SAPR-F for distribution in FY13, an additional product for E-6 and below audiences, expanding storyline used in the SAPR-L training to bring in BI concepts. Sessions are expected to be kicked off by command leadership.
- Updated the annual SAPR GMT material which is largely focused on methods to prevent sexual assault.
- Developed facilitation guides to accompany taped interviews of USN leaders discussing the problem of sexual violence in the Navy for use during SAAM and to supplement other command training geared at heightening awareness of prevention efforts and eliminating behaviors that initiate a continuum of harm to include sexual assaults.
- Provided printed copies of DOD SAPRO developed posters to CPPD training sites.

- Updated materials provided to prospective executive and commanding officers at Command Leadership School to include utilization of SAPR L/F products.

2.1.7. Describe your Service or Component's current efforts or plans to provide SAPR training (policy and resources available) to all Service members at initial entrance into active service.

Navy's accession training includes the following:

Regardless of their training sites' location, staff members and instructors were required to participate in the CNO-mandated two-hour SAPR stand-down in April 2012 and complete annual SAPR and Sexual Harassment GMT. All E7 and above personnel were also required to complete the newly developed SAPR-L training.

At Navy's Recruit Training Command (RTC), new recruits received 1.5 hour training via PowerPoint presentation, open discussion, and video approximately 8 - 12 days after arrival (i.e., on 1 - 3 Day of Training) from Basic Naval Orientation instructors.

For Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) candidates, training is provided at the command level during orientation and refreshed annually and as directed.

At the Officer Training Command (OTC), incoming students receive SAPR training throughout the 9 week program as follows: (a) as part of new student orientation in the Fall; (b) 50 minutes of SAPR GMT conducted in week one of training by Command SAPR POC and the installation SARC; (c) 50 minutes of a Chaplain In Brief held within the first week that students are onboard to provide information on confidential communication; (d) fraternization, hazing and "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" training during the first week of being onboard; (e) refresher training during the 5th and 8th weeks of ODS and OCS training, respectively; and (f) SAPR-L training conducted prior to candidate officer phase for OCS (week 9) and prior to off base weekend liberty for ODS students (week 4). The Class Officer/Course Supervisor also briefs students on how to report inappropriate or illegal behavior up the chain of command and discusses BI during liberty briefs. All students receive brochures and wallet-sized cards during their initial SAPR training which contain explanations of the reporting options as well as the DOD SAFE Helpline telephone number. Posters are prominently displayed in numerous areas (e.g., restroom stall doors) throughout the command.

All instructors are expected to uphold Navy's core values at all times. Rules for instructor behavior are further delineated in the Officer Candidate School (OCS) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and in the Officer Candidate Regulations (OCR) which include training on fraternization, inappropriate touching, reinforced physical training (RPT) as follows:

- Fraternization: Staff members are prohibited from entertaining candidates at their residence, visiting candidate's quarters in other than an official capacity, and

transporting or being transported by candidates or their dependents in a privately owned vehicle except in an emergency.

- Touching: All staff members are responsible for maintaining 12 inches of separation from any part of a candidate's person during any and all occasions. Staff members are expressly prohibited from touching the person or clothing of any candidate either directly or by use of a material object with the exception of the below listed instances:

  - Correcting a candidate's position while standing only after reasonable attempts to correct via verbal instruction have been unsuccessful.
  - Correcting a candidate's movement during the conduct of drill or physical training only after reasonable attempts to correct via verbal instruction has been unsuccessful.
  - Fitting or correcting the arrangement of a candidate's clothing or equipment.
  - Conducting a lawful examination or inspection of their person, clothing, or equipment.
  - Protecting a candidate from suffering bodily injury or harm.
  - In self-defense.
  - When touching a candidate for any of the purposes enumerated above, instructors will not come in physical contact with greater force or duration than is reasonable or necessary.

- Reinforced Physical Training (RPT) is conducted in the following manner:

  - Staff members are allowed to conduct RPT for duration of up to ten minutes in any 60 minute period.
  - A single qualified Class DI or Class Chief Petty Officer may conduct an RPT session only inside Nimitz Hall or in plain view of staff in the vicinity of OTCN buildings.
  - RPT sessions are not allowed to be conducted in the head or behind closed doors at any time.
  - Training is conducted as early as possible for students to be able to recognize and report inappropriate or illegal behaviors.

Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention Education (SHAPE) is a tiered approach, explicitly aligned with the four-year U.S. Naval Academy (USNA) leadership curriculum. SHAPE approaches the subject-matter as both a cultural issue, deconstructing myths and accepted behaviors, and a leadership issue, providing practical tools to intervene proactively. It focuses on broadening midshipmen awareness of sexual harassment and assault, emphasizing and fostering their expected role as an active bystander, stressing the importance of midshipmen accountability and responsibility by entrusting peer educators to execute the curriculum. Hand-picked midshipmen undergo a thorough interview and selection process to become a peer educator. All peer educators receive nine full days of train-the-trainer instruction annually, including several hours of critiqued practice. All peer educators make a voluntary one-year commitment and are

charged with ensuring that 100% of the total force is trained during the academic year. Using small-group, discussion-based format led by trained midshipmen peer educators, SHAPE incorporates guest presentations specific to each class whose topics are debriefed in later peer education sessions. It also incorporates midshipmen feedback and integrates the culture of the USNA, Fleet and Marine Corps.

2.1.8. Other.

N/A

2.2. List all studies of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness supported or performed by your Service or Component.

Navy partners with DOD and DoN SAPRO and the Fleet to support all research, studies and programs aimed at incidence reduction.

The Defense Manpower data Center (DMDC) conducted the Workplace Gender Relations Survey for Service Academies in FY12 for the U.S. naval Academy. Results are expected to be released in FY13.

2.3. 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 educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.

Navy stakeholders (BUMED, CNIC, Regional commands, chaplains, and NCIS) partnered to support victims and alleged perpetrators as appropriate. Through TRICARE, Service members are eligible to receive medical treatment and counseling services at medical and civilian treatment facilities (as needed).

The Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar (NCBM), San Diego, California is designated as Navy Corrections exclusive site for the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) and the Skills, Training, Options, and Plans (STOP) domestic violence treatment program. The General Offender's Violence Treatment Program (GO) is currently being provided at NCBM and will be provided at both Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston (NCBC) and Naval Consolidated Brig Chesapeake (NCBCH) in 2013. The STOP and GO Programs are components of the Violent Offender Treatment Program (VOTP). NCBM provides comprehensive mental health and rehabilitation services to court-martialed offenders sentenced to confinement for five years or less. (Male prisoners sentenced to confinement over five years are assigned to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft Leavenworth KS.) Services include psychological and biopsychosocial assessments, a full range of substance abuse/ addiction treatment, violent offender treatment, and group therapies focused on changing criminal thinking attitudes and behavior. The clinical staff evaluates and treats a full range of psychiatric disorders and arranges hospitalization through the military regional medical center for those infrequent

occasions/circumstances beyond the capabilities of the brig. Many other specialty treatment services are available to prisoners with dual diagnoses (such as substance abuse/dependence, anger management/ violent offense treatment, emotional regulation, etc.)

All Naval Consolidated Brigs are Level II correctional facilities. Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston and Chesapeake also provide substance abuse education and treatment, sex offender education, anger and stress management, and mental health crisis intervention. The staff at consolidated brig sites includes licensed clinical psychologists and social workers, certified drug/ alcohol abuse counselors, mental health specialists, case managers and correctional counselors. A military medical officer and a psychiatrist are assigned part-time.

Directed by a licensed clinical psychologist (Ph.D.), the Miramar Sex Offender Treatment Program staff is clinically credentialed through the Naval Medical Center San Diego and meets the standards for clinical members of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers. The treatment staff includes licensed clinical psychologists, licensed clinical social workers and mental health specialists with training and experience in sex offender treatment. A psychiatrist consults with the program and provides assessment and treatment as needed.

All DOD female offenders are confined and treated at Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar, which is also designated as a Level III women's facility.
History

- 1993 - 2000: Sex offenders were assigned to two Naval Consolidated Brig locations, where they could participate in the Sexual Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) at either location: Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar (the model manager for the program) and Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston. They were assigned to the brig geographically closest to the base where convicted.

- Summer 2000: The SOTP was revised, with a sub-specialty at the NCBM and NCBC locations. Prisoners were assigned to the brig that had the program aligned with their confining offense(s). This took place in conjunction with the realignment of the DOD Women's Correctional Facility to NCBM.

1) Sex offenders convicted of sexual offenses against minors: NCBM for the Sex Offender Treatment Program.

2) Sex offenders convicted of sexual offenses against adults (and other non-sexual violent offenders): NCBC for the Violent Offender Treatment Program (VOTP, the overarching title). (The sex offenders then went into the sub-program, Sexually Violent Offender Treatment Program (SVOTP) and the non-sexual violent offenders went into the general Violent Offender Treatment Program at NCBC.)

- 18 March 2011: NPC (PERS 00D1) published new prisoner transfer/ brig assignment criteria, based on the consolidation of these (sex/violent offender) specialty treatment programs at NCBM.

- 19 April 2011: General violence offenders transferred from NCBC to NCBM. The violent offender program was significantly revised with the move to NCBM, which included all-brig staff training on the issues and the program. That was completed and the prisoners moved from NCBC to NCBM for the general violence treatment (only - not the sexual offenders with adult victims) in April 2011.

- 29 August 2011: Sex offenders with adult victims (formerly eligible for the NCBC Sexually Violent Offender Treatment Program) transferred to NCBM. They now participate in the Sexual Offender Treatment Program (SOTP). The VOTP is (now) only for non-sexually violent offenders.

- Once the BRAC-directed construction of the new 200-bed NCBM brig expansion was completed and the DOD Women's Correctional Facility was moved to the new location (providing increased safety and security measures in anticipation of the transfer of adult-victim sex offenders from NCBC), the adult-victim sex offenders transferred. Those sexual offenders participate in the longstanding NCBM SOTP, which is standard practice in the field to include both types of offenders in the same program (with different components to address each individual's specific offense behaviors). The Sex Offender Education Program (not treatment, but an educational program to motivate and prepare offenders with sentences too short for brig SOTP to seek treatment in the community) is available at NCBM, NCBC and NCBCH.

- 2013: NCBM remains designated as Navy Corrections' exclusive site for the Skills, Training, Options, and Plans (STOP) domestic violence treatment program. The General Offender's Violence Treatment Program (GO) is provided at NCBM. Both NCBC and NCBCH will begin the GO program in 2013.

Sex Offender Education Course
All brig prisoners convicted of a sexual offense, including possession of child pornography, are mandated to attend a Sex Offender Education Course that is ten weeks long. The goals of the classes are to provide education on the dynamics of sexual deviance and sexual perpetration, provide information regarding offense-specific treatment available during confinement, and motivate the prisoner to participate in such treatment. The prisoner is not required to make personal disclosures during the class. At the conclusion of the class or any time after, a prisoner may request entry into the Sex Offender Treatment Program. It is strongly recommended that any prisoner convicted of a sexual offense attend offense-specific treatment in confinement and upon release.

The Sex Offender Treatment Program is a 24-month comprehensive, specialized cognitive-behavioral treatment program that includes physiological assessment, intensive structured group therapy, educational seminars, training in cognitive-behavioral management techniques, and relapse prevention. The psycho-education modules include cognitive restructuring, victim impact training, cognitive and behavioral arousal reduction techniques, relationship skills, sexuality and relapse prevention. Psychiatric consultation/assessment is available. Clinical materials are available for bibliotherapy to learn more about their problem areas, with a section of sex offense literature.

Entry Criteria
Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar is designated as the site for offense-specific treatment for sexual offenders who have sufficient time to complete treatment.

Upon entry into the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP), the individual must have at least 24 months remaining in confinement (after good conduct time and earned time have been factored in), admit some responsibility for the confining offenses and be willing to discuss his/ her sexually deviant behavior in detail. If these initial criteria are met, the individual participates in a screening and evaluation process that includes psychological testing and a clinical interview. During screening, the individual is apprised of the program components and informed of the expectations and behavioral guidelines of the program. Prior to acceptance in the program, the individual must provide voluntary and informed consent to participate and agree to follow program guidelines specified in a Program Agreement.

Sentence Length*	Requirements to complete SOTP
45 months or more	Sufficient time for SOTP
30-45 months	Current and projected abatement (earned time and/or good conduct time) must be held in abeyance until successful completion of SOTP. Accomplished by pre-trial agreement or prisoner volunteers on arrival.
29 months or less	Ineligible.

*Generally, sentence length takes into consideration the combined pre-trial confinement time, transfer time, good time abatement credit, earned time abatement credit, general orientation, up to three months wait for sex offender program entry, completion of the Sexual Offender Education Program, assessments, and the Treatment Program. However, excessive pre-trial time and/or transfer time could make one ineligible. For example, a prisoner with a 36 month sentence who spent seven months in pre-trial confinement would generally not have enough time to complete the program and would be ineligible.

Prisoners who do not have enough confinement time remaining to complete the entire 24 month SOTP are provided guidance to arrange a community-based treatment plan

before release. These prisoners voluntarily may address other problem areas while in brig confinement, through substance abuse, anger management, and other related programs. Addressing these problems help them to be ready, immediately upon release, to enter sexual offender treatment in the community.

SOTP Progress and Program Completion
The prisoner's progress in the program is assessed through quarterly case conferences with the treatment team and the prisoner. During the case conference, progress and participation in all program activities are reviewed and individualized goals identified. Upon satisfactory completion of the treatment program, the prisoner participates in a "maintenance" group to review and modify relapse prevention strategies and solidify aftercare plans. Participation may continue until either paroled or released due to sentence completion.

Prisoners are eligible for parole at one third of the sentence and may be released under strict parole supervision restrictions in the community if there is sufficient time remaining on the sentence after completion of the SOTP. Sex offender community follow-up treatment and other specific restrictions are conditions of parole or Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR). A substantial period of supervised release in the community is crucial to successful long-term success in preventing recidivism.

The offender typically participates in post-release planning and contact between his/ her therapist and the family/ community resources. Satisfactory completion of the treatment program does not constitute a "cure" of the sexual deviance. Following completion of the structured treatment program, the individual should participate in a structured aftercare program continuously to ensure appropriate behavioral management and reduce the risk of recidivism. This is typically a condition of parole or mandatory supervised release.

2.4. Describe any progress made in FY12 on prevention-related efforts identified by your last year's report.

Representatives from all of the major stakeholder organizations continued to serve on the Navy SAPR Cross Functional Team (CFT) and its various working groups that review prevention policy and relevant legislation. CNIC completed a comprehensive review of evidence-based civilian BI programs and is tailoring a train-the-trainer program on BI for Navy SARCs. CNIC also collaborated with civilian experts in engaging men in the prevention of sexual assault and coordinated a 90-minute session on this topic for SARCs at the 17th International Conference on Violence, Abuse, and Trauma in September 2012. At this conference, SARCs also attended multiple prevention-focused conference sessions to increase their subject matter expertise. USFF continued to focus on prevention by increasing the value and importance of BI in prevention, reducing substance abuse as a contributor, and increasing Sailor resilience. The key difference in FY12 was providing more focus in each of these areas to Sailors in addition to command level leaders and program managers. Finally, Fleet SAPR

Program Managers continued to ensure 100% compliance with SAPR General Military Requirements Training (GMT) to help reinforce other training initiatives.

Navy significantly increased SAPR training and outreach efforts during FY12 by orders of magnitude as compared to previous FYs. Throughout the year, Personal Readiness Summits reached out to more than 24 Navy installations and 14,741 Sailors (all ranks), compared to 4,900 Sailors in FY11. With SAPR as the predominate theme during the Summits, briefs emphasized bystander intervention and were provided to leaders, program managers and deck plate supervisors as part of the overall agenda. Awareness efforts reached 99% of all COMPACFLT leaders (e.g., E7 and above personnel). COMPACFLT funded $100,000 in Personal Readiness and Behavior training in FY12 (compared to approximately $8k in FY11 and supplemented with an additional $224k from the CNO specifically in support of SAPR-related training events and materials).

2.5. Describe any plans for FY13 related to the prevention of sexual assault.

Navy is launching several major prevention-focused initiatives in FY13. In accordance with the SAPR Roadmap, prevention efforts will be focused around the theme of "Courage". This includes three levels of courage: (a) the courage of victims to make a report, either restricted or unrestricted; (b) the courage of bystanders to intervene to prevent a potential sexual assault; and (c) the courage of leaders to own the effort to eliminate sexual assault from our ranks and to institute a professional, respectful and trustworthy command culture at all times.

Navy-wide, from accession programs to USNA to all Navy commands, every E-6 and below will receive and complete SAPR-F prior to 31 Mar 2013. SAPR-F focuses on bystander intervention, misplaced loyalties, impact of sexual assault on victims, alleged offenders and commands. Upon completion of the dedicated training, Navy will conduct a Quick Poll that has targeted SAPR training questions to assess efficacy of both SAPR-L and SAPR-F training.

USFF goals will again focus on quality Fleet workshops in FY13. The agenda will continue to focus on prevention with a fresh message on expectations of personal behavior, Navy Core values, and our Navy ethos while aligned with Navy's overall theme of courage. This year we will also work more diligently on developing metrics for measures of effectiveness to ensure our training and communications are having a long term desired effect in changing our culture.

As SARCs continue to receive frequent requests from commands to provide BI training, CNIC HQ SAPR will engage with civilian Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to develop an evidence-based bystander intervention training curriculum, with train-the-trainer component for SARCs and other SAPR positions providing training to the field. It will also have a social marketing component (posters, other visuals) to boost the positive effects of the training. This curriculum will reinforce and complement BI training being provided at Training Support Commands (TSCs) and "A" schools.

In FY13, Navy will increase collaboration between the SAPR program and Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) chapters by coordinating at the headquarters level, providing cross-program training, and providing information to SARCs on how to effectively foster cross-program understanding and collaboration at the installation level. For Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), CNIC HQ SAPR staff is developing a toolkit to assist SARCs with planning activities at the installation level. This toolkit will include prevention-focused materials to ensure that prevention is a central focus.

As part of CNIC HQ's FY13 SAPR webinar series, several prevention-focused webinars will provide SARCs information on both foundational concepts and advanced topics in sexual assault prevention, such as bystander intervention, engaging men in violence prevention, and incorporating healthy sexuality, healthy masculinity, and other positive messages into prevention efforts. There will also be continued delivery of training for mid-grade officers (Division or Department Heads) and Leading Chief Petty Officers (E-7/8) focused on effects of sexual assault at an individual and unit level and discussions about how BI prevents negative outcomes altogether. Additional products developed for FY13's Sexual Assault Awareness Month include a video portraying a peer-assault and the impact it has on multiple Sailors' careers.

Training delivery at Pre-Command and Command Master Chief/Chief of the Boat courses will continue to evolve based on input from the DOD SAPRO evaluation and the development of standardized competencies and learning objectives. Parts of the USN SAPR-L and/or SAPR-F products will be repurposed to support this initiative. Additionally, two leadership training products for Division Officers and Department Heads will be under review/revision in FY13. Leadership responsibilities such as command climate and the prevention of sexual assault will be inserted to support new requirements. Over the next two years, training products for Petty Officers (e.g., Third Class, Second Class and First Class) will be evaluated for inclusion of command climate information and BI tactics. Training for "A" schools, master instructors, and train-the-trainers will also be revised to support a more "Navy-ized" delivery of Bystander Intervention which is currently based on the Mentors in Violence curricula.

Prevention efforts previously in place at Navy's RTC will continue to be enforced to prevent sexual assault. Measures include the following:

- NAVCRUITRACOM Instruction 1600.3S, Standards of Conduct, defines policy for proper military behavior and standards of conduct by RTC staff members when interacting with or instructing trainees to include:

    - The Isolation policy which prohibits Recruit Division Commanders (RDCs) from being alone with individual recruits, unless they are conducting counseling within the RDC office (a wall-to-wall glass enclosed area) within eyesight of other recruits;

- Inappropriate conduct in the areas of Sexual Contact, Sexual Harassment, Fraternization, Hazing, Maltreatment, Assault, Address of Trainees, Isolation, Drugs, Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco Products, Missing Meals, Cheating, Larceny, Wrongful Appropriation, Extortion, and Financial Transactions; and

- Written acknowledgement (Page 13) for RDCs of pertinent RTC instructions and policies.

- NAVCRUITRACOM Instruction 1000.2D, Basic Guidance for Administrative Actions for the Disposition of Offenses, which defines policies and procedures for administrative actions for recruits to include:

  - Responsibilities at the various levels of the chain of command in the adjudication of recruit offenses;

  - Offenses that require chain of command notification up to the Commanding Officer; and

  - A matrix that delineates what actions can be adjudicated at various levels.

- Military Training Director Guidance for Ship's Officers and LCPOs to conduct tours of every division on a daily basis.

- Leadership oversight

  - Officer Manning. One Ship's Officer, one Ship's LCPO, one Chaplain assigned to each ship which is assigned between 5 - 12 divisions of 88 recruits each.

  - Fleet Quality Assurance (FQA) - One FQA is assigned per ship to conduct continuous oversight of RDC practices with the ability to assign RDC Profession Discrepancies (PD) and RDC Infractions (RDCI), accumulation of which may lead to an RDC Review Board.

  - Ship's training team provides standardized and tailored training to RDCs in accordance with Commanding Officer's guidance.

  - Anonymous Surveys completed by Recruits at the 2/4/6-week points are individually reviewed for RDC issues by TTD and reports submitted to MTD.

  - Indoctrination and RDC "C" School Leadership Briefs given separately by CO, CMC, MTD, MTD LCPO.

  - RDC "C" School Leadership Scenarios place RDCs in direct scenarios to test and practice various responses to recruit and fellow RDC behavior.

- RDC "C" School/Refresher Curriculum. Leadership sessions tailored directly to current instructions and policies. Refresher training is a mandatory 2 day course for all returning RDCs upon completion of a hold job. They will review changes in the Red Book (policies/instructions) and meet with MTD leadership (Department Head, Master Chief, and LCPO).

Navy will continue to audit and train on SAPR response and provide proper oversight and direction of the program to all Echelon IV and V commands, maintaining a regular, daily SAPR awareness drumbeat at leadership and deck plate levels. SAPR will be included in the curricula of all Navy Reserve leadership courses, to include Navy Reserve Unit Management School, Navy Recruiting Advanced Management (NRAMS) course, Senior Navy Reserve Officer Orientation Course, and Command Leadership School. Personal Readiness Summits continue with emphasis on Fleet concentrated sites and incorporating the FY13 SAPR theme of "Courage" and focus on bystander intervention. FY13 Summits are additionally expanding to include joint partnership and planning collaboration with OPNAV N135, USFF, DON SAPRO and CNIC to ensure consistency in message and for Total Force outreach. All COMPACFLT commands will additionally complete a mandatory All Hands two-hour "Stamp Out Sexual Assault" standdown designed to solicit non-attribution input on Sailors' expectations and issues regarding sexual assault, Navy policy, personal behavior, and best practices. Commanding Officers/Officers In Charge will also have the opportunity to share their leadership perceptions and expectations.

3. Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize and encourage the use of both reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) by Service or Component members (e.g., local command initiatives that demonstrate the commander's role in creating a climate of confidence, explanation of available reporting options on installation websites, etc.).

The CNIC HQ SAPR webpage provides SAPR Program information to victims, bystanders/allies, and commands. The page provides 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. Command level (e.g., Fleet Commanders, Fleet Master Chiefs) focus on key messages to Sailors that 'should this type of behavior happen to you, report it' to increase awareness and confidence of victims. Additionally, there have been heavy marketing via brochures, posters, websites, and PSAs that describe the SAPR program including restricted and unrestricted reporting and information on the DOD SAFE Helpline. Installation websites provide victims with information regarding crisis response services and an explanation of reporting options, tools to prevent a sexual

assault, and information on available services to victims. Best practices identified by include:

- Southwest Region (San Diego, CA) Commanders issued a SAPR Mission Statement to be displayed throughout their commands, which has been met with positive feedback from enlisted members.

- At installations throughout CNIC, SARCs provide sexual assault prevention tips, statistics, and sexual assault facts via Installation Facebook and Twitter sites.

- All SAPR-related briefs incorporate information on reporting options.

Throughout FY12 the Navy Audit Service reviewed the accuracy of the publicized 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers at every naval installation. Due to these review efforts and the follow-up efforts of CNIC HQ SAPR, 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers have been verified and updated on all Navy FFSC websites, the CNIC HQ SAPR website, and local print publications. During the last quarter of FY12, commands reported a 98% compliance rate for the 24/7 SAPR response audit. This Navy-wide consistency underlines Navy's commitment to program permanence and importance. In addition, the use of the DoD SAFE Helpline – Navy's primary crisis intervention tool - has resulted in greater victim confidence in the SAPR Program by increasing consistency of response through trained advocates who are able to connect the victim to SARCs or SAPR VAs at the appropriate installation, no matter where they are in the world.

Remotely located and sparsely manned Navy Operational Support Centers (NOSCs) experienced challenges during the year with respect to performing satisfactorily on Navy Audit Service SAPR inspections. The root cause of their challenges stem from: the small size of the staff (in many cases fewer than 10 personnel) and remote locations not conducive to good cellular phone reception. Due to their remote location, many of the smaller NOSCs lack access to the SAPR infrastructure- specifically, the absence of a nearby Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC). As a measure to increase the responsiveness to sexual assaults by remotely located commands, each Echelon III command designated an O-4 to act as the lead SAPR action officer (AO). In addition to becoming the subject matter expert in this field, the AO provided oversight to the headquarters' implementation of an extensive weekly audit. This test measured the ability to maintain Restricted report criteria and to establish communications between the victim and victim advocate within one hour. In addition, RC Commands (Echelon IV) conducted audits of their subordinate commands on a bi-weekly basis to ensure proficiency. Concurrently, oversight audits of the SAPR program were provided by Reserve Force Inspector General of Echelon IV (Reserve Component Command) and Echelon V (Navy Operational Support Center) commands.

With the increasing use of person-to-person instant messaging, it was essential to develop the ability to facilitate, capture and utilize information generated by these means of communications. NCIS initiated the NCIS Text & Web Tip Line., an

anonymous tip collection system proven invaluable in collecting actionable intelligence in support of our criminal investigative mission. The NCIS Text & Web Tip Line gives Service members a discreet, secure, and anonymous reporting option to express concerns without inhibitions of political correctness, retaliation from peers, or pressure from within the chain of command. This encrypted system has equipped NCIS with the ability to provide direct feedback and real-time connectivity with the tipster. The system facilitates the ability to communicate with service members via, text, Smartphone, or web applications.

At training commands, rormal, informal and anonymous lines of communication are available for students to provide feedback and report inappropriate or illegal behaviors. Suggestion boxes are located on the quarterdeck and berthing areas of each training site to facilitate anonymous reporting. Specifically, there are two dedicated DoD SAFE Helpline telephones at the Officer Training Command, allowing students 24/7 access to restricted reporting. Student TRANET computer access allows online restricted reporting via the www.SafeHelpline.org website. In many cases, leadership personally address issues and concerns identified in anonymous surveys to rectify problems and improve student services. Feedback regarding SAPR Program led to improvements in the following areas: 1) unhindered and confidential access to medical personnel and chaplain; 2) access to SAPR hotline phones and computer access to the SafeHelpline.org website, and 3) increased availability of information regarding sexual assault reporting options.

3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service or Component developed and implemented during FY12 within the context of:

3.2.1. Joint environments.

The absence of policy guidance continues to be a major challenge to establishing protocols that consistently meet the needs for victim response at Joint Commands, Joint Bases and in Joint Regions. CNIC HQ SAPR is developing interim guidance to provide Navy SARCs with a framework in which to handle these situations until a DoD-wide policy is developed. For example, CNIC HQ SAPR is currently finalizing an MOU with USMC HQ SAPR to outline responsibilities related to providing advocacy and support for victims of sexual assault, and to establish relationships and reporting requirements when either a Navy or Marine Corps Command is located on the other Service's Installation. Standardized training is being established to ensure physicians, nurses, licensed independent and corpsman will receive consistent training, in addition we are working with manpower to identify billets that will need training in SAFE, identified individuals will be allotted for training prior to deploying.

With the "Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response" of 7 May 2012, PACOM established a SAPR counterpart to the Service Components as a means to gain awareness, provide some oversight, and also look for seams in SAPR, particularly in the Joint Environment. While each Service Component

was able to demonstrate to PACOM active and evolving SAPR programs, PACOM and Service Components did identify potential seams that will require further investigation. In Joint base cases, the lead Service's programs were available while other Services simultaneously continued to operate their own programs. In these cases, some redundancies and confusion may exist. In areas where there are smaller elements attached to other Services, SAPR resources may not be clearly understood and would require a formal MOA to identified joint SAPR support. Additionally, SAPR resources are not currently called out in contingency Joint Manning Documents (JMD) requirements (e.g., forced and projected reductions).

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest.

Some SARCs report that Service members are waiting to report sexual assaults upon returning to homeport after deployment or Individual Augmentee (IA) status because they were either unfamiliar with the SAPR Program and reporting options or they had difficulty locating SAPR resources (e.g., SARC, SAPR VA). This delay in victim reporting results in delayed receipt of support services and sometimes until the Service member returns to homeport/stateside. Once a SARC becomes involved, the case management process is challenging due to delays in gathering information and contacting initial responders for information on cases. Reporting victims indicate that they lose contact with initial responders in the Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) and that they stop receiving information or updates on their cases once they return to homeport. An ideal solution requires all Services to develop solid relationships with combat partners prior to deployment to ensure open communication, coordination and handling of cases in accordance with policy while forward deployed. Sailors are also provided pre-deployment SAPR training and advised to identify SAPR resources (i.e., SARC, SAPR VA, Medical, Chaplain) upon arrival in theater.

3.2.3. Tracking victim services.

SARCs collaborative efforts with local military and civilian stakeholders have resulted in streamlined protocols in managing cases and increased compliances with Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) participation. One identified barrier to accurately tracking victim services is that often initial responders do not fully understand their roles in sexual assault response or fail to regularly attend/participate in SACMG meetings. In addition to working with installation and community responders to increase policy compliance and ensure victim privacy for restricted reporting and SAFE kit documentation, chain of custody, and storage, SARCs routinely collaborate with local military and civilian stakeholders regarding meetings and responder-specific trainings to ensure proper protocols are in place and all roles are clearly understood and being performed.

Effective 1 October 2013, case management for Navy and other Services will transition to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) to improve tracking and reporting capabilities. A dashboard is being designed that will have key statistics. It will be sent via Regional Commands quarterly for completion. Another method of tracking

services is through participation in the OPNAV N1 Cross Functional Team (CFT) which provides a platform to discuss system barriers that may impact victim services. Recommendations to identified barriers are discussed and solutions implemented.

CHC four core capabilities (i.e., provide, facilitate, care, advise) ensure that all Service members who are victims of sexual assault receive comprehensive chaplain support. The Navy Chaplaincy Ministry Support Tool (NCMST) (within DOD personnel privacy act policy and CHC confidentiality guidelines) is used for tracking victim services provided by Chaplains.

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

In FY 12, SARCs report ongoing issues with inadvertent disclosure to individuals who did not have privileged communication, resulting in loss of restricted reporting option. For example, a local command contacted the local SARC to assist with arranging transportation for a victim who had elected the restricted reporting option for a forensic exam. The SAPR VA, Chief Petty Officer (E-7) who was not a healthcare provider, acted in her role as a supervisor and notified the chain of command of the need for a forensic exam. Although the SAPR VA had only spoken to the SARC and medical personnel, she also contacted the ship's CO regarding the forensic exam. Subsequently, the case became unrestricted. It is unknown whether the victim eventually chose the unrestricted option or whether the case became unrestricted due to the breach of confidentiality. During training evolutions, CNIC HQ SAPR staff re-emphasizes SARCs' need to continue educational and training efforts installation-wide and particularly with SAPR VAs to ensure clear understanding of reporting options and criteria for need-to-know disclosures.

3.2.5. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

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

In FY12, the NCIS Crime Reduction Program (CRP) continued to publicly address criminal activity that impacts our military community. Partnering with DON components (OJAG, Public Affairs, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), SAPR, Chaplain Corps), the CRP uses meetings, rallies, speeches and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and service member confidence, promote bystander intervention, and ultimately reduce the occurrence of sexual assaults. NCIS continues to evaluate and revise in-service training for NCIS personnel, focusing on victim dynamics. In-service training includes Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) training to ensure NCIS personnel delivers respectful, compassionate service to victims/witnesses. NCIS staff continues to participate in SAPR working groups/subgroups and the Navy SAPR

Cross Functional Team (CFT). Working groups are involved in development and implementation of sexual assault prevention strategies focused on Service member confidence and victim participation.

OJAG has continued to be instrumental in assisting and developing programs to further the military justice mission and enhance the advocacy skills of litigators involved in sexual assault cases. Specifically, Navy JAG

- Continues to effectively train both prosecutors and defense counsel in military justice and trial advocacy with a special emphasis on the litigation of sexual assault cases. Enhancing the ability of JAGs to effectively litigate sexual assault cases in turn improves Service member confidence and victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes. A specific focus of training this year was on the new Article 120 sexual assault statutes that became effective in June.
- Issued and implemented a new instruction creating a Litigation Training Coordination Council to provide centralized oversight of military justice courses. Course requirements are established by a board of advisors from the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who have extensive experience in litigation and training.
- Critically evaluated how we provide training to judge advocates, the quality of that training and, in response, determined to change not only our training program, but how we were organized to better provide legal services to the Fleet
- Hosted the second Conference on Providing Legal Assistance to victims of crime. This second course was held in San Diego, CA this past and was attended by over 59 judge advocates, legalmen, and civilian attorneys.
- Revised and updated the sexual assault reporting mechanisms so that leadership will be better informed regarding the incidents of sexual assault within their areas of responsibility.
- Navy JAG was instrumental in providing legal advice on sexual assault policy matters pertaining to the complete revision of the Department of the Navy Instruction 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures and OPNAVINST 1752.1C, the Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policy.
- Created a multi-disciplinary training module to train commanders on all aspects of the military justice system. This training was given to all newly reporting Region Commanders, who comprise the majority of the General Court-Martial Convening Authorities and are responsible for referring the majority of sexual assault cases to trial.
- OJAG Code 20 provided training to NCIS agents at the Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Course. The topics addressed included the consent defense, alcohol facilitated sexual assaults, multiple accuseds, intimate partner sexual assaults, tips for testifying and role of the prosecutor. The course was presented twice this period.

Navy JAG spearheaded a USN/USMC case review project which critically analyzed over 20 records of trial (both convictions and acquittals) from sexual assault cases to determine future focus areas in advocacy, training, etc. The results of that project will be used to drive and focus training during the next few years.

3.3.1. Describe how you are addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.

Navy continues to underscore the importance of fostering a safe command climate and environment that provides immediate, compassionate and effective response to all victims of sexual assault with the belief that victims who feel fully confident in command and leadership support are more likely to follow through with investigations and participate in the military justice process. Navy also recognizes a victim's lack of confidence and trust in the military justice process as a significant contributor to the number of victim declinations. Victim's resilience and ability to endure the lengthy investigation and adjudication process continues to complicate cases.

SARCs fostered strong relationships with stakeholders (e.g., NCIS, JAG, etc.) that have increased the confidence in how victims are treated throughout the investigative and judicial processes. SARCs continuously provided victims with information on the SAPR reporting options, process, and resources. This support allows victims to make informed decisions while they continue to receive support from the SARC and/or SAPR VA and other services. During the first quarter of FY12, the NCIS Crime Reduction Campaign identified "Sexual Assault" as the highlighted campaign. NCIS continued a vibrant briefing strategy and crime reduction campaign to expose greater numbers of Service members and DON civilians to the presence and capabilities of NCIS, anticipating that victim apprehension to reporting incidents of sexual assault will diminish as result of the 389 sexual assault awareness briefings to more than 48,000 USN and USMC Service members and civilian attendees. NCIS also continues advanced investigator training in order to raise the confidence of victims who participate in the military justice process. During FY12, 95 NCIS employees, special agents, investigators and support personnel, received advanced sexual assault investigation training that included victim interviewing and interaction techniques.

Trial counsel, including senior trial counsel and TCAP personnel engage victims to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of cases of sexual assault and fully inform victims of all of their rights and the realities of testifying. In cases where the evidence is strong, victims are strongly encouraged to participate voluntarily in the investigation and prosecution of the case. Early engagement of the trial counsel is essential to ensure victims fully understand their rights and the importance of their cooperation to ensure justice is done.

Additionally, chaplains have the unique role of absolute confidentiality when counseling service members. Inherent in that counseling is the role chaplains play in advising victims of their courses of action (e.g., reporting options, medical and mental health referrals, command victim's advocate referral and information, etc.).

3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma and overcome barriers associated with reporting sexual assault (e.g., thinking the report will not be kept confidential, being afraid of retaliation or reprisal, thinking nothing will be done about the report, and any other barrier to reporting identified through research).

Navy's overall efforts in deliberate and engaged leadership, education and awareness and improved support to our victims are manifested in tangible actions such as SAAM efforts, 95% SAPR-L completion rates, and implementation of NDAA 12 and OSD initiatives, to underscore a few. These are tangible examples of Navy's commitment to reducing barriers to reporting and to increasing organizational support and openness for victim reporting. Navy's efforts to establish internal controls to identify and prevent inappropriate behavior consist of instructions that clearly define rules for appropriate behavior, inappropriate or illegal, and formal and informal lines of communication available to report wrongdoings are also ongoing.

SARCs report that CO Toolkit briefs are having a positive impact on command climate. First, COs demonstrate a more thorough understanding of their roles and responsibilities regarding the SAPR Program. Secondly, persistent command education and awareness training at all levels helps reduce the stigma associated with reporting. Particularly, the significant number of SAAM events increased awareness across Navy and served to reduce the stigma associated with reporting. Best practices identified by the field include the following:

- Facilitation of victim panel during SAPR prevention education programs;
- Reiteration by command leadership regarding support of SAPR Program to include SARCs' involvement during All Hands events;
- Facilitation of training related to victim sensitivity, myths and facts of sexual assault, and victim blaming biases;
- Implementation of Bystander Intervention training to provide Sailors with tools to intervene – common understandings about assault and Sailor's responsibilities to each other is a step towards reducing stigma; and
- Reinforcement of the workforce's understanding of the SAPR Program, processes, rights, and expectations, emphasizing the restricted reporting option to protect privacy.

COMPACFLT's goal to sustain a daily drumbeat of sexual assault awareness, including sensitivity to victim needs and issues, is directly aligned with the overall goal of increasing victim confidence in how their chain of command and peers will respond in the event of a sexual assault disclosure. COMPACFLT leaders of all ranks are

consistently urged to include sexual assault discussions in their meetings, mess, and leadership and mess forums.

Each of the Fleet training events addresses reporting from both the accountability perspective and more importantly, providing support for the victim. Training efforts also focus on making sure that all levels of leadership clearly understand reporting requirements, the trust placed in them when there is a sexual assault and the responsibility they have to identify and mitigate barriers within their command that may prevent a Service member from reporting.

3.5. Describe any progress made in FY12 on reporting-related efforts identified in last year's report.

Navy continues to work with PAOs and SAPR personnel in the field to ensure sexual assault reporting avenues are widely advertised on websites and at installations. Additionally, CNIC maintains its monthly SAPR response validation process to ensure that all advertised 24/7 response numbers are accurate and SAPR response protocols are being followed. Widely publicizing accurate response numbers helps ensure that victims are able to quickly access SAPR services.

As previously discussed policy revisions and enhanced focus on education at the command level are demonstrating to the force that commands own the problem and are focused and determined to take action to eliminate the crime from our ranks.

3.6. Describe any plans for FY13 to increase the climate of confidence associated with reporting.

Navy will continue to build on existing collaboration with stakeholders, as well as other Service branches, to increase climate of confidence with reporting sexual assaults. SARCs have identified continued marketing of SAPR program and facilitating ongoing education to raise service members' awareness about both reporting options. Additionally, SARCs will continue to coordinate and support leadership training to ensure increased understanding of confidentiality policy and victims' rights under the SAPR Program.

First Flag Officers in the chain of command are accountable to their superiors to take Commanding Officer reports and look for trends, root causes that may be contributing to sexual assaults. USFF's goal is to continue Fleet SAPR Workshops in FY13 in the same FCAs with agendas focused on prevention while working to develop a better understanding Sailor Resiliency, Courage related Sailor behavior and reduction of irresponsible use of alcohol for a more holistic approach to shaping expectations of behavior.

The Chaplain Corps will leverage Command Chaplain's trust factor, continue to provide CREDO SAPR support, and update SECNAVINST 1730.10 "Chaplain Advisement and

Liaison" to better support commanders in meeting SAPR, Suicide Prevention, and risk-reduction programs.

Efforts will continue to use SMEs to strengthen Sailor character by utilizing BI techniques and work to improve command climate. USFF SAPR PMs will continue to ensure 100% compliance with SAPR GMT requirements and SAPR program implementation at the command level. COMPACFLT will continue ongoing drumbeat of sexual assault awareness at the deck plate level with training and discussion topics that a review of command crisis response plans, victim advocacy training and certification, and sensitivity to victim needs and issues. Heightened sexual assault awareness will also continue to build confidence and reduce the stigma in reporting sexual assault. Key areas for increased education:

- Increased training and education for CDOs and OODs to ensure understanding of confidentiality policy and victims' rights under the SAPR program and

- Increased marketing and education for all personnel on DOD SAFE Helpline.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY12 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault.

FY12 hallmarked by resounding changes in the legal domain, record retention, treatment of victims to include the following:

- Initial Disposition Authority (IDA). Commanders must be O-6 and above to exercise disposition authority. Commanders who are not SA-IDAs by rank and office may not make an initial disposition determination in cases involving the specified sexual offenses, but instead must forward the matter to the appropriate SA-IDA, with a recommendation. When a case is forwarded to an SA-IDA, the SA-IDA must make an initial disposition decision or the SA-IDA may also return the matter to the subordinate commander for action deemed appropriate by the subordinate commander. This withholding policy applies to the offenses of: rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses, but does not apply to sexual contact offenses. The withholding policy also applies to collateral misconduct, which includes all other offenses arising from or relating to the same incident(s), whether committed by the alleged perpetrator or the alleged victim.

- Record proceedings. In the case of general and special court-martial involving a sexual assault or other offense covered by the UCMJ Article 120, provide a copy of all prepared records of the proceedings of the court-martial

to the victim if he/she testified during the proceedings. The records shall be provided without charge and as soon as the records are authenticated.

- Amendment of UCMJ Article 120 Section 541. UCMJ Article 120 offenses relating to rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct were re-defined.

- Victim legal assistance. Prescribe regulations on the provisions of legal assistance to victims of sexual assault.

- Expedited transfer policy. Prescribed procedures for permanent change of station or unit transfer for members on active duty who are the victim of a sexual assault or related offense.

- Preservation of records. Current policies are being revised to include guidance and procedures to ensure preservation of records and evidence for periods of time that ensure that Service members and military veterans who were the victims of sexual assault during military service are able to substantiate claims for veterans benefits, to support criminal or civil prosecutions by military or civil authorities, etc.

FY12 NDAA requires that at least one full-time military or civilian employee Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and at least one full-time military or civilian employee (FTE) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) be assigned to each brigade or equivalent unit level of the Armed Forces. SARCs and SAPR VAs are also required to complete the professional and uniform training and certification program established by DoD prior to providing assistance victims. To this end, a total of 132 DoD civilian SARC and SAPR VA positions for are being slated across the Navy Enterprise effective FY13. SARCs and SAPR VAs will also complete newly revised DoD-approved training and certification/credentialing requirements. Of the 66 FTE SARCs, nine will be established as Regional SARC (RSARC) positions to streamline communication and ensure better coordination and consistency of services between CNIC, regional leadership, and the SARCs in the field. The RSARC will be responsible for coordinating and overseeing regional implementation and execution of the SAPR Program. Commands will continue to be required to have an appropriate number of SAPR Unit Victim Advocates per OPNAVINST 1752.1B.

SAPR program leaders and CPPD developed and distributed leadership-oriented product (SAPR-L) for delivery by command triads across USN; triads were trained by CPPD-trained facilitators to ensure consistent product use and messaging. OGC also served as part of the master mobile training team.

Command Leadership School training was augmented with additional information about command leadership's roles and responsibilities with respect to supporting victims and protecting rights of those accused.

The accession environment is restricted in nature of providing unlimited confidential access in a training environment. In order to foster an environment of restricted and unrestricted reporting, Recruit Training Command (RTC Great Lakes) implemented a handout reference sheet that is placed in each recruit's training guide that includes SAPR VA hotline information, personnel to report confidential reports, and the distinction between restricted and unrestricted reporting options.

At Officer Training Command (OTC), the following initiatives and policies have been implemented to foster an environment of restricted and unrestricted reporting:

- Students may access SAPR services and make a restricted report via the SAPR helpline at www.SafeHelpline.org. All students with the exception of OCS are given access to TRANET within the first week of reporting. OCS students are given access in Week Two of training.

- ODS, DCO, LDO/CWO students are authorized to maintain possession of their cellular telephones during training and are able to make a restricted report utilizing the SAFE Helpline or local hotline telephone numbers. OCS candidate's do not have access to their cell phones until Week Nine of training. However, the do have access to pay phones and the local dedicated SAPR telephone lines.

- Students may access services or make a report via both chaplain or Medical without staff inquiry or the requirement to disclosure the reason.

- Students may make a Restricted Report utilizing local SAPR telephone lines that are installed. Two telephones that dial directly to the DoD Safe Helpline have been installed to allow students 24/7 access to crisis intervention. One has been placed in King Hall prayer/mediation room and one in OCS berthing area.

- Students may access services or make a Restricted Report by using the CDO cell telephone to contact the On-Call Healthcare provider. Students are allowed to dialog with after-hours medical providers in confidence without command interference.

- Students can make a Restricted Report to the community hospital staff. The community hospital emergency room staff and civilian helpline advocates receive yearly training from the installation SARC on Service member reporting options to ensure sexual assault reporting remains restricted if reported outside of the Navy realm.

- Students can make a restricted report or obtain services from local SAPR VAs who have been provided additional guidelines for responding to OTC victim's Restricted Report to ensure confidentiality.

- Command instructions have been reviewed by the installation SARC to ensure students have access to the appropriate services in the event of a sexual assault.

- Students receive brochures and information cards explaining reporting options and SAPR resources during the first week of training.

- Posters advertising SAPR resources and reporting options are displayed on restroom stall doors and throughout common areas within the command to ensure students are aware of the available SAPR services.

Process flow charts for responding and reporting to sexual assaults are provided to Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) Units to streamline the reporting process for Unrestricted Reports and to ensure that Restricted Reports are handled properly.

Medical personnel receive first responder training at command orientation with annual updates to meet requirements. BUMED's SAFE training program was successfully transitioned to the Navy Medicine Professional Development Center.
Navy Medicine Prospective COs and XOs received briefings on the program and their role in response to reported sexual assaults to ensure appropriate and timely medical support for victims. Discussions included the importance of medical care and support, forensic evidence collection, reporting options, and MTF requirement for a 24/7 response capability.

Per the Navy Audit Service and as described in Section 5. Below, Reserve commands were credited with an increase in the percentages of correctly handled tests of the responsiveness to potential victims seeking assistance. In total, there were 675 individual audits conducted on what are considered stand-alone Reserve commands. The overall percentage of these audits that passed was 92%. However, when results are viewed on a monthly basis, steady improvement is evident with up to a 96% passing rate in most recent tests. Further, CNRFC developed and subsequently provided scripts to be used by CDOs in response to calls from potential victims. These scripts focus on determining the status of the physical safety of the victim, establishing contact between the victim and Unit's SAPR VA, as well as protecting the identity of the victim to maintain the requirements of a Restricted Report's anonymity, if desired. Scripts assist NOSC first responders in preserving victim restricted report options, if desired.

4.2. List the number of new SARCs (include Deployable) and SAPR VAs (include Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training, and if the training was received prior to deployment.

4.2.1. SARCs (include Deployable).

In FY12, Navy's 73 SARCs were composed of 8 active duty members, 24 DOD civilian employees (e.g., Government Service (GS)), and 41 part-time and full-time contracted personnel.

4.2.1.1. List the *total* number of SARCs your Service or Component had at the end of FY12.

At the end of FY12, there were 73 Navy SARCs.

4.2.1.2. List the number of SARCs that were trained for the first time in FY12 (i.e., list the number of *new* SARCs your Service or Component had in FY12).

In FY12, there were 22 newly hired/assigned Navy SARCs that had completed their initial SARC training for the first time as result of personnel turnover of personnel.

4.2.1.3. List the number of SARCs that received training that would allow them to operate in a deployed environment in FY12.

N/A – Navy SARCs do not deploy.

4.2.1.4. Identify the number of new SARC positions slated for FY13.

Hiring in FY13 will result in a net increase of 10 full time equivalent positions for a total of 74 Navy SARC positions: 66 full-time civilian SARC positions slated (nine of which will be designated as Regional SARCs (RSARCs) and 57 civilian positions) in addition to the existing eight active duty SARC positions to meet the FY12 NDAA requirements. All SARCs and FTE SAPR VAs will be either military personnel or civilian employees.

4.2.2. SAPR VAs (include Deployable).

At the end of FY12, there were a total of 4,657 active SAPR VAs within Navy.

4.2.2.1. List the number of personnel trained in FY12.

During FY12, 3,844 SAPR VAs received initial training and 3,020 (65%) SAPR VAs received the required 10 hours of refresher training.

4.2.2.2. How many trained to allow them to operate in deployable environment.

At the end of FY12, there were a total of 4,657 active duty SAPR VAs for Navy who were qualified to operate in a deployable environment.

All NCIS Special Agents are trained and capable of operating in deployable environments.

4.2.2.3. List the number of assigned VA positions planned for FY13.

To meet the NDAA FY12 requirements, 66 full-time equivalent (FTE) civilian SAPR VAs will be hired during FY13. Commands will continue to be required to have an appropriate number of Unit SAPR Victim Advocates, per OPNAVINST 1752.1B.

4.2.3. Describe your efforts to comply with the FY12 NDAA requirement for a full-time SARC and full-time VA at the brigade/battalion or equivalent level.

Approved POM-14 resourcing submission provides for 66 FTE civilian SARC and 66 FTE civilian SAPR VAs to meet FY12 NDAA SARC/SAPR VA alignment requirements (1 SARC/5000 Sailor ratio). Hiring for the FTE SARC and SAPR VA positions commenced in FY13.

4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:

Designed specifically for fleet manpower, personnel and training managers, FLTMPS is a flexible, Web-based system that allows approved Internet users the ability to quickly access many of the training, manpower and personnel reports. Command personnel are responsible for documenting training completion in FLTMPS. SAPR-related training is conducted in a number of different venues. The total number of personnel course participants who attended/completed training that included SAPR-related material in FY12 courses are provided below:

Course	Totals Trained
Bystander Intervention (BI) Train the Trainer (TTT)	312
BI Basic	27,945
Navy Military training (NMT)	3,002
SAPR General Military Training (GMT)	366,402
SAPR-L (khaki only)	100,729
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Management (ADAMS) for Leaders	5,405
ADAMS for Supervisors	88,634
Drug and Alcohol Program Advisor (DAPA)	1,841
Command Managed equal Opportunity (CMEO)	1,364
Navy Pride and Professionalism (NPPD)	275
Officer candidate School (OCS)	822
Seaman-to-Admiral (S TA-21)	75
Limited Duty Officer (LDO)/ Chief Warrant Officer (CWO)	374
Direct Commissioned Officer Course (DCOIC)	473
Officer Development School (ODS)	990
Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC)	7,631

Flag Officers provided opening remarks for each USFF Fleet SAPR Workshop leadership session in FY12. Local installation commanders participated by either providing opening or closing remarks. Command Leaders also opened each of the All

Hands sessions in their respective geographic location. Topics of discussion included policy requirements, Sailor Resiliency, BI, substance abuse prevention, and local SAPR resources along with presentations by Mr. Bernie McGrenahan of Comedy is the Cure ("Happy Hour") and Mr. Mike Domitriz of The Date Safe Project ("Can I Kiss You"). During USFF's 12 workshops in CONUS and OCONUS FCAs, 8,308 attendees participated in 44 sessions as follows:

Attendees	Total
CO/XO/OIC/CMC/COB	912
Program Managers	1,115
Front Line Supervisors (E5-E9 and O-1 – O-4, and Chaplains)	1,919
All Hands Sessions	4,362

COMPACFLT Sailors (all ranks) attended the SAAM two-hour standdown as well as additional SAPR training. Personal Readiness Summit attendees totaled 14,741.

4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer).

SARCs trained a total of 2,058 Commanders on their roles and responsibilities within the Navy SAPR Program. The following leaders also received SAPR training prior to assuming command or senior leadership positions:

Attendees	Total
Prospective Executive Officer, Commanding Officer	296
Command Master Chief / Chief of the Boat	180
Flag and General Officers	205

Twice during FY12, Navy Medicine provided informational briefs to 11PCO and 10 PXOs, offering them education and understanding of the sexual assault program as it relates to managing patients and setting leadership responsibilities and policy updates.

All Navy Flag Officers (active durty and Reservists) and SES personnel attended Executive level SAPR training during SAAM and SAPR-L sessions. Also, the 2012 Navy Flag Officer & Senior Executive Symposium (NFOSES) and Reserve Flag Officer Training (RFPTS) agendas included discussions on sexual assault and First Flag Officer reporting requirements.

4.3.2. Criminal investigators.

In FY12, SARCs trained a total of 264 Criminal Investigators on their role in the Navy SAPR Program. All NCIS Special Agents are trained as "first responders" to sexual assaults and other types of criminal activity.

NCIS employs a three-phased approach to sexual assault training: basic, refresher and advanced training. In FY12, 67 newly hired Special Agents completed basic training

which meets DoD standards for sexual assault investigations. Further, NCIS employees are required to complete annual refresher training via an online presentation. NCIS' annual refresher training meets DoD standards. Additionally, 95 NCIS employees, special agents, investigators and support personnel, received advanced training on sexual assault investigations, thus expanding their ability to respond and investigate reports of sexual assault.

The Navy is also conducting a pilot program with the NCIS Sexual Assault Task Force. The Task Force consists of a small group of special agents assigned to all sexual assault allegation investigations. The Task Force meets weekly to review specific case progress and monthly with the senior regional prosecutor and installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators. This multi-disciplinary approach allows investigators, prosecutors, and sexual assault prevention and response personnel to troubleshoot sexual assault investigations, prosecution, and victim care issues as they arise. It also promotes early cooperation between stakeholders to improve quality of practice. On the East Coast, the Task Force began meeting in November 2012. The team has already identified several means of improving coordination between investigators, prosecutors, and victim advocates. On the West Coast, the Task Force will begin to meet this month. As the pilot program develops, leadership will continue to assess best practices for exportation to other regions, and will incorporate those best practices as the 66 full-time civilian Victim Advocates are hired.

4.3.3. Law enforcement.

In FY12, SARCs trained a total of 1,708 local law enforcement personnel on their role in Navy's SAPR Program.

4.3.4. Medical personnel.

Region	First Responders	Forensic Examiners
Navy Medicine West	12,736	51
National Capital Area	1,775	0
Navy Medicine East	13,002	81
Total	27,513	132

4.3.5. Judge Advocates (include Trial Counsel, Legal Assistance Attorneys, and Defense Counsel broken down by each category).

The Naval Justice School (NJS) provides the majority of Navy judge advocate training and prepares each judge advocate for courtroom litigation. In FY12, the total number of Navy judge advocates that were trained on sexual assault was 178.

- Basic Lawyer Class – All judge advocates must complete this 10 week course in order to receive Article 27(b), UCMJ certification. This course provides the initial training required by DODI 6495.02.

- Trial Counsel Orientation and Defense Counsel Orientation Courses - Two newly created courses offered twice each that began with the basics of trial litigation for the new or returning trial practitioner and moved towards the complexities of litigating complex cases such as sexual assaults, child homicide and child pornography cases.

- Basic Trial Advocacy Course – Newly created course offered twice that include substantive lectures and practical segments regarding how to successfully litigate a case. This course included instruction from the academic community, practitioners in both military and civilian courts, and experts. Lectures were presented on discovery, voir dire, opening statements, use of expert consultants and witnesses, direct and cross-examinations, impeachment, closing arguments and sentencing. Direct feedback on the trial advocacy exercises was provided by teams of experienced civilian and military practitioners in small group breakout sessions.

- Intermediate Trial Advocacy Course - Provides an overview of the key legal issues typically encountered by experienced military justice practitioners, to include complex evidentiary issues and the use of expert witnesses. Topics covered included trial strategy and tactics, complex hearsay issues, effective use of real and demonstrative evidence, evidentiary issues, expert witnesses, witness examinations, opening statements, closing arguments and sentencing advocacy.

- Litigating Complex Cases Course - This course provided experienced trial and defense counsel instruction regarding the unique aspects of complex trials. Topics included sexual assault examination, mental disorders and defenses, use and handling of expert witnesses, forensic toxicology, computer forensics, and emerging technologies. Additionally, instructors discussed lessons learned from recent, high-visibility courts-martial.

- Senior Trial Counsel / Senior Defense Counsel Course - Building off of the PCO/PXO framework, this week-long course helps prepare the senior litigator in developing office management, leadership, mentoring and litigation skills and knowledge in all areas of military justice, including sexual assault. Topics included judiciary viewpoints on leadership and litigation, case and office management, understanding leadership styles, working with commanders, professional responsibility, handling complex case issues, development of case strategy, delivering effective training, and mentoring junior counsel. Each session was designed to provide substantive and practical training for a joint trial and defense audience. Various civilian and military justice experts were present to provide instruction and valuable performance feedback.

- Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault Cases Course (PAFSA) - Advanced military justice and trial advocacy course that includes trial skills seminars and substantive lectures on various aspects of prosecuting alcohol facilitated sexual assault taught by nationally known speakers and prosecutors,

including attorney advisors from AEquitas, the Prosecutors Resource on Violence Against Women.

- Defending Sexual Assault Cases Course – An advanced trial advocacy course held at and administered by the Center for American and International Law (CAIL) that includes substantive lectures and practical segments regarding how to provide an effective defense in sexual offense cases. The course includes instruction from the academic community, practitioners in both the military and civilian courts, and experts and direct feedback on the trial advocacy exercises was provided by teams of experienced civilian and military practitioners.

- Sexual Assault Investigation & Prosecution Courses – Two separate multi-disciplinary, multi-service courses to assist sexual assault investigators and prosecutors. Courses were held in San Diego and Camp Lejeune. Topics include working with the victim from the initial interview through direct and cross-examination, case corroboration, the undetected rapist and un-indicted co-conspirators. The course is presented by Mobile Training Teams comprised of Navy TCAP, USMC TCAP and NCIS instructors, including Army CID and other external instructors.

- TCAP Targeted Mobile Training Teams – Nine separate week-long military justice and litigation training, case consultation and case assistance site visits to the headquarters offices of all nine Region Legal Service Offices (RLSOs) worldwide. Two TCAP attorneys provided substantive and trial advocacy training to all prosecutors, commanding officers, executive officers and paralegals. Training was tailored to each individual RLSO and included the use of actual cases pending investigation and prosecution. Some of the training sessions also included Reserve expert prosecutors, including DoJ Trial and Assistant U.S. Attorneys. Additionally, NCIS special agents and victim advocates were trained in some locations.

- Providing Legal Assistance to Crime Victims Conference - Two day conference that discussed the evolution of a sexual assault case through the military justice system as well as the Department of the Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Trained Legal Assistance Attorneys assisting crime victims with victims' rights and other victim assistance programs.

- **External courses –** Navy judge advocates also attended various outside courses, including those taught by the Army, Air Force, DoJ, National District Attorney's Association, National Center on Missing and Exploited Children, etc.

4.3.6. Victim Witness Assistance personnel.

A total of 311 Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel received SAPR training in FY12.

4.3.7. Chaplains.

Chaplains and RPs trained in SAPR training incorporated into FY 2012 Chaplain Corps Professional Development Training Course (PDTC) totaled 664, resulting in over 70% readiness factor.

4.4. Describe any outcome metrics your Service or Component has developed to measure the impact or effectiveness of the training provided to the personnel specified in the sections above (i.e., SARCs, VAs, commanders, criminal investigators, law enforcement, medical personnel, judge advocates, Victim Witness Assistance personnel, and chaplains).

Leveraging information technology across the SAPR operating environment will increase the availability of information, streamline our data collection efforts, and provide a common operating picture to SARCs and first responder communities. Findings may suggest how to achieve short-term and long-term outcomes. As time progresses, we envision multiple pathways to evaluating impact and outcome of efforts, as well as ROI and quantification of time, cost, and quality. Our end state includes implementation of econometric modeling to inform strategy and align program management, manpower, and funding.

The Navy SAPR Program initiated a contract with Navy Personnel Research Studies and Technology (NPRST) to conduct bi-annual training effectiveness studies, called Quick Polls. The purpose of this training effectiveness study is to measure successful transference of learning with the self-reported measures from respondents indicating efficacy and willingness to change behavior. The study targets existing, formal, in-place training for accession programs, and field evaluation of the newly created Bystander Intervention training modules. Service members, stratified by officer/enlisted status and gender, were randomly selected to ensure adequate representation of officer/enlisted men and women. The most recent Quick Poll study was completed in FY10, with results confirming that knowledge and awareness of sexual assault, as well as its prevalence in the Navy, improved since the FY08 Quick Poll. The next Quick Poll is scheduled to occur in 2013.

The FY09 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) mandated the implementation of a centralized, case-level DoD sexual assault database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults involving a member of the Armed Forces by January 2010. The Navy has participated in working groups comprised of representatives from each of the Services, National Guard Bureau, Reserve Affairs, Joint Staff, OSD Health Affairs, and DON SAPRO to develop the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). The preliminary design of DSAID encompasses Victim Case Management; incident data; subject demographics; subject disposition; and SAPR program administration. In FY13, DSAID reporting capability will greatly enhance retrieval of information necessary for report generation, trend analysis, and tracking the status of victim care and investigations.

The Navy is developing increased access to information and reporting opportunities by leveraging availabilities of confidential, anonymous telephone, text, and chat lines. In FY11, DoD contracted with the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN), the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organization and provider of the National Sexual Assault Hotline, to provide independent hotline services for the DoD community. In addition to the hotline services, RAINN's website connects Service members and their dependants with information and support regarding sexual assault – recognizing it, reducing risk, supporting shipmates, and providing links to the internal support mechanisms.

NCIS hosts a text web tip hotline through which victims, bystanders, or other persons with knowledge may anonymously notify NCIS of criminal activity, to include incidents of sexual assault. Utilization of the NCIS text web tip hotline will initiate a criminal investigation and may eliminate the restricted reporting option for victims that have not yet filed an unrestricted report. The reporting party may remain anonymous or refrain from participating in an investigation. Additionally, the victim cannot be forced to participate in the investigation if they do not desire.

CNIC is developing a feedback collection tool aimed at collecting input from victims. The goal is to determine the level of satisfaction Service members experienced with services provided by the SARC, SAPR VA, and other dedicated support personnel, as well as their experience using SAPR specific tools and websites. Feedback will be used to improve the experience for future victims of sexual assault and limit any potential revictimization.

Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR obtains evaluations from all SARC and SAPR VA training in order to measure the effectiveness of the sessions and provide focus for future training or adjustments to training content. SARCs in the field also obtain feedback following training evolutions which allows them to tailor training programs to meet the needs of the specific group (i.e., first responders, law enforcement personnel, investigators, SAPR VAs, Commanders). Surveys administered before and after each course are personally reviewed by the facilitators. Opportunities to provide unsolicited input are also made available via Navy Knowledge Online and via the SAPR Task Force at the SAPR.navy.mil website. Students in all of the CPPD managed courses have access to anonymous, on demand, periodic, and end of course critiques that are routed via the instructors, course supervisors, senior enlisted advisor (as applicable) and COs.

4.5. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units in order to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.

SARCs provide ongoing education to SAPR personnel and pre-deployment training to commands as a part of ensuring timely response to sexual assaults in deployed environments. SARCs track and managed refresher training for designated command SAPR personnel to avoid lapse in their certifications. Even while deployed, responsible installation SARCs maintain contact with SAPR personnel away from their homeport

locations to keep them abreast of program updates and command requirements. For Navy's Individual Augmentees, wallet sized cards are provided with contact numbers reachable in the combat area of operations.

NCIS personnel deploy and provide timely response to reported cases of sexual assault in deployed locations. Currently, NCIS maintains personnel in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and Iraq. In deployed locations where NCIS is not currently imbedded, a response capability exists.

4.5.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.

Deploying commands are faced with strenuous schedules as they prepare and train for deployments. In general, SARCs are diligent and dedicated in their efforts to provide pre-deployment trainings for the crew and refresher training for designated SAPR personnel. Additionally, SARCs conduct consultations with COs regarding prevention, training, response, and resources that should be implemented in the event incidents of sexual assaults are reported while away from their permanent duty station locations. Ensuring chaplains are embedded in tactical and operational units and provided with logistical support for critically emergent service member support is also of utmost importance.

Currently, chaplain manning is such that permits assignment of chaplains at 56 of the 72 naval installations or 77% of installations have chaplains assigned. Twenty eight of the installations have only one chaplain assigned. Projected reductions in accessions may impact CHC's ability to respond proactively to increased demand signal for SAPR prevention, program support and victim intervention.

There were no reported gaps in supply inventory, trained personnel, or transportation resources for deployed naval units in FY12. However, transportation of victims and/or suspects from units at sea (e.g., underway) and those who are able to conduct SAFEs may affect preservation of evidence and victim's willingness to participate in investigations or prosecution.

4.5.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe the measures your Service or Component took to remedy the situation at those locations.

SAFE examinations are conducted by physicians, licensed independent providers and RNS and IDCs who have completed competencies to complete the examination. Each medical treatment facility that conduct SAFE services maintain SAFE kits in their Emergency Department, appropriate clinic or central supply system. For Navy, the following four SAFE-related events resulted in delay of services provided to sexual assault victims in FY12:

Within Mid-Atlantic Region, the care of three victims was hindered due to circuitous travel (via multiple destinations) prior to arriving where medical personnel administered the SAFE Kit. The command has since addressed the issue which stemmed from the assigned Independent Duty Corpsman's (IDC's) inability to conduct SAFEs.

In Southeast Region, a local civilian hospital declined to administer the forensic examination for a sexual assault victim due to the lack of an established MOU. Upon return to the military medical treatment facility, the victim underwent a SAFE by a healthcare provider who was not trained nor certified in the evidence collection procedures. In coordination with both hospitals, the SARC is assisting with development of an MOU to address the deficiency.

4.5.3. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures you took to remedy the situation.

Timely access is available for all medical laboratory testing. In addition, patients are treated empirically for potential sexually transmitted infections prior to reported lab results. During FY12, Navy did not receive information indicating a victim's care was hindered due to unavailability of appropriate laboratory testing resources.

4.6. Describe sexual assault-related healthcare initiatives undertaken by your Service or Component in FY12:

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

Fleet and Family Support Center's Counselors and Navy Medicine's Mental Health Providers (military and civilian) offer non-clinical and clinical counseling services, respectively, for victims and suspects in individual and support group setting. SAPR VAs and SARCs refer sexual assault victims to programs in the local communities, as do the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Psychological Health Outreach Teams for victims who are Reservists. Resources include local rape crisis centers, local civilian programs and facilities managed by the Veterans Administration (VA) where programs are available for Service members who may have been previously deployed and other veterans.

4.6.2. Describe any initiatives to develop protocols for initial and follow-up treatment for victims of sexual assault that is gender-responsive, culturally-competent, and recovery-oriented.

SARCs and SAPR VAs ensure sexual assault victims receive support that is gender-responsive, culturally-competent, and recovery oriented. Although SARCs are not a part of treatment protocols, they do provide referrals for victim's based on their needs.

One of the largest projects this year will be establishing formal MOUs with civilian medical facilities to perform SAFEs for the military communities where healthcare providers who are trained and certified to conduct the evidence collection are not assigned.

Within Navy Medicine, it is especially important to inform medical providers of the hidden medical issues with respect to sexual assault. Strangulation has been found to be present in a significantly high number of persons who reported sexual assault. In coordination with the Family Advocacy Program, Naval Support Activity Bethesda will to host an event focused on the appropriate response to strangulation which will be facilitated by a cross-disciplinary panel of experts including the President of the International Association of Forensic Nurses, a therapist at Montgomery County's Domestic Abuse/Sexual Assault Program, and an NCIS Special Agent.

NCIS will continue to refine its special victim's unit capability implemented via its Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP) where select investigators are designated to only address sexual assault cases involving victims who are over the age of 18. This initiative will yield greater efficiencies in Navy's investigative procedures which dramatically impact the ability to hold suspects accountable based on available evidence and facts surrounding the case.

4.7. Describe your procedures and efforts for providing resource referrals to victims, including any challenges faced.

As a part of support and advocacy, SARCs and SAPR VAs provide victims with information and referrals for available resources (e.g., FFSC, local community agencies, DOD SAFE Helpline, etc) based on the victims' requests and desires.
Navy 311 Chaplain Care website: www.Chaplaincare.navy.mil is an additional resource.

4.8. Describe your Service efforts or plans thus far to establish a special victim capability within your Service, comprised of specially trained investigators, judge advocates, and victim-witness assistance personnel. (Not applicable to NGB).

The Navy is working with DoD SAPRO to develop a coordinated Departmental policy on the creation and implementation of special victim capabilities (SVCs) that includes selection, training and qualification of the individual judge advocates.

Additionally, Navy has offered a variety of different courses specifically in the area of sexual assault and has a Military Justice Litigation Career Track that JAG Corps officers apply for designation as military justice specialists or experts based on their litigation experience. Military Justice Litigation Qualified officers are detailed to lead trial and defense departments at Region Legal Service Offices and Defense Service Offices, providing proven experience in the courtroom, mentoring, and oversight for litigators in sexual assault and other cases. Many also serve as commanding officers, executive officers, military judges and appellate judges. The program increases the experience

levels of trial and defense counsel and leverages that experience to enhance the effectiveness of criminal litigation practice.

Historically, NCIS identified investigators who receive advanced training to enhance their ability to conduct investigations involving special victims of adult sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence. In FY12, NCIS created a model, the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP), which links specially trained investigators into teams exclusively focused on adult sexual assault investigations. The team approach is expected to expedite the investigative process and enhance continuity between NCIS, judge advocates, healthcare providers and victim witness assistance personnel. Currently, ASAP teams exist at Norfolk, VA and Camp LeJeune, NC and are forming at Camp Pendleton, CA and San Diego, CA. At the initial sites in Virginia and North Carolina, the ASAP teams are engaged with the local judge advocates and victim witness assistance personnel and function as part of larger installation teams focused on victims of adult sexual assault.

Chaplains are embedded at the unit level, providing the victim access to a professional resource who offers absolute confidentiality. This availability allows the victim opportunity to discuss courses of action in a completely safe environment. Area wide duty chaplains watchstanding make chaplains available to victims for confidential counseling on a 24 hours, 7-day a week basis.

4.9. Describe your Service or Component's efforts or plans thus far to implement a process for a member of a reserve component who is a victim of sexual assault (committed while on active duty) to be retained on active duty until the line of duty determination is complete.

Navy is working closely with DoD SAPRO to determine Line of Duty (LOD) procedures which will facilitate allowing Reserve personnel who have been sexually assaulted while on active duty to remain in their active duty status in order to obtain treatment and support afforded active duty members. Currently, the following is applicable to Naval Reservists:

- Reserve Component members can elect either the Restricted or Unrestricted Reporting option and have access to the SAPR services of a SARC and a SAPR VA, regardless of their duty status at the time that the sexual assault incident occurred or at the time that they are seeking SAPR services.

- Members of the Reserve Components, whether they file a Restricted or Unrestricted Report, shall have access to medical treatment and counseling for injuries and illness incurred from a sexual assault inflicted upon a Service member when performing active duty service and inactive duty training.

- Medical entitlements remain dependent on a LOD determination as to whether or not the sexual assault incident occurred in an active duty or inactive duty training status.

4.10. Describe any progress made in FY12 on response-related efforts identified in last year's report.

Although there were no response-related efforts addressed in Navy's FY11 report, use of DOD SAFE Helpline as a 24/7 crisis response number was implemented within Navy in an effort to ensure effective, compassionate and timely victim response and support. Victim's who call, chat online or text the DOD SAFE Helpline receive crisis support from highly trained personnel 100% of the time and are provided with a warm hand-off to Navy SARC or SAPR VA if it is requested. In FY12, DOD SAFE Helpline provided telephone assistance to 450 Navy callers, 40 referrals to Installation Navy SARCs, 10 successful connections between callers and Navy SARCs, and online assistance to nine Navy users.

4.11. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve sexual assault response.

Navy will continue to build on FY12 efforts in FY13 to reinforce established program objectives and initiatives. For example, COs have been directed by CNO to provide personal assessment of the impact of a reported sexual assault to the first Flag Officer in the chain of command within 30 days after the initial sexual assault report. First Flag Officers are responsible for tracking all sexual assault offenses under their cognizance in an effort to further develop/improve command responses to reported incidents of sexual assaults. Another activity includes raising the awareness level of leaders in all positions regarding resources available and supported by Navy. In FY12, this was accomplished by leveraging existing local resources within the Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSCs) and other entities. Also, USFF will continue to provide up-to-date resources through the SAPR PMs via Fleet SAPR Workshops which effectively provide tools for commands to create a climate supportive of Navy Ethos and Core Values.

CNIC HQ has several initiatives planned for the upcoming year. First, revisions and expansions are being made to the SARC training course and SAPR VA training to meet the 40-hour requirement FY12 NDAA for credentialing along with the ongoing need to enhance the knowledge and skills of these first responders. A Bystander Intervention model will also be developed for SARCs to integrate into local training and prevention programming. CNIC will continue to work with other Service SAPR Program personnel and other major stakeholders to address Joint Service SAPR Program issues and continuity of the SAPR Program support and services across Navy. CNIC will provide prevention-focused webinars to provide SARCs information on both foundational concepts and advanced topics in sexual assault prevention, such as BI, engaging men in violence prevention, and incorporating healthy sexuality, healthy masculinity, and other positive messages into prevention efforts. Additionally, SARCs will continue outreach efforts to improve sexual assault response within their installations through increased education and training for commands, PSAs, and refresher training for command SAPR program personnel. Lastly, SARCs will continue collaborating with other civilian and military stakeholders to ensure timely and multidisciplinary response for sexual assault cases within their areas of responsibility.

Navy JAG initiatives include the following:

- 1) Hiring of Highly Qualified Experts (HQEs) – Navy sought approval to hire four HQEs in the area of sexual assault to assist with training, policy, prosecution and defense. The Navy hired the first HQE to assist with training and policy and will continue to actively advertise, interview candidates and hire HQEs for the other positions.

- 2) Case Review II Project - Navy JAG partnered with the USMC Judge Advocate Division, Military Justice, on the Case Review II Project. A case review tool created by a team of prosecution and defense experts was used to analyze both convictions and acquittals in sexual assault cases. The results will be used to evaluate current training criteria and assist in enhancing Navy judge advocate training and better equipping them to litigate sexual assault cases in FY13 and beyond.

- 3) Development of Performance Measures (Metrics) for Prosecutors and Defense Counsel - This project will provide research and develop criminal justice litigation performance measures with the long term goal of critical self-evaluation and of increasing the advocacy skills of those involved in the military justice process.

- 4) Interview of Victim – Navy JAG is contracted to produce a video of interviews with Sailors and Marines who were victims of sexual assault as a training aid for response personnel. The video will document their experiences with law enforcement, medical personnel, trial and defense counsel, and the trial itself. Probing discussions conducted by trained professionals will enhance understanding of how this crime impacts victims and their experiences with the judicial system. The video project is expected to be completed in FY13.

In addition to overseeing the establishment of MOUs between military civilian medical treatment facilities for the performance of SAFEs, Navy Medicine is working to disseminate updates to BUMEDINST 6310.11A, guidance for the evaluation and care of the sexual assault victim including personnel training and forensic evidence examinations.

The Chaplain Corps will expand chapel community participation to include operational CRPs and the CREDO core plus program support of victims of domestic assault, childhood sexual abuse or sexual abuse prior to joining military. It will also increase efforts to raise awareness of Service members at increased risk for revictimization and emotional, psychological and spiritual issues.

Navy's Reserve Component (RC) continues to work across program stakeholder organizations to ensure that unique Reserve issues are identified and addressed in policy revisions. Additionally, the RC will provide designated government-funded

cellular telephones to increase the ability for victims to contact a SARC-trained SAPR VA whilst preserving the sanctity of restricted reporting option for those who desire to exercise that option. Further, Echelon III and IV commands within the RC will continue to conduct extensive audits ensuring the responsiveness of their subordinate commands remain at the highest level of proficiency. CNRFC N7 works closely with the CFT to maintaining SAPR Program compliance, addressing unique concerns and challenges within the RC as necessary.

4.12. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

5. Improve System Accountability

5.1. Provide a description of how you execute oversight of your SAPR program. Please include a synopsis of the formal processes, participants, etc. that support oversight of the program.

As the SAPR Program's Executive Agent (EA), The Deputy Chief Naval Operations (DCNO) (N1)/Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) is responsible for overseeing SAPR policy, program and initiatives across the Navy. The Director of Personal Readiness and Community Support (OPNAV N135), a Navy Flag Officer, chairs the CNO-established SAPR CFT to ensure coordination among major stakeholders on SAPR-related issues, strategies, and initiatives. Collaboration via this CFT bring program challenges to the forefront as well as recommend multi-dimensional resolution through the Navy Preparedness Alliance (NPA), comprised of 3-star Naval Flag Officers who effect guidance and synchronized efforts across the Navy. Principles include CNP, USFF, Chief of Chaplains, Chief of Navy Reserve, Judge Advocate General, Commander Navy Installations Command and Master Chief of the Navy.

OPNAV 135 hired additional personnel to its SAPR team to include a new research psychologist and program analyst. In order to exercise more oversight, the OPNAV SAPR team has augmented the NAVY IG in visiting and assessing designated commands and their SAPR programs. The assigned Flag officer visits identified accession programs to observe their execution of training. Additionally, the OPNAV SAPR team provided oversight in the creation, development and execution of SAAM, SAPR-L and SAPR-F through direct product development.

CNIC executes oversight of the SAPR Program through developing program guidance standards, trainings, and resources for victim care and support. Implementation and quality assurance are under the purview of CNIC regional and installation Commanders. Compliance with guidance and policy are reviewed regularly through a robust FFSC Accreditation process. Monthly webinar trainings with the SARCs, an annual SARC training conference, and regular SAPR Program updates and communications provide

opportunities for oversight and reviews of local SAPR Programs locally. All of these efforts ensure standardization of SARC roles and responsibilities.

In FY 12, the processes for SAPR Program oversight were provided by regular FFSP Regional Counseling, Advocacy, Prevention (RCAP) Managers meetings, FFSP Regional Advisory Boards (RAB), and data collected in the SAPR Case Management System (CMS) and Fleet and Family Support Management Information System (FFSMIS) synthesized into quarterly reports. At the installation level, SARCs facilitate Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) meetings to review open Unrestricted Cases which provides oversight for all responders on individual cases.

BUMED provides oversight to the SAPR Program through policy and partnering with all agencies. NMPDC (Navy Medicine Professional Development Center) provides SAFE training through a standardized curriculum and training plan across the Navy Enterprise. The policy document (BUMEDINST 6310.11) establishes a 12-hour standardized training requirement for healthcare personnel, providers, and evaluators and includes procedures regarding medical examination, forensic evidence collection, chain of custody, and the legal process.

USFF and COMPACFLT works extensively with all its Echelon III SAPR PMs within their respective staffs to provide program oversight and ensure subordinate commands comply with the SAPR program and training requirements. These designated SAPR PMs also disseminate program updates, policy guidance, and to coordinate/collaborate on prevention and awareness events in the AoR.

Fleet Level Command Master Chiefs (FLTCMs) have also been actively engaged with senior enlisted leadership in efforts to reduce Sailor misconduct through a sustained emphasis on Navy Core Values and Ethos.

5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY12 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:

5.2.1. Program management reviews.

In FY 12, CNIC's FFSC accreditation site visits resulted in positive findings for SAPR-related areas.

NCIS improved policies, procedures, and accountability associated with sexual assault investigations. The Director and Deputy established and continue to communicate the expectation of Operational Excellence — a reminder of the standards all personnel are expected to strive for in carrying out "mission attack, mission oversight, and mission performance management." Although annual inspections were required at Field Offices, the scheduling, format, and composition of visit teams were at the discretion of the Executive Assistant Directors (EADs) for Atlantic, Pacific, and Global Operations. To increase the rigor and value of these quality assurance visits, the three EADs were

instructed to implement a formal inspection schedule and ensure teams were led by GS-15 level Special Agents from a separate Field Office. Also, these Inspection teams now follow a standard format and protocols to ensure Headquarters seniors receive complete and relevant final reports. Staff Assistance Visit(s), separate from a Quality Assurance Visit, are now conducted as needed by Headquarters-based executives who assess and provide corrective plans for operational, investigative, and compliance issues. Additionally, an NCIS-specific curriculum on investigative and operational oversight was added to the Management Training Program for first-line Supervisory Special Agents. NCIS executive leadership conducted an agency-wide qualitative assessment of case review and investigative effectiveness. Altogether, 1,878 criminal investigations from more than a dozen Field Offices were evaluated based upon 16 areas of consideration including compliance, thoroughness, and timeliness.

On a three-year cycle, a performance requirements review is conducted on all content developed and delivered by CPPD. At that time all job, duty, task analysis data and learning objectives are reconsidered. Stakeholders are invited to provide validation of requirements and indicate any changes required for upcoming curriculum cycle. Reviews can be scheduled at more frequent intervals in the event of a new requirement.

5.2.2. Inspector General (IG) inspections of the program.

The Navy's IG (NAVINSGEN) inspects, investigates, assesses or inquires into matters of importance to DON, with particular emphasis on readiness, including but not limited to effectiveness, efficiency, discipline, morale, economy, ethics and integrity, environmental protection, safety and occupational health, medical and dental matters, intelligence oversight, sensitive activities, physical readiness, command security, anti-terrorism and force protection, physical security, information systems management, command relationships, and organizational structures personnel support services and other issues and programs affecting quality of life such as: CMEO, SAPR and DAPA. Historically, SMEs from OPNAV N135 and CNIC HQs augment the team on command inspections and area visits to specifically ascertain SAPR Program compliance by naval units. "Inspection" are efforts to evaluate an organization or function by any means or method, including special visits, technical inspections, special one-time inspections, command assessments, inspections required by law or for the exercise of command responsibilities, and inspections conducted by "technical commanders" (e.g., Surgeon General, the Chief, Civil Engineer Corps, the Judge Advocate General, etc.). Whereas, an "Area Visit" is an inspection within a specific geographic location that focuses on evaluating specific functions within the Department of the Navy (DON), cutting across claimancy, Fleet, and command lines to identify DON-wide strengths and weaknesses.

BUMED IG (MEDIG) inspections of commands within Navy Medicine (MTFs and non-MTFs) include a review of the SAPR Programs. One to three commands are inspected each month. Areas of opportunity for improvement or areas for clarification are shared with the command and with BUMED. There were no noteworthy SAPR Program issues cited during the MEDIG inspections during FY12.

USFF and COMPACFLT work with the appropriate TYCOMs and SAPR PMs to address and monitor individual command/unit deficiencies in the command SAPR program that may be noted through IG inspections. Also, the USFF's SAPR PM served as a member of the Headquarters level IG Assessment Team and assisted with evaluating the effectiveness of Type Commander (TYCOM) Commanders and Direct Report programs.

The RC Inspector General inspects Echelon IV commands every three years and allows 60 days for necessary corrective action to remediate discrepancies. Inspections focus on compliance with instructions, the CO's implementation of the SAPR program, the SAPR Point of Contact's management of the program, SAPR personnel structure within the command, facilitation of victim's ability to establish contact with SAPR VA or SARC, OPREP-3 reporting requirements, and oversight of subordinate commands. During the Echelon IV inspection, a random Echelon V command is also inspected to evaluate the process that the Echelon IV uses when conducting their inspection of the Echelon V command. Additionally, inspections of Echelon IV RC commands and oversight assessments of Echelon V RC commands are also conducted by the CNRFC Inspector General (IG), thus providing direct oversight of SAPR programs by conducting face-to-face interviews and program reviews.

In order to improve stakeholder knowledge, NSTC's IG annually inspects its HQ SAPR Program effectiveness throughout the domain.

5.2.3. Identify the number of victim inquiries referred by SAPRO to your headquarters and the number of victim inquiries resolved in FY12.

During FY12, NCIS HQ received seven congressional inquiries regarding sexual assault investigations. NCIS resolved each of the inquiries.

For the past two years, the Naval Audit Service conducted an audit of Navy's responsiveness to telephonic reports. Unscheduled testing of telephone numbers and verbal responses were conducted bi-annually since May 2010. Extensive testing of all numbers published on naval websites, social media sites, bulletins, posters was conducted to confirm their accuracy and validate the knowledge and skills of SARCs and SAPR VAs who were in possession of the telephones. These drills primarily focused on the ability of the command to respond to a victim, maintain the criteria of a restricted report, and establish contact between the victim and SAPR VAs within an hour. They also included reviews of the Navy's publicized 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers and DOD SAFE Helpline staff's ability to make direct referrals/contact between victims and local SARCs/SAPR VAs. Senior leaders were briefed periodically on testing results. As a result of their findings CNIC continues provide guidance on standard procedures for validating SAPR Program 24/7 response protocols. This information is reported on a monthly basis to CNIC, and quarterly reports are forwarded by CNIC to DON SAPRO. At the conclusion of this audit, Navy has developed internal procedures to address repeated failures and improvement strategies which include ongoing evaluation to ensure the accuracy of information being provided

to potential victims. CNIC also reviewed the local 24/7 SAPR response telephone numbers on a quarterly basis to ensure standard procedures were being followed.

5.2.4. Other (Please explain).

SARCs report ongoing contact with SAPR VAs and unit SAPR VAs to ensure SAPR program requirements are met and to provide consultation regarding areas of concern. SARCs utilize the SAPR CO Toolkit brief as an avenue to review the command's program and facilitate corrective action.

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

Current metrics within are designed to assess progress on reducing sexual assaults include both Measures of Performance (MOPs) and Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs). MOPs include measuring wide outreach of Fleet personnel in a variety of training/awareness events. Where MOPs are easily determined, their long- term effectiveness continues to be elusive. MOE or measure of whether behavior was influenced as a result of outreach training consist primarily of training exit surveys and rely on individual subjective feedback. At the completion of SAPR-F, a Behavioral Quick Poll will be released to assess the efficacy of both SAPR-L and SAPR-F. OPNAV SAPR team has identified specific questions that should reflect change if the developed training is efficacious or not. Determining behavior change will require measurement tools not currently available at this time. In the interim, USFF and COMPACFLT collects total numbers of target audience attendees at the Personal Readiness Summits, Fleet Workshops, and SAPR briefs/training events such as All Hands training utilizing outside SMEs, Sex Signals and No Zebras, as well as geographical outreach (i.e., total number of geographical sites trained each FY). Also, electronic surveys with continued follow-up will assist with determining returns on investment (ROIs), but may require additional resources. As directed in the Chairman's Strategic Direction for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, Navy successfully pursued the accomplishment of the below metrics:

- Monitor integration of sexual assault prevention and response into training and readiness forums at O-3(LT) – O-6(CAPT) level commands.

- Incorporate sexual assault prevention and response into Navy's PME at all levels based on Service assessment and determination of training/contact time.

- Incorporate sexual assault prevention and response into Navy's pre-command courses and monitor/document commander attendance within established guidelines.

- Track command climate surveys within 120 days of assuming command and annually as appropriate.

Standardized training documentation for other recent Navy-wide training (e.g., Sexual Assault Awareness Month Briefs, SAPR-Leadership) is recorded in FLTMPS by individual commands, with high level oversight. Throughout the Navy 95% of E-7 and above completed SAPR-L training to include USNA midshipmen and assigned personnel (E-7 and above). The FLTMPS database is utilized to monitor command compliance with major SAPR training Navywide. Echelon II and II SAPR PMs maintains ongoing communications to ensure uninterrupted provision of new prevention/awareness material, policy updates, program guidance, and training requirements throughout the AoR. The Echelon III SAPR PM network is also utilized to assist in monitoring all command/unit training compliance and training documentation into FLTMPS. SAPR POCs and PMs works closely to ensure timely and accurate FLTMPS documentation of SAPR training for all units and regularly provides training completion rates for the AoR for leadership review. Overall compliance with reporting training completion improved from 44% in FY11 to 84% - 96% in FY12.

Additionally, Navy collects and analyzes sexual assault incident data provided through OPREP-3s and the NAVVPERS 1752/1 (Sexual Assault Incident Data) form to determine the effectiveness of intensive ongoing campaign/awareness, initiatives, and training efforts and as a positive step towards addressing barriers to reporting sexual assaults - fostering safe command climates to increase victim confidence in self-reporting. Data analysis is provided to the CNO during weekly Update Briefs and other senior leaders through Quarterly Tone of The Force Reports (ToTF) and includes demographics, incident rates/trends across a span of 4 - 5 years, significant issues, and geographical/type command breakdown. Naval commands also use metrics (e.g.. Outlook calendar, centralized scheduling, FFSMIS) to assess and manage direct service utilization of SARCs. CNIC is continuously working with the Region-level leaders to assess the SAPR program to identify gaps in service and areas of improvement.

Pre- and post- training surveys are reviewed after each convening of all courses. Opportunities to provide unsolicited input are made available via Navy Knowledge Online and via the SAPR task force at the SAPR.navy.mil website. SAPR POCs are responsible for ensuring that SAPR training is conducted by assigned personnel of all ranks.

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

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office.

There was no GAO report in FY12. In 2011, the GAO recommended the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations leverage each others' resources and expertise for investigating and adjudicating alleged sexual assault incidents by consolidating training programs and sharing resources, including highly qualified experts who advise criminal investigators and judge advocates. In response to the GAO recommendations, NCIS

has partnered with the US Army CID and AFOSI to develop joint training courses wherein highly qualified experts (HQE) and subject matter experts (SME) are leveraged to create course curriculum and instruct courses. Specifically, NCIS and the USA CID collaborated on an advanced training course which trained 62 NCIS employees in August and September 2012. The 2 two-week course, the Advanced Adult Special Victims Training course, utilized USA CID HQE and SME instructors, primarily, and is scheduled to continue in FY13 with the first session in February 2013. Further, the USA CID invited NCIS to participate in a curriculum review conference in January 2013 in furtherance of training development and collaboration. Additionally, NCIS received an invitation from AFOSI to attend their two week advanced course in January 2013.

5.4.2. DoD, Military Service or Component IG.

During FY12, the DoD IG conducted a project related to the quality of training NCIS provides its personnel regarding adult sexual assault investigations. The training project revealed NCIS satisfactorily trains its personnel in accordance with DoD standards. The DoD IG also conducted a case review of sexual assault investigations completed in 2010. Deficiencies reported by the DoD IG were addressed by NCIS.

Several commands have also reported area visits from DON SAPRO staff who meet with leadership, local SARCs, and other program stakeholders.

In FY12, three Echelon II command inspections and four area visits were conducted across the Navy Enterprise. However, no programmatic or systemic issues were presented for Service-level action to date.

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

DTFSAMS recommended that installation commanders, with their SARCs, collaborate with supporting community organizations. In FY12 SARCs reported attendance to over 230 local Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) and other community prevention committee meetings. Additionally, SARCs reported working closely with 45 Rape Crisis Centers and local and state coalitions against sexual assault and/or sexual violence. Lastly, SARCs collaborated with over 55 schools, universities, or other civilian community groups.

SAPR training continues at all levels of Navy commands from initial entry to specialized leadership training (i.e. recruit training command, officer development schools, service school commands, and perspective medical CO/XO/CMC). Annual refresher training is conducted in multiple venues.

5.4.4. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

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

5.5.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place during FY12.

FY07 NDAA requires an annual report during each Academic Program Year (APY) on the effectiveness of the policies, training and procedures of each Military Service Academy with respect to sexual harassment and violence involving Academy personnel. In addition to USNA's assessment of the program in APY 2011-2012, the Defense Manpower Data Center conducted the 2012 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey with results not released until FY13. In APYs beginning in odd-numbered years—such as this year—the report consists of the MSAs' self-assessments statistical data on sexual assault and harassment, and the results from an anonymous survey of cadets and midshipmen conducted by the Defense Manpower Data Center. This bi-annual *2012 Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR) Survey* covers topics such as incidents of unwanted sexual contact and harassment, reporting and training, and characteristics of unwanted sexual and gender-related behaviors. As part of its oversight role, DoD SAPRO will also conduct an on-site assessment at the USNA in six months which will also be a part of next year's Report that will be delivered to Congress in December 2013.

5.5.2. Describe your efforts to incorporate findings from Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys (DEOCS) or other organizational climate assessments into SAPR programming in FY12.

Per OPNAVINST 5354.1F, CH-1, all subordinate commanders are expected to conduct an organizational climate assessment within 90 days of assuming command, and annually thereafter. ISICs are charged with ensuring this happens and that reports are forwarded accordingly. Navy's Equal Opportunity Advisors (EOA) is responsible for this program. Starting 2 Mar 2012, Commanders requesting the online DEOCS received the SAPR climate questions on their DEOCS. Between 2 Mar and 17 Sept 2012, there have been a total of 473,345 completed online DEOCS and UCA surveys. Of these 473,345 respondents, 73,366 have been Navy. Effective 2 Mar 2012, DoD SAPRO standardized and implemented six SAPR-related questions into all DEOCS. Between 2 Mar and 17 Sept 2012, there were 73,366 DEOCS completed by Navy personnel. (Results are provided in a later question.)

Recruits have three separate opportunities to provide feedback on SAPR Program. RTC administers anonymous surveys that are facilitated after weeks 2, 4 and 6. The surveys are anonymous and afford each Recruit a chance to address any issues they may have encountered during their time at RTC. SAPR questions that are utilized as feedback are:

1) Was your relationship with your Recruit Division Commanders professional? If No, explain.

2) Based on your personal experience, did you feel the environment at Recruit Training Command was free from sexual harassment? If No, explain.

3) Do you think actions are being taken at this command to prevent sexual harassment? If No, explain.

4) Did you experience or witness sexual misconduct by RTC staff or recruits, directed at you or other recruits? If Yes, explain.

5) Would you feel free to report unfair treatment at this command without fear of bad things happening to you? If No, explain.

6) Have you experienced or witnessed any sexual misconduct or racial discrimination, or been the target of seriously degrading or sexually explicit language by RTC staff member or fellow recruits? If Yes, explain.

7) Have you witnessed, heard of, or been involved in any unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or any verbal/physical conduct of a sexual nature between recruits/RTC staff or between RTC staff? If Yes, explain.

8) Have you witnessed, heard of, or been involved in any inappropriate relationships or fraternization between recruits/RTC staff or between RTC staff? If Yes, explain.

5.5.3. Describe any empirical research or evaluation project initiated or executed in FY12 to inform or improve SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

N/A.

5.5.4. Describe your Service or Component's efforts or plans thus far to require commanders to conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter.

The DEOCS is a commander's management tool that allows them to proactively assess critical organizational climate dimensions that can impact the organization's effectiveness. It is a confidential, command requested organizational development survey that is used to assess the shared perceptions of an organization's members as related to equal opportunity and organizational effectiveness. The survey is ever-evolving and now includes SAPR specific questions.

OPNAV SAPR team is provided an aggregate summary of Navy's responses. In general, across all reported barriers there is a difference in response rates between the genders. Females perceive more barriers than males. This underlines the importance of targeted messaging, training and supporting for diverse populations.

The following summarizes key points of the DEOCS SAPR climate survey results between 23 May and 17 September 2012 within the Navy:

Perceptions of Leadership Support for SAPR

- Within the Navy, perceptions of leadership support for SAPR efforts were more positive for Males, Officers, Senior Enlisted, Senior Officers, and Majority members, compared to Females, Enlisted, Junior Enlisted, Junior Officers, and Minority members, respectively. Further, perceptions of leadership support for SAPR efforts were slightly more positive for Navy compared to All DoD.

Perceived Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault

- Within the Navy, Females (79%) perceived one or more barrier(s) to reporting sexual assault more frequently than Males (62%). Across the DoD, 74% of Females perceived one or more barrier(s) to reporting sexual assault compared to 60% of Males.
- Within the Navy, the most frequently perceived barrier to reporting sexual assault(s) is *stigma, shame, and/or fear* (61% of Females and 47% of Males).

SAPR Bystander Intervention Climate

- Within the Navy, Females, Officers, Senior Officers, Senior Enlisted, and Majority members had a stronger likelihood of engaging in bystander intervention to prevent sexual assault compared to their sub-group counterparts.
- The overall Navy score on bystander intervention of sexual assault implies a moderate to rather strong likelihood of bystanders intervening to prevent sexual assault.
- The Navy scored higher on the SAPR Bystander Intervention Climate than the DoD.
- 91% of Navy respondents indicated they would take an intervening action (All DoD = 88%).
- 56% of Navy respondents indicated they would intervene if they witnessed a colleague being pressured to drink alcohol (All DoD = 53%).

Knowledge of Sexual Assault Reporting Options

- Approximately 87% of Navy respondents answered the knowledge of sexual assault reporting options question correctly.
- Within the Navy, Females (90%) correctly answered the knowledge of sexual assault reporting options question more frequently than Males (87%).
- Within the Navy, a greater percentage of Officers answered the knowledge to sexual assault reporting options question correctly compared to Enlisted (92% vs. 87%).
- A greater percentage of the Navy answered the knowledge to sexual assault reporting options question correctly compared to All DoD (87% vs. 83%).

5.5.5. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

5.6. Describe your efforts to align your SAPR program with the Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (dated May 7, 2012).

In NAVADMIN 161/12 (Joint Force Direction on Sexual Assault Prevention and response), CNO reiterated the direction from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the Service Chiefs via a personal message to Commanders, Commanding Officers and Officers in Charge to exercise the full measure of their authorities, options and resources to develop a responsible, professional, and safe environment for Sailors as outlined below:

- Incorporate specific sexual assault prevention and response monitoring, measures and education into normal command training, readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings).

- Provide SAPR training and education programs during Professional Military Education (PME) for all Service members.

- Ensure commanders receive training on sexual assault prevention and response during pre-command courses.

- Establish transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration and immediate assignment into a chain of command.

- Establish 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).

- Conduct a command climate survey within the first 120 days of assuming command and annually as appropriate.

- Services partner with OSD *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office* to review and update the 2008 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy.

- Implement DoD's requirement to explain sexual assault policies to all Service members within 14 days of their entrance on active duty.

Navy's SAPR Roadmap clearly identifies Navy's efforts to reduce sexual assaults across 5 primary lines of efforts. The Roadmap is consistent with the Chairman's direction and further outlines tangible efforts for the Navy.

CNIC also directed full implementation of the DSAID, aligning Navy's SAPR program with the Joint Chiefs of Staff Assessment Line of Effort recommendation to "enhance awareness and maximize utilization of the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) across the Services."

Additionally, the CJCS Strategic Direction recommends leveraging the most experienced investigators in the conduct of sexual assault investigations to establish "special Victims Unit" capabilities within Navy by ensuring the availability of specially trained investigators and prosecutors to advise commanders and prosecute sexual assault cases as well as Victim Witness Assistance Personnel to assist sexual assault victims. NCIS, through the creation of the Adult Sexual Assault Program, aligns with the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) by forming teams of investigators focused exclusively on SAPR and who have completed a training continuum of advanced DoD courses. Further, NCIS aligns with the JCS by pursuing expanded interoperability with partner MCIOs through combined training courses and sharing of SME and HQE. Additionally, NCIS participated in Executive Level council meetings consisting of the NCIS Executive Assistant Director for Criminal Investigations, the AFOSI Executive Director and the USACIDC Deputy Commanding Officer on a quarterly basis. The Executive Level council discusses issues of mutual concern, to include; joint investigative technology, best practices and resource efficiencies. Sexual assault investigative practices and trends are discussed at each meeting.

On 21 April 2012, the Uniform Code of Military Justice was amended to reorganize, revise and simplify the Article 120 into four distinct offenses: *Rape, Sexual Assault, Aggravated Sexual Contact* and *Abusive Sexual Contact*. These four distinct offenses, when coupled with *Forcible Sodomy* (Article 125, UCMJ) and *Attempts* to commit these offenses (Article 80, UCMJ), constitutes the category of sexual assault crimes within DoD's SAPR Program. Commanders should immediately coordinate with their Judge Advocates to ensure that they fully understand pending changes to Article 120 of the UCMJ. Similarly, they must ensure that all leaders and Service members thoroughly understand DoD's more encompassing scope regarding sexual assault. Commanders must train Service members to ensure they understand, for example, the consumption of alcohol can impair the judgment of both parties and the consequences of an alcohol-related sex crime can have a significant and long-lasting impact on the victim, offender; unit cohesion; and, ultimately, the readiness of the Joint Force.

On 28 June 2012, CNO directed initial disposition for the most serious sex crime offenses (rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy as they are defined in the new Article 120 of the UCMJ and attempts to commit those offenses) for O-6 level Special Court-Martial Authority, at a minimum.

Navy is working closely with DoD SAPRO to determine Line of Duty (LOD) procedures which will facilitate allowing Reserve personnel who have been sexually assaulted while on active duty to remain in their active duty status in order to obtain treatment and support afforded active duty members.

5.7. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-063, the expedited transfer policy established in December 2011 for Service members making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, including your Service's efforts to ensure

Service member awareness and understanding of the policy and any challenges your Service has faced in implementing the policy (documentation should be included as an appendix to your report).

Navy promulgated policy and guidance regarding Expedited Transfers in NAVADMIN 132/12 (20 April 2012) and the MILPERSMAN Article 1300-1200, Safety and Expedited Transfers, (8 June 2012). This includes, but is not limited to temporary or permanent movement to a unit within the same command, a unit on the same installation, or a unit with a different geographic location. For Reservists, a transfer or reassignment includes provisions to perform inactive duty training on different weekends or times than the alleged offender, or with a different unit in the home drilling location to ensure undue burden is not placed on the Service member and their family by a transfer. Specific approval and disapproval procedures for Navy are as follows:

- Within 72 hours of receiving a request for an expedited transfer, the CO must make a decision to approve or refer to higher authority. When the CO makes the decision to approve the transfer, the request, along with the CO's recommendation regarding the member's transfer, should be forwarded to NAVPERSCOM (PERS-833) for processing. The paperwork is retained on file for a period of three years.
- The CO must immediately forward any recommendation for disapproval of an expedited transfer request and the reason(s) for the recommendation, in writing, to the first Flag Officer in the requesting Service member's chain of command, or Senior Executive Service (SES) equivalent, as applicable.

    - The Flag Officer or SES must decide to approve or disapprove the request within 72 hours of receipt of the command-level disapproval recommendation. If approved, the request shall be immediately forwarded to NAVPERSCOM (PERS-833) where it will be processed and retained on file for a period of three years.

    - Flag Officer or SES level disapproved expedited transfer requests shall be forwarded to NAVPERSCOM (PERS-833) where they will be kept on file for a period of three years.

SARCs discuss DTM 11-063 requirements during briefings with new commanders and also emphasize this information with SAPR Program personnel (SAPR VA, SAPR POC, and SAPR Command Liaison) during training. All training material have been updated with newly implemented guidance regarding expedited transfers for Service members victims involved in Unrestricted reports of sexual assault. The RC provides amplifying information on expedited transfers in the Navy Reserve Personnel Manual M-1001.5 which focuses on the unique circumstances of members in the Reserve.

5.7.1. List the number of expedited transfers requested and denied in FY12.

For FY12, 43 expedited transfer requests have been favorably processed for Navy sexual assault victims. No request has been denied.

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

First, a Navy-wide message was issued that providing information and guidance on the expedited transfer initiative. Additionally, during the Naval Justice School Staff Judge Advocate courses, Advanced Staff Judge Advocate course and Prospective Command Officer/Executive Officer courses and the SAPR-L MMTT sessions, Navy JAG presenters informed the commanders as well as senior attorneys in attendance of the new policy favoring the member's request to transfer from the command (i.e. expedited transfer).

Regional Commanders and SARCs report ongoing SAPR training and education for all levels of leadership, military stakeholders, and SAPR personnel, emphasizing members' options for a military protective order and/or expedited transfer from the command of assignment. SARCs and SAPR VAs also discuss these options while reviewing and completing the DD2910 during the initial meeting with sexual assault victims. SARCs will also have information regarding the status of MPOs available to them via DSAID starting in FY13.

Navy commands are also required to report the status of MPOs (e.g., issued, terminated, violated) in situational reports, updates, and the NAVPERS 1752/1 pertaining to sexual assault cases as well as during monthly SACMGs, as outlined in the latest version of OPNAVINST 3100.6J.

5.9. Describe what steps have been taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service has prepared to use (or have existing data systems to interface with) the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

In FY12, DSAID replaced Navy's Case Management System (CMS) for collection of all SAPR case information and SAPR training. Sixty-five SARCs received eight hours of DSAID training in preparation of the transition from SAPR CMS. Six training sessions were conducted by DOD SAPRO staff on between July and August 2012. DSAID use was piloted for the Naval District Washington (NDW) region to ensure seamless transition and compliance with DoD and Congressional requirements for full implementation of the new system 21 August. Policy revisions are being developed to incorporate new procedures.

5.10. Describe your Service's efforts to improve investigations and prosecutions for sexual assault cases.

The Navy implemented SecDef's policy on 28 June 2012 in conjunction with the changes to UCMJ Article 120. A Navy-wide message was issued providing information and guidance on the new withholding requirements. Also, training on the new policy was effectuated through SAPR-L training where the new procedures pertaining to the Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA) were explained to all commanding officers and command leadership triads. Additionally, Navy JAG sent out guidance to all staff judge advocates (those that advise the commanding officers) on how the policy was to be implemented and has issued several articles on the policy through a monthly Newsletter that is distributed to all judge advocates.

Historically, NCIS identified investigators who receive advanced training to enhance their ability to conduct investigations involving special victims of adult sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence. In FY12, NCIS created a model, the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP), which links specially trained investigators into teams exclusively focused on adult sexual assault investigations. The team approach is expected to expedite the investigative process and enhance continuity between NCIS, judge advocates, healthcare providers and victim witness assistance personnel. Currently, ASAP teams exist at Norfolk, VA and Camp LeJeune, NC and are forming at Camp Pendleton, CA and San Diego, CA. At the initial sites in Virginia and North Carolina, the ASAP teams are engaged with the local judge advocates and victim witness assistance personnel and function as part of larger installation teams focused on victims of adult sexual assault.

5.10.1. Describe your Service's implementation of the Secretary of Defense-directed requirement to elevate 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 an officer at the O6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) level; include any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this requirement and your solutions for overcoming these challenges.

On 28 June 2012, (NAVADMIN 195/12) announced that the authority to dispose of certain sexual assault cases were to be withheld at the O-6 (CAPT/USN) Special Court-martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA) level. This individual would be referred to as the Sexual Assault – Initial Disposition Authority (SA-IDA) for cases involving allegations of rape and sexual assault under UCMJ Article 120, forcible sodomy under UCMJ Article 125, and attempts to commit those offenses under UCMJ Article 80 as well as other alleged offenses arising from or relating to the same incident(s) whether committed by the alleged perpetrator or the victim of the reported sexual assault. Collateral misconduct committed by the victim(s) will also be disposed of by the O-6 level SA-IDA within the victim's chain of command. Responsibilities of the SA-IDA are non-delegable. Prioer to making initial disposition decisions, the SA-IDA must consult with an SJA, and when practicable, NCIS. Once the initial disposition decision is made and documented, the IDA may take action as set forth in the Rule for Court-Martial 306(C).

All Commanders are responsible for becoming familiar with changes to UCMJ Article 120 and the SA-IDA withholding guidance and its impact on their handling of sexual assault allegations in their respective commands. In coordination with OPNAV N135, OJAG provided training during SAPR-L and other related training to help accomplish this vat various commands throughout the Fleet. Other policy revisions will support and incorporate this requirement as appropriate.

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

In FY12, CNIC HQ SAPR implemented the FY09 NDAA requirement for use of a DoD centralized, case-level sexual assault - the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). As a result, 65 SARCs received the eight hour required training in preparation prior to the 1 October 2012 launch across DoD. This newly implemented system will permit increased fidelity of circumstances surrounding reported cases of sexual assault in the military and facilitate trend analysis of these factors.

NCIS and OJAG are bound by the provisions of existing Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA), which determines the role of law enforcement agencies investigating allegations of sexual assault and other crimes and holding assailants responsible for related actions. In locations where a SOFA requires Host Nation law enforcement agencies serve as the primary investigating authority, NCIS procedures require NCIS offer investigative assistance to the primary investigating authority while serving as a liaison between the effected command and the investigating authority. In the absence of a SOFA, the Host Nation retains authority over investigations of their nationals, in the event of a criminal allegation. In locations where the Host Nation lacks an established judicial system or the ability to investigate, NCIS may assume primary jurisdiction of a sexual assault investigation, after coordinating with the local U.S. military commander. In all cases, NCIS will monitor the investigation and brief the command utilizing available documentation from the Host Nation and NCIS investigative efforts.

5.12. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-062, which covers document retention in Restricted and Unrestricted reports of sexual assault; include a description of any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this policy.

Although Navy has not issued amplifying guidance regarding changes to retention and access to records involving sexual assaults, Directive-Type Memorandum 11-062 was disseminated throughout naval commands for awareness/implementation. Stakeholder organizations are formulating protocols and procedures for maintaining the DD 2910 (Victim's Preference Statement), SAFE kit documents, and transcripts of court-martial proceedings which include victims' testimony. Prior to implementation of DTM 11-062, NCIS participated in a working group with representatives from the MCIO's and the DoD IG to discuss potential impacts and share strategies for successful implementation. The working group's discussions included the possibility of a combined storage facility for

evidence issues associated with extended retention requirements. NCIS HQ tasked the Norfolk field office management team to assess the potential impact to storage as well as the possibility of NCIS' long term storage facility being the joint storage facility for the MCIOs.

SARC responsibilities and first responder training have been updated to include victim notification of five and 50-year retention schedules for SAFE kit documents and right to receive a copy of court-martial proceedings transcripts in which they participated. Other policy revisions will support and incorporate this requirement as appropriate.

5.12.1. Describe your efforts or plans thus far to create a record of the outcome of disciplinary and administrative proceedings related to sexual assault and to centrally maintain copies of those records.

OPNAVINST 3100.6J CH3, OPREP 3/Situational Report Guidance (22 December 2009) and NAVADMIN 096/1, SAPR Quarterly Update (16 March 2011), require convening authorities consultation with a judge advocate before final disposition of adult sexual assault investigations. Resulting dispositions and a record of the consultation are captured in the OJAG's Sexual Assault Disposition Report at the conclusion of administrative and/or judicial proceedings. Also, case agents are required by NCIS to attach the Sexual Assault Disposition Report to the investigation file in order to maintain the outcome of the case. Since the creation of the original Sexual Assault Disposition Report, Congressional data requirements have evolved, forcing NCIS to revise the Sexual Assault Disposition Report. NCIS is considering a generic disposition report applicable to US Navy and USMC investigations.
This is being addressed at the DONSAPRO level and BUMED will support.

5.13. Describe the efforts to review adverse administrative actions and discharges taken against victims who filed an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY12.

Navy Personnel Command (NAVPERSCOM) is responsible for processing, tracking, and providing periodic updates regarding expedited transfer requests for victims of sexual assault who file an unrestricted report for procedures and approval authority. NAVPERSCOM also reviews administrative separation actions involving Service members to ensure they receive full and fair consideration for their military service and determinations are consistent and appropriate.

5.14. Describe any progress made in FY12 on system accountability-related efforts identified in last year's report.

The Navy is dedicated to improving its response to victims of sexual assault through policy and program enhancements that increase confidence in the military investigative and criminal justice process. In FY12, Navy JAG was instrumental in assisting Navy leadership with refining the reporting requirements and definitions that are used to report sexual assaults contained in OPNAVINST F3100.6J "Special Incident Reporting

(OPREP-3 PINNACLE, OPREP-3 NAVY BLUE, and OPREP-3 Navy Unit SITREP) Procedures." This more detailed process will better inform leadership in a timely manner of the current state of sexual assaults within the Navy thus allowing them to further refine prevention and response efforts.

5.15. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve system accountability.

For Navy, this priority focuses on improving the accountability, reliability, and sustainment of Navy SAPR services. The Navy will accomplish this priority through data collection, analysis, and reporting of case outcomes through such systems as the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), as well as review of ongoing SAPR efforts to ensure attainment of desired programmatic solutions. Components of this priority include:

- Establish inquiry response standard and metrics;
- Conduct data and trend analysis in support of Navy SAPR strategies and programs;
- Leverage technology to maximize SAPR effectiveness;
- Publish command SAPR self-assessment protocol and procedures;
- Ensure leaders at all levels fully understand their SAPR program responsibilities;
- Ensure sufficient civilian human resources to effectively execute the SAPR mission; and
- Refine metrics stipulated in Navy's Roadmap to improve monitoring of SA-IDA decisions across Navy and improve tracking of expedited transfers on an installation, the use of MPOs, administration and availability of SAFEs, the status of convicted sex offenders, and administrative separation processing for Service members involved in substantiated sexual assault cases.

When an allegation of sexual assault is reported, the commander must now provide an in-person assessment to the first Flag officer in his or her chain of command. This requirements ensures that senior leadership is aware of every sexual assault allegation and is in a position to engaged as well as to conduct a meaningful discussion concerning command climate and the impact of sexual assault upon the command. That Flag officer must, in turn, report to the Chief of Naval Operations on the effectiveness of the Navy's sexual assault prevention and response efforts. This tiered feedback structure enables allows the Navy's highest leadership to undertake necessary course changes based on timely, direct input from the Fleet that will help leadership determine what is working and what is not. Commanders are now required to conduct command climate surveys within 90 days of assuming command and annually thereafter. The results of these surveys will be used to critically evaluate the command climate, determine what systemic problems exist and drive change.

6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

6.1. Provide examples of your Service or Component efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commander support of the SAPR program (e.g., Held briefings, attended summits) to raise Service and/or Guard member awareness of sexual assault matters.

In FY12, there was a substantial increase in Navy-wide training for the command SAPR positions and Sailors in general. SARCs reported that they trained 1,421 new SAPR Command POCs, 1,482 new SAPR Data Collection Coordinators (DCC) and 1,587 new SAPR Command Liaisons. In comparison to training levels in FY11 in which SARCs reportedly trained 975 new SAPR Command POCs, 634 new SAPR Data Collection Coordinators (DCC) and 688 new SAPR Command Liaisons. In total, the SARCs provided training and education to over 20,172 SAPR command personnel and stakeholders. This data is indicative of senior leadership and unit commanders support of the SAPR program and their efforts to raise awareness of sexual assault matters. CNO mandated that all Navy leaders take "Ownership" of the sexual assault problem in the Navy. He mandated a force wide stand-down during SAAM in order to baseline the sexual assault awareness in our force. Aggressive outreach and monitoring was conducted to reach a SAPR L training completion rate of over 95% for all E7 and above leaders across the entire naval Force.

Additionally, SARCs continued their proactive stance in providing SAPR CO Toolkit briefs within 90 days of COs assuming command. SARCs also maintained an active role in the Personal Readiness Summit, which has become a platform for educating command triad (e.g., Commanding Officers, Executive Officers, and Command Master Chiefs, Senior Enlisted Advisors) on the role of leadership in SAPR cases. Additionally, SARCs developed innovative avenues for leveraging senior leadership and unit commanders in support of the SAPR program. During SAAM, SARCs were actively involved in command leadership's efforts to raise awareness and prevention of sexual violence through the use of weekly special events and command-level education. Other best practices identified are as follows:

- In the Northwest Region, SARCs provided quarterly "SAPR Executive Leadership" training in conjunction with FAP;

- In the Mid-Atlantic region (Norfolk, VA), SARCs provided "SAPR Leadership" briefs to Prospective Commanding Officers (PCOs), Prospective Executive Officers (PXOs), and Senior Officers in the Military Justice at Naval Justice School; and

- In the Midwest. SARCs participate in quarterly SAPR Drumbeat meetings with CO/XO/CMC and Flag Officers.

NCIS participated in the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) Operational Planning Team (OPT) on sexual assault. As a contributing participant, NCIS worked with selected senior leaders from the USMC to merge NCIS capabilities with the CMC's vision for eliminating sexual assaults within the USMC. Through the OPT, NCIS was

able to increase the participating leaders awareness of NCIS' response to sexual assaults. As a result of NCIS' participation with the CMC's OPT, NCIS was invited to address the CMC's General Officer Symposium and the subsequent Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Symposium on sexual assault in the USMC. During the symposiums, NCIS' engagement with the highest levels of USMC leadership assisted in raising senior leadership's awareness of NCIS' response capabilities to sexual assaults. Additionally, NCIS participated in a symposium of stakeholders chartered to develop Navy's three-year Roadmap for the SAPR Program. NCIS response capabilities were shared with senior leaders of participating components, thus raising the overall awareness of the group.

NCIS participates regularly in Navy's SAPR CFT and provides recommendations and based on field work and efforts implemented in USMC. Additionally, the NCIS representative provides stakeholders information on initiatives to implement to further support investigation efforts. Likewise stakeholders are able to share investigation concerns from the Fleet in order to ensure the best response to our victims.

Regularly, Flag level, personal and administrative messages and other correspondence regarding the importance of leadership in preventing sexual assault and other destructive personal behaviors and promotion of bystander intervention are released by senior leadership. For example, the PACFLT Commander addressed Sailor personal behavior issues with all subordinate Commanders during the Executive Leadership Training Symposium (ELTS), challenging leaders to surgically assess command incidents to determine core issues. The Commander also released an Echelon III tasking to all assigned Flag Officers for insights from their First Flag Officer assessments into root causes and an understanding of command climate, potential environmental or other factors associated with sexual assaults; lessons learned; best practices; and other information that would be helpful to share across the Navy. Flag Officers also supported SAPR Fleet Workshops by providing opening remarks at each event and directly engaging with the local unit commander hosting the workshops to solicit the support of other leaders. Personal Readiness Summits conducted throughout the COMPACFLT AoR included a half-day leadership session with major focus on sexual assault prevention and response, for Commanding Officers, Officers In Charge, Executive Officers, Command Master Chiefs. SAPR briefings were also provided to other rank leaders, program managers and deck plate supervisors.

6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY12, including target audiences and related goals.

In FY12, CNIC dramatically increased its utilization of the CNIC Gateway 2.0 (G2) intranet for improved communication with SARCs and Regional CAP Managers. The G2 SAPR team site includes a SAPR document library, trainings and events calendar, and announcements function to ensure that field personnel have access to the most up-to-date information and resources. Other outreach activities included USFF-sponsored Fleet SAPR Workshops; Commander's Messages, training for Command Leadership, Front Line Supervisors, Program Managers, and All Hands; Flag level personal and

administrative messages, PSAs, Blogs, and emails released regarding the importance of leadership and bystander intervention in preventing sexual assault and other destructive personal behaviors; Plan of the Day/Week entries and other command generated/delivered training products; AFN broadcasts (e.g., "That Guy") and Pentagon channel leadership clips; and continued collaboration with Command Ombudsmen and Family Readiness Group Leaders on SAPR program and policy updates that impact Sailors and family members through tailored PR Summit briefs.

6.3. List the steps you have taken to increase public dissemination of available sexual assault resource (e.g., reporting channels, SARC and SAPR VA contact information, DoD Safe Helpline) information for Service members, eligible dependents and civilian personnel of the DoD.

Each installation's SAPR web pages are continually audited to ensure that all sites include accurate information, the 24/7 SAPR response telephone number, and DoD SAFE Helpline information. Specific promotion of the DOD Safe Helpline was increased to ensure victim's have immediate access to crisis support. Best practices for outreach activities are as follows:

- SAPR Drumbeat to increase proactive Senior Leadership involvement;
- Increased training on Liberty policies and how they relate to sexual assault prevention;
- Ongoing "Edutainment" productions (e.g., "Sex Signals," "Comedy Hour," "No Zebras, No Excuses");
- Collaboration with VWAP personnel to increase multidisciplinary victim care;
- Increased collaboration with CSADD (e.g., Grill Crawl, Rally);
- Quarterly First Responder courses;
- Incorporating role playing in various SAPR training; and
- Active collaboration with other Service SAPR Program personnel in joint environments.

NCIS initiated the NCIS Text & Web Tip Line. This anonymous tip collection system has proven invaluable in collecting actionable intelligence in support of our criminal investigative mission. The NCIS Text & Web Tip Line gives service members a discreet, secure, and anonymous reporting option to express concerns without inhibitions of political correctness, retaliation from peers, or pressure from within the chain of command. This encrypted system has equipped NCIS with the ability to provide direct feedback and real-time connectivity with the tipster. The system facilitates the ability to communicate with service members via, text, Smartphone, or web applications.

An ALNAVRESFOR administrative message was released in May 2012, promulgating the use of the DOD Safe Helpline and local contact information for SAPR related assistance. This information is posted to all Navy Reserve SharePoint Sites and placed additional emphasis on preserving victims' reporting options. SAPR personnel contact information is also provided during new member indoctrination, repeated in General Military Training (GMT) sessions, and displayed throughout commands.

6.4. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your outreach efforts and detail results.

Identified measures included newly implemented sexual assault related questions in command climate surveys (i.e., DEOCS) and FFSC Customer satisfaction surveys. The sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) climate factor was developed for inclusion on the DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS). This factor is intended to aid commanders in identifying the climate associated with SAPR within their unit. Inclusion of these questions is an important step in providing leadership with the knowledge needed to measure and address the climate associated with SAPR in their unit. The DEOCS now includes six questions that tap four sub-dimensions of the SAPR climate factor, namely: perceptions of leadership support for SAPR (two items),, perceptions of barriers to reporting sexual assault (one item with 'mark all that apply' option), SAPR bystander intervention climate (two items), and knowledge of sexual assault reporting options (one item).

Since November 2011, the NCIS Text and Web Tip Line has received 1,328 tips covering a wide range of information. During that period, NCIS received 44 tips regarding sexual assaults that were of enough detail that the information was forwarded to the relevant field office for action deemed appropriate. As of today, NCIS has 14 open investigations stemming from the tip line.

Regions have described varying measures of effectiveness for their Region's outreach efforts. Specifically, the Southwest Region also conducted a general survey through Survey Monkey at the beginning of FY12's second quarter. The results reflected that 96.8% of participants were familiar with the Navy's sexual assault policy and 83.9% were aware of the available reporting options. Additionally, COMPACFLT significantly increased SAPR training and outreach efforts during FY12 by orders of magnitude as compared to previous FYs. Measure of effectiveness consisted primarily of the number of attendees (14,741 Sailors (all ranks) across the AOR) compared to 4,900 Sailors in FY11. SAPR awareness efforts also reached 99% of all COMPACFLT leaders (E7 and above personnel) through SAPR Mobile Training Team (MTT) involvement and SAPR-L(Leadership) training. Course evaluations from PR Summits and other SAPR All Hands presentations also revealed positive responses to SAPR keynote speakers.

6.5. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations and describe the goals, intended outcomes, and/or target audience of each partnership.

NCIS transitioned from its traditional single agent investigative response to adult sexual assaults and is shifting to a team response model for all reports of rape and sexual assault. This operational strategy requires a team of properly trained adult sexual assault agents to surge and respond to all contemporaneous sexual assaults. This team approach helps facilitate and expedite the interview process. This team approach necessitates active partnerships with SARC, VA, Legal, BUMED and other military and

local law enforcement agencies. The collaborative effort helps facilitate a timely, thorough, and efficient investigative product being ready for prosecutorial review at an aggressive benchmark.

OJAG participated in a joint telemedicine study with the Department of Justice (DoJ) and DoN SAPRO to support healthcare providers who administer SAFE examinations.

6.6. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings.

On March 8, 2012, OPNAV SAPR personnel participated in women's caucus regarding sexual assault policy and programs. OPNAV joined representatives from others services (e.g., USAF, USMC and USA) to provide detail on efforts ranging from education and awareness to victim care, investigation, adjudication and assessment.

On April 10, 2012, NCIS participated in a briefing facilitated by the U.S. Navy Office of Legislative Affairs for U.S. Senate staffers. NCIS joined representatives from other Services (e.g., USAF, USMC and USA) to discuss military sexual assault investigations.

On April 18, 2012, NCIS and AFOSI jointly briefed the staff of Senator Durbin regarding sexual assault investigations.

On May 2, 2012, NCIS, AFOSI and USA CID jointly briefed Senator McCaskill and Senator Gillibrand staffers regarding sexual assault investigations.

Additional briefs conducted by the Surgeon General (SG) and Navy Medicine's progress in SAPR program will be addressed in SG's Annual Report to Congress.

6.7. Describe any progress made in FY12 on stakeholder knowledge and understanding-related efforts identified in last year's report.

CNIC provided a robust webinar series throughout FY12 that increased the SARCs knowledge on Sexual Assault and Stalking, UCMJ Updates, and Connection Between Trauma and Substance Abuse. The webinars were also designed to provide SARCs a tool for training fellow stakeholders on issues surrounding sexual assaults. There was also a 30% increased in the number individuals trained to perform SAFEs and first responders.

While not specifically addressed in FY11, USFF developed metrics to potentially identify changes in stakeholder knowledge based on training provided in the Fleet Workshops

6.8. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.

Several of the numerous initiatives to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program planned at different levels within Navy for FY13 are listed below:

OPNAV SAPR personnel will provide increased oversight of commands and up to date policy and program information during FY13 PR Summits. These engagements will target the command triads and program owners within the command.

Expansion of CNIC webinars which are designed to increase SARCs understanding of issues surrounding sexual assault and ability to better train fellow SAPR Program. Stakeholders.

An internal symposium of middle and senior leadership to ensure the NCIS management team shares an understanding of evolving SAPR policies and procedures as well as NCIS plans of action and milestones hosted by NCIS in March 2013.

Continued quarterly SAPR Drumbeat meetings in the Midwest Region.

Implementation of SAFE training, program oversight, and sustainment through partnership with NMPDC and focused command education.

Leveraging existing local resources within the Fleet and Family Support Centers (FFSCs) and others to keep leaders at all levels aware of resources available and ongoing efforts/initiatives.

Updated resources provided by Fleet SAPR PMs to the TYCOM SAPR Program Managers, SARCS and via Fleet SAPR Workshops.

Developing measures of effectiveness to ensure the most effective tools are available to combat sexual assault.

6.9. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

7.1. Provide a summary of the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR program in FY12.

Fiscal year 2012 brought about an intense campaign aimed at preventing assaults, responding to incidents of sexual assault, and providing compassionate care to victims. Multiple SAPR outreach and training initiatives across the Fleet have proven successful in improving the Navy's response capability to reported sexual assaults. For instance, SARCs' active collaboration during Fleet sponsored prevention workshops and SAPR-L

training strengthened relationships between local activities and increased participants' knowledge and understanding of sexual assault-related issues. USFF continued to increase awareness of the SAPR programs policies as well as leveraging dynamic SMEs via Fleet SAPR Workshops, reaching more than 8,300 leaders, program managers and Sailors with the message of prevention and awareness.

Bystander intervention training appears to be one of the more effective prevention mediums to date—particularly, SAPR-L(eadership) presentations and DoN SAPRO's sponsored "No Zebras, No Excuses" . BI focuses on prevention (proactive) versus response (reactive) engagement. Therefore, it is extremely important to "operationalize" BI concepts and set expectations for Sailors to intervene to protect their Shipmates, coworkers, family members, and friends by incorporating BI techniques into daily routines to affect culture and attitudinal changes towards sexual assaults and other inappropriate behaviors. It is also critical that Navy create environments where Sailors readily acknowledge and intervene, without reservation, to disrupt events that would likely lead to potentially unsafe activities and/or life threatening situations such as sexual assault or any less-than-desirable behaviors. Accountability is another important element of BI which requires recognition of individuals who actively prevented potential misconduct from occurring and holding passive witnesses accountable.

A number of changes were implemented within Navy's training environments to address situations unique to the accession sources. For example, sensitivity to sexual assault reporting and protecting victims increased across all accession sources. The principal challenge was the student's accessibility to personnel that are protected under confidential reporting under current policy. In order to adhere to governing directives, recruit and student access to medical personnel and chaplains increased to protect a victim's restricted reporting option without the student's chain of command being informed. Recruits and students received updated information regarding behaviors classified as sexual assault, reporting options, and program resources. They are also provided wallet-sized information cards, telephone access for reporting sexual assaults, and internet access to obtain SAPR services. Challenges also exist with transferring recruits and officer candidates from some of the accession sources in the event expedited transfers are requested. For example, RTC is the single enlisted accession source. Therefore, expedited transfer options are limited to reassigning sexual assault victims or alleged suspects to other classes on site (depending on where they are in the training pipeline) or removing either of them from the course altogether. Similar challenges exist with interrupting training from the sole source curriculum for the USNA, OCS, LDO/CWO, DCOIC and ODS. While on active duty orders and in a student status, Midshipmen in NROTC are permitted to receive support services from the respective university's Campus Crisis Center in response to sexual assault incident that took place while they are in a student status. However, guidance is unclear concerning their ability to elect the restricted reporting option if sexually assaulted when not on active duty.

Navy seamlessly implemented the restricted reporting option for adult family members, as required in FY NDAA. First responder training curriculum across the Enterprise have

been updated to reflect the ability of dependents 18 years of age and older to elect the restricted reporting option for incidents of sexual assault.

Navy Medicine established standardized SAFE training requirements and report increased number of first responders who have completed the course.

Recurring challenges include:

- Sustainment resourcing for the SAPR Program.
- Lack of available resources (i.e., SMEs) who are “in sync” with curriculum development timelines and processes.
- Reliability of cellular phones which have been proven to be less than 100% reliable due to limited coverage in remote locales, restrictions use in classified areas, 24 hours per day SAPR VAs availability .
- Consistent delivery of SAPR training for Sailors permanently and temporarily assigned overseas, in joint environments, and to forward deployed units.

7.2. Summarize your plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress in your SAPR program.

Navy leadership is fully committed to reducing sexual assault across the Fleet. Ongoing collaboration between key stakeholders on initiatives will be the building blocks for our continued efforts.

FY13 will see another major SAPR training evolution intended for junior Sailors - SAPR-F. Training outcomes and assessment mechanisms that measure changes in attitude and intentions will become a primary focus in the development of metrics.

Continue to monitor reports by sexual offense types to conduct a trend analysis to address root causes.

Continue to monitor reports by sexual offense types to conduct a trend analysis to address root causes. Reduction in statistics are not an indication as to whether or not training “works.” In fact, if it’s working and victims no longer feel stigmatized or blamed, they would be more inclined to report the crime and seek support and services.

Continue to respond to requirements and funded requests, establishing infrastructure for SAPR program as well as benchmarks and metrics to monitor effectiveness and quality of initiatives

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- Continue to respond to requirements and funded requests.
- Continue Fleet SAPR Workshops as a means of face-to-ace engagement that not only delivers training but provides opportunities for discussion and feedback.
- Continue using HQEs and other subject matter experts to ensure delivery of the most impactful training.

- Focus on program compliance with current directives to ensure the programs function as designed for maximum effect.
- Ensure 100% accomplishment of command-facilitated SAPR general military training to support all of the other communications and training initiatives throughout the year.

Implement the new program model that includes DoD civilian SARCs and SAPR VAs and expands the number of personnel to respond and support victims of sexual assault. The Regional SARC position is a new position being implemented to streamline communication and ensure better coordinated and consistency of services between CNIC, regional leadership, and the SARCs in the field. The RSARC will be responsible for coordinating and overseeing regional implementation and execution of the SAPR Program. The Full-time civilian SAPR VAs will be hired to ensure professional SAPR VAs are available to victims on a 24/7 basis. All new positions are projected to be in place by the start of FY14.

Increase access to SAPR-resources. The Reserve Component will create a SharePoint website to serve as a single source for RC commands seeking the latest SAPR guidance, expectations, and policy instructions.

Increase collaboration between the SAPR program and Concerned Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) chapters, providing cross-program training to effectively foster understanding and collaboration at the installation level.

Engage with civilian SMEs to develop an evidence-based BI training curriculum, with train-the-trainer component for SARCs and other SAPR positions providing training to the field. It will also have a social marketing component (posters, other visual material) to boost the positive effects of the training.

Work closely with all SAPR stakeholders, leaders, and PMs to ensure proper alignment with the Navy's SAPR Strategic Roadmap. Specifically, maintaining top leadership engagement across the AoR and an increased emphasis on the identified lines of effort:

Continual Improvement in SAPR Education, Awareness and Assessment
- Targeted training and presentations to address all Leaders/Sailors across the continuum.
- Flag level/Leadership messages, P4s, PSAs, PACADMINS, and Fleet's Quarters.
- Conduct forums to address the spectrum of Sailor misconduct in joint ventures (e.g., Personal Readiness Summits).
- Effective incident/reporting data management to better understand the scope, trends, root factors, and other underlying issues.

Institutionalizing prevention strategies
- Emphasize bystander intervention.
- Continue renewed focus on core values and responsible behavior.
- Leverage CSADD efforts.

Fostering command climates that refuse to tolerate behaviors leading to sexual assault

- Leverage leaders at all levels to ensure the continuum of harm is interrupted.
- Commend bystander intervention.
- Continue training/awareness on social factors that contribute to tolerance/intolerance of sexual misconduct.
-Implement Signature Behavior initiatives across commands.

Increasing victim confidence in self reporting incidents

- Continue leadership visibility/support in building victim trust and endurance in the SAPR process.
- Ensure confidentiality is maintained.
- Ensure requisite training by all command SAPR personnel.
- Track compliance with command climate survey (DEOCS) requirements.

Improving response and accountability

- Continue collaboration with SAPR CFT (e.g., NCIS, OJAG, OPNAV, CNIC) to ensure first responder training throughout Navy.
- Ensure leaders of all ranks understand respective roles and responsibilities.
- Improve effectiveness of data collection and analysis to better inform program development across the SAPR continuum.

7.3. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review Data Call: United States Marine Corps

Executive Summary (United States Marine Corps)

Fiscal Year 2012 saw substantial growth and reinvigoration of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) branch of Headquarters Marine Corps. Separated from Behavioral Health as a stand-alone branch and assigned an O-6 (Colonel) from an operational command, the newly configured SAPR branch succeeded in the implementation of many large-scale initiatives that strengthened prevention and response systems across the entirety of the Corps.

SAPR's efforts in FY12 reflected initiatives put forward by the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan, a three-phase strategy developed by an Operational Planning Team (OPT) personally selected by the Commandant. Chaired by a General Officer and comprised of senior officers and enlisted, the OPT was convened to marshal the Commandant's intent that all Marines recognize the urgency and magnitude of sexual assault within the Corps. "Sexual assault is an ugly mark on our proud reputation," the Commandant asserted in White Letter 2-12, "it undermines readiness, unit cohesion, and morale."

With prevention as its central focus, the Campaign Plan's first phase – the *Strike* Phase – called for a considerable increase and intensification of SAPR training across the Marine Corps. This commenced with the SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS), held 10–11 July 2012 at Marine Core Base Quantico. The GOS was convened by the Commandant specifically to address the prevention of sexual assault. This two-day training event included subject matter experts who spoke on topics relevant to prevention, including the effects of alcohol, inadvertent victim blaming, dispelling myths, and other related subjects. Training on sexual assault prevention was also made a centerpiece topic of the 2012 Sergeants Major Symposium, held 1 August.

Both symposia upheld the OPT's top-down training strategy – a strategy completely predicated on genuine leadership buy-in – and initiated the FY12 reconstruction of the entire continuum of SAPR training. Principal components of the training included the following:

- Command Team Training (CTT): Given to all Commanding Officers and Sergeants Major, CTT was designed to bring forth a desired end state in which all leaders (staff non-commissioned officers and officers) through platoon level are engaged and mindful of the problem of sexual assault within the Corps. CTT consisted of one day of training presented in the form of guided discussion, case studies, video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs), and SAPR Engaged Leadership Training. SAPR Engaged Leadership Training, specifically, provided Command Teams in-depth practical knowledge of their responsibilities, the importance of establishing a positive command climate, the process of Victim Advocate (VA) selection, and the necessity to equip all Marines with the tools of prevention. CTT was completed by 31 August 2013.

- Take A Stand (TAS), bystander intervention training: TAS is taught by UVAs who have been certified by a master training team led by an Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC). TAS was mandated for all NCOs and was completed by 31 August 2012. The three-hour course is comprised of mini-lectures, guided group discussions, activities, and video recordings of the Commandant, the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, senior leaders, subject matter experts, NCOs, victims, and junior Marines. TAS teaches the principles of bystander intervention, an evidence-based best practice in sexual assault prevention, and asserts that prevention is impossible without all Marines fully understanding their inherent duty to protect each other from this crime.

- All Hands training: Mandatory for every Marine, the training ties prevention not only to the core values of honor, courage, and commitment, but also to unit cohesion, readiness, and morale. Conducted by Commanders and Sergeants Major, All Hands training includes direct messages from the Commandant, as well as extensive instruction on SAPR services, resources, procedures, and reporting options. The principles of bystander intervention are embedded in All Hands training through video-based EDGs, which contain scenarios related to sexual assault. Designed to promote candid, healthy discussions by challenging pre-existing beliefs, the EDGs define clearly what constitutes sexual assault while demonstrating how the crime impacts the Corps. Presenting situations in which victimization can be prevented, the EDGs show what happens when the chance for bystanders to intervene passes. All Hands training was ongoing through 9 November 2012.

While SAPR training charges leadership with establishing an environment that is non-permissive to any misconduct or crime, SAPR's training continuum remains consistent with the Commandant's assessment: the inherent duty of preventing sexual assault crosses all ranks of the Marine Corps.

The second phase of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan – the *Implementation* Phase – officially started on 10 November 2012, and is estimated to conclude between six and twelve months from that date. Included among Phase II's primary objectives is the further strengthening of SAPR training by customizing training across the ranks. To this end, training is being developed that is specific to delayed entry programs, Recruit Depots, entry-level schools, Professional Military Education (PME) schools, Commanders and Senior Enlisted Courses, Officer PME schools, and the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being customized in a manner specific to grade. This building block approach will ensure training remains fresh and in accord with a Marine's knowledge and experience.

Another large-scale Phase II initiative is the implementation of regional Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), which will be designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service (i.e., medical, legal, counseling, etc.). With the overall goal of reducing the likelihood of a fragmented

approach to victim care, SARTs will work towards keeping victims better connected to the process, while effectively managing its intrusive nature.

Sustaining the success of these and other SAPR initiatives will be the focus of the *Sustainment* Phase, the third and final phase of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan.

FY12 also saw several victim care initiatives implemented in parallel with SAPR's aggressive prevention training efforts. These include the planned increase of full-time civilian Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) by 25 and SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) by 22, strengthening SAPR presence in the field and allowing for more constant and intensified quality assurance measures. Improvements have also been made to SAPR's newly developed victim advocacy training, which was approved by the National Advocate Credentialing Program, and now a prerequisite for SARC and VA credentialing. Spanning a total of 40 hours, the training discusses the Marine Corps SAPR program and advocacy services.

Other victim care initiatives included the continued enhancement and heavy promotion of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, established at every Marine Corps installation, as well as the implementation of SAPR 8-Day Briefs, a tool designed to maintain leadership engagement for each individual case. Additionally, full migration to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) is complete, standardizing data to support planning and evaluation pertaining to training and prevention activities, the creation of new programs and policy, and the effectiveness of response efforts.

Also in FY12, the Marine Corps initiated a revision of the Marine Corps model for Provision of Legal Services Support. Legal Services Support Sections and subordinate Legal Services Support Teams are being established to provide assistance to commands and individual Marines, Sailors, family members, and retirees. This reorganization will provide for greater levels of individual proficiency, organizational efficiency, and institutional accountability. Additionally, complex trial teams will be established at the regional level. Complex trial teams will consist of two O-4/O-3 trial counsels, two investigators, a regional victim witness liaison officer, a legal admin officer, a legal services specialist (MOS 4421), and a civilian highly qualified expert in sexual assault litigation.

SAPR also continued to maintain a close relationship with Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NCIS), which created specialized teams and training to investigate alleged sexual assault. The collaboration also helped to develop the NCIS Adult Sexual Assault Program, which utilizes a surge team response to adult sexual assault cases to increase efficiency and the expeditious handling of cases, as well as a sexual assault training curriculum for all levels of NCIS agents.

Given that sexual assault remains an underreported crime, accurate measures of current program effectiveness can be elusive. However, an encouraging increase in reporting in FY12 – including an increase in the reporting of incidents that occurred over 365 days prior – suggests that both awareness and confidence in the response system

are likewise increasing. Anecdotal accounts from the field indicate an overwhelmingly positive reception to All Hands and Take A Stand training, proactive discussions about EDGs, actual occurrences of bystanders intervening, and many other encouraging accounts.

While a positive impact has clearly been made, the Marine Corps recognizes that a lot of work must still be done. In FY13 and beyond, the SAPR program will continue to find new ways to strengthen its prevention and response efforts, while maintaining its assertion that even one instance of sexual assault is too many for the Corps.

1. Program Overview

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

- **Authorizing regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication.**
- **General organizational structure of your SAPR program and personnel (e.g., Installation 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 roles in your SAPR program.**
- **Other (Please explain):**

Published 5 February 2008, Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5A established the Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program as a commander's program under the direction of the Deputy Commandant for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. MCO 1752.5B, pending signature, will reflect the latest Department of Defense Directives and Instructions.

The Marine Corps has full-time civilian Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) at every Marine Corps installation. Serving as subject matter experts (SMEs) and master trainers, Installation SARCs administer and oversee the SAPR program and support the installation Commander and tenant commands within their area of responsibility. Installation SARCs manage all aspects of the installation's program to ensure quality assurance, and work cooperatively with civilian Victim Advocates (VAs), who are supported by the Family Advocacy Program, to make certain that victims receive responsive and continuous care with timely access to supportive services. Installation SARCs conduct Case Management Group (CMG) meetings on a monthly basis to discuss the specifics of current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, new training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends. CMG meetings include Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs. There are currently 17 full-time civilian Installation SARCs across the Marine Corps. In compliance with the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), however, SAPR will strengthen this number by 25 in FY13.

Command SARCs, who serve as Staff Officers and SAPR SMEs for their command, work collaboratively with Installation SARCs to establish an integrated capability for

SAPR services. Command SARCs support the operational force at the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Marine Division (DIV), Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW), Marine Logistics Group (MLG) levels, and Marine Expeditionary Units (MEUs), and conduct annual SAPR training requirements for Marines in their unit. Both Command and Installation SARCs are responsible for entering and tracking cases of sexual assault in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), a central system managed by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DoD SAPRO).

The primary responsibilities of the Victim Advocate (VA) include responding and providing emotional support to victims in crisis, instructing victims of their options and rights, directing victims to appropriate supportive resources, addressing any other immediate needs, and liaising between victims and other responders. VAs also provide administrative support to SARCs. There are currently 42 full-time civilian VAs across the Marine Corps who, although supported by the Family Advocacy Program, receive extensive training to perform SAPR responsibilities. In FY13, SAPR will hire 22 full-time civilian VAs exclusive to the SAPR branch, in compliance with NDAA provisions.

A minimum of two Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs) are appointed at every battalion, squadron, and equivalent size command, including MEUs, ensuring full SAPR response capability. There are currently 814 UVAs across the Marine Corps. UVAs are appointed from the grade of Staff Sergeant or higher and perform victim advocacy as a collateral duty. UVAs work directly with their Command SARC and Installation SARC to ensure thorough victim response and that all reporting measures are met.

All SARCs, VAs, and UVAs are responsible for ensuring that the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines established at every Marine Corps installation remain accessible at all times. In addition to internal audits conducted by Installation SARCs, HQMC SAPR conducts monthly audits of all helplines to measure not only accessibility but the quality of information relayed through the helplines.

SARCs, VAs, and UVAs are mandated to complete the requirements of the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP), administered by the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), which includes the completion of 40 hours of specialized victim advocacy training. The purpose of the training is to standardize sexual assault response to victims and professionalize military victim advocacy. SARCs will have oversight of the credentialing process for the VAs and UVAs in their command. D-SAACP credentials must be renewed every two years.

In FY13, SAPR will continue its work on the implementation of regional Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs). SARTs will be designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service, as victims often seek assistance for a variety of medical, legal, and counseling needs. With the overall goal of reducing the likelihood of a fragmented approach to victim care, SARTs will work towards keeping the victim better connected to the process, while effectively managing its intrusive nature.

Support is provided to SAPR by the following Marine Corps entities:

- Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies & Operations (DC PP&O): DC PP&O

assists HQMC SAPR with establishing and maintaining measures to facilitate the timely exchange of information between the other Services and the Marine Corps, on sexual assault cases involving Marines occurring on non-DON installations.

- Deputy Commandant for Installation and Logistics (DC I&L): HQMC SAPR coordinates with DC I&L and security representatives to improve security, lighting, and accessibility where feasible – with particular emphasis on street lighting, barracks/berthing/housing safety, and base security.
- Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (CG MCCDC): HQMC SAPR coordinates with CG MCCDC to develop training standards on sexual assault awareness and prevention consistent with the requirements of Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5A, and to ensure that the development of training curricula is incorporated into the Marine Corps Common Skills Manual focusing on sexual assault issues.
- Inspector General of the Marine Corps: Considered an item of "special interest" of the Commandant, the SAPR program at every installation is subject to "no-notice" inspections by the Inspector General (IG) team. The IG team is accompanied by a program and policy specialist of HQMC SAPR, and utilizes an extensive Functional Area checklist (developed by HQMC SAPR) to conduct inspections.
- HQMC Health Services: Due to the primary care non-specialist medical care mission of Health Services (HS) personnel attached to the Marine Corps, HS personnel are mainly involved in SAPR as first responders who then work with the SARCs, VAs, and UVAs to get the victim appropriate specialist care (i.e., SAFE and victim services).
- HQMC Judge Advocate Division: HQMC Judge Advocate Division assists HQMC SAPR in the development and implementation of baseline training requirements for Staff Judge Advocates, trial counsel, and trial defense counsel, and ensures that all judge advocates receive training on the special concerns and issues surrounding sexual assault victims. As the Component Responsible Official for the Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP), the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant ensures that installation VWAP councils, Victim Witness Liaison Officers, and Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators address the special concerns and issues surrounding sexual assault victims.
- U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps: All Navy Chaplains receive standardized SAPR training and are able to preserve the restricted reporting option while providing pastoral care to victims. The chaplain is an embedded resource to the unit, and is often the "gateway" which victims seek due to unique accessibility, confidentiality, and trust.

The following list compiles the SAPR-related Marine Administrative Messages (MARADMINs) and other correspondences disseminated to the fleet in FY12:

- MARADMIN 624/12 – Sexual Assault Prevention and Response 8-Day Brief.
- MARADMIN 610/12 – Credentialing Certification of Sexual Assault Response

Coordinators, Victim Advocates, and Uniformed Victim Advocates.
- MARADMIN 416/12 – Provision of Legal Services Support.
- MARADMIN 379/12 – Execution Guidance for the Sexual Assault and Response Command Team Training and All Hands Training.
- MARADMIN 372/12 – Withhold of Initial Disposition Authority in Certain Sexual Assault Cases.
- MARADMIN 351/12 – Revised Implementation Plan for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Bystander Intervention Training Take A Stand.
- MARADMIN 346/12 – Implementation of Command Inspections of the Marine Corps VWAP.
- MARADMIN 227/12 – Expedited Transfer of Military Service Members who File Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault.
- MARADMIN 186/12 – Behavioral Health Branch Staff Noncommissioned Officer Positions.
- MARADMIN 175/12 – National Observance of Sexual Assault Awareness Month.
- MARADMIN 054/12 – 2012 Sexual Assault Response Coordinator of the Year.
- MARADMIN 048/12 – Marine Corps Sexual Assault 24/7 Helpline.
- Letter of Instruction (LOI) on Submitting and Processing Transfers of Military Service Members who File Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault, 28 February 2012.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department's adopted "Spectrum of Prevention," and its six components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY12 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to stop the crime before it occurs. If "awareness" activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition of prevention.

2.1.1. Identify your efforts to promote prevention.

The primary objective of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan, as identified by the Commandant's Operational Planning Team, is "to reduce, with a goal to eliminate, incidents of sexual assault through prevention and engaged leadership." To this end, the Marine Corps developed a comprehensive Command Team Training program, which emphasized the responsibility of Commanders to establish and maintain a positive command climate, while equipping them with the proper tools to educate their Marines. This initiative was successfully implemented, and was completed by 31 August 2012.

Additional prevention-based initiatives implemented across the Corps in FY12 include:

- SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS), held 10–11 July 2012. The Commandant of the Marine Corps held a General Officer Symposium in

Quantico, VA specifically to address sexual assault prevention. This two-day training event included subject matter experts who spoke on topics relevant to prevention, including the effects of alcohol, inadvertent victim blaming, dispelling myths, and other related subjects. Following the General Officer Symposium, all General Officers and Sergeants Major were to train their Command Teams to deliver All Hands training to their Marines.

- SAPR training at the Sergeants Major Symposium, conducted 1 August 2012.
- Take A Stand bystander intervention training for all NCOs, completed by 31 August 2012.
- All Hands training for all Marines.
- New credentialing requirements have been mandated for all SARCs, VAs, and UVAs, to include the completion of 40 hours of specialized preapproved advocacy training and other requirements specified by the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP).
- Increased victim advocacy training and credentialing requirements for SARCs and VAs.
- Continuation and further refinement of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, established at every Marine Corps installation, as well as the promotion of the DoD Safe Helpline.
- Observance of April 2012 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month, with promotion of "Hurts One. Affects All" theme.
- Continued collaboration with installation Public Affairs Offices in the development of SAPR marketing and messaging.
- Distribution of SAPR promotional material including brochures, cards, posters, pens, key chains, T-shirts, etc.
- Scheduled performances of the University of Central Michigan's "No Zebras, No Excuses" across several Marine Corps installations, sponsored by DON SAPRO. "No Zebras, No Excuses" is a stage show comprised of vignettes that demonstrate the importance of bystander intervention.
- SAPR training provided to Recruit Training Battalions and Officer Candidates Schools within 14 days of entry.
- SAPR messaging incorporated into "Welcome Aboard" briefs.
- Ongoing collaboration and coordination with local crisis centers and subject matter experts (SMEs).
- Customization of all training to the appropriate level of responsibility, commensurate to the knowledge and experience of the individual Marine. New training is being developed that is specific to entry-level schools, Professional Military Education (PME), Commanders and Senior Enlisted Courses, Officer PME, the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being developed specific to grade.

2.1.2. Identify the ways you are changing organizational prevention-based practices.

SAPR training emphasizes the importance of engaged leadership and bystander intervention, an evidence-based best practice in sexual assault prevention. It teaches

that while it is the responsibility of leadership to establish an environment that is non-permissive to any misconduct or crime – especially sexual assault – the prevention of sexual assault is the inherent duty of all Marines. This message has been consistent throughout the SAPR training continuum, which utilizes guided discussions, case studies, group activities, and video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs) for Marines of every rank.

In addition to the strengthened training, as well as the heavy SAPR promotion in FY12 detailed above, the increase of SAPR personnel in the field (i.e., SARCs and VAs) provide a constant presence on Marine Corps installations to promote awareness and safety and to ensure more intensified quality assurance measures. As subject matter experts, SARCs and VAs provide briefings, trainings, and classes to Commanders, units, and other military agencies and personnel in order to promote bystander intervention, healthy interactions, and strategies to reduce incidents of sexual assault.

SARCs and VAs also staff the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines established at every Marine Corps installation, which are heavily promoted alongside the DoD Safe Helpline. Responders are able to maintain the restricted reporting option, allowing victims to receive confidential medical care, counseling, and information without involvement from law enforcement or command, if desired (see Section 3).

The reinvigoration of SAPR training included the infusion of video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs), which contain scenarios related to sexual assault. The EDGs promote candid, healthy discussions among Marines, challenging pre-existing beliefs while defining clearly what constitutes sexual assault and demonstrating how the crime undermines the values of the Corps.

2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks, to include prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service or Component level.

- Continued collaboration with the Family Advocacy Program (FAP), specifically pertaining to civilian Victim Advocates, who are supported by FAP but are trained and utilized heavily by SAPR to provide crisis response in addition to Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs).
- Case Management Groups (CMGs) are held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, and Health Services personnel, to discuss specifics of current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, new training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.
- Continued teleconferences with key stakeholders: adjunct staff who are designated representatives for NCIS, Judge Advocate Division (including Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators), Health Services, BUMED, Office of the Chaplain of the Marine Corps, Provost Marshall Office, Equal Opportunity, and Public Safety.
- Ongoing collaboration with other entities including installation Public Affairs

Offices and Family Readiness.

- Continued collaboration with the Behavioral Health branch to include SAPR training within a Universal Training program that also includes such issues as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, suicidal ideations, and substance abuse, which frequently overlap. Promoting a holistic response to victims in crisis, this integrated program is designed to equip Commanders with the necessary tools to respond to the needs of all victims.
- Ongoing collaboration with local community first responders, county SARTs and task forces, local medical facilities, law enforcement, and other coalitions and coordinated community response teams.
- Attendance and sponsorship of various local conferences, seminars, and symposia.
- Collaboration with subject matter experts (SMEs) and other guest speakers for training development, lectures, and other speaking events. Speakers and trainers at various installations have included:
- **Bob Pike** – Founder of the Bob Pike Group, specialists in train-the-trainer services and workshops, conducted for individuals, companies, and institutions to help build their learning organizations and to strengthen message retention.
- **Ms. Anne Munch, JD** – Career prosecutor and advocate for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, with over 22 years of experience.
- **Koren Zailckas –** Author of the best-selling memoir *Smashed*, which recounts the author's past struggles with alcohol abuse as a teenager, leaving her vulnerable to date rape and other types of sexual assault.
- **Antonia Abbey, PhD** – Professor at Wayne State University, specializing in research that examines the psychological, cognitive, and behavioral effects of alcohol on people's responses to social and sexual situations. Her particular interests are women's health, alcohol's role in sexual assault and sexual risk-taking and perceptions of sexual cues.
- **David Lisak, PhD –** Researcher and forensic consultant who for 25 years has studied the causes and consequences of interpersonal violence. His work has focused on the long-term effects of sexual abuse in men, the relationship between child abuse and violence, and the motives and characteristics of rapists.
- **Johnnetta McSwain, MSW –** Motivational speaker and author of the memoir *Rising Above the Scars*, an account of overcoming the trauma of childhood sexual abuse.

2.1.4. List the prevention education, training initiatives, and programs you offer to responders, particularly those that impart individual skills associated with bystander intervention or appropriate risk reduction that does not blame victims. When describing the initiative, identify the target responder audience and the principal objectives of the initiative.

- The June 2012 SARC Conference, attended by 62 of the 64 then-existing SARCs, provided 40-hour victim advocacy training in compliance with FY12 NDAA credentialing provisions, as well as extensive training on the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

- Mandatory for both SARCs and VAs, and approved by the National Advocate Credentialing Program, the 40-hour Marine Corps' victim advocacy training program incorporates discussions on the following:

  - The definition of sexual assault
  - The extent of sexual assault in the military
  - The Marine Corps SAPR program
  - The role of the victim advocate with particular emphasis on the protection of confidentiality, the code of ethics, and victims' reporting options
  - The essentials of victim support, including the differences and similarities between sexual assault and sexual harassment, the matter of consent, the effects of alcohol, the initial responses of victims, gender-specific concerns for male and female victims, etc.
  - Other victim care essentials such as building rapport, identifying the problem, exploring all options and resources, supporting the victim's choices, and providing ongoing support
  - Master Trainer training, which prepares the VAs to deliver Take A Stand training to Marines

- DSAID training, mandatory for every SARC, 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.

- In February–March 2012, HQMC SAPR Regional Road Shows were conducted at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii, MCB Quantico, and MCB Camp Lejeune. The training provided guidance to SARCs on the pending MCO 1752.5B, protocol for expedited transfer of victims, victim advocate/victim privilege, Case Management Group Meetings, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), and records management.

- Installations provide annual and quarterly refresher training to VAs and UVAs.

- Health Services (HS) personnel also fall under the training requirements of the Marine Corps unit. Healthcare providers have a specific course on Navy Knowledge Online called SAPR-Health Care Provider (NMSAPR071). HS personnel attached to the Marine Corps units are typically first responders identifying a sexual assault victim, assessing safety and medical stability, and coordinating with the SARC/UVA/VA the transfer of the victim to appropriate care both medically and legally.

- The Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) trains Marine Corps prosecutors, paralegals, and investigators on prosecuting sexual assault cases. TCAP primarily utilizes regionalized in-person training events to educate and develop skillsets for our legal services personnel who are frequently early

responders for victims of sexual assault and the individuals who continue to process the case until completion. TCAP continued to utilize lectures from Mr. Russell Strand, who heads the U.S. Army SVU Investigators Course, in an effort to change the manner in which trial counsel, investigators, and paralegals interview victims.

- The Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) conducted its annual training event in FY12 in order to train victim witness assistance personnel on the policies and best practices for responding to victims of crimes. Those trained included installation-level victim witness liaison officers (VWLO) and unit level victim witness assistance coordinators (VWAC), who are frequently first responders to allegations of sexual assault.

- Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) Special Agents are trained as responders to sexual assault and other types of criminal activities. NCIS Special Agents are required to complete annual in-service training on sexual assault awareness, prevention, investigative procedures, and victim sensitivity.
- In FY12, NCIS sponsored three advanced training courses designed to expand the capabilities of investigators. Specifically, the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training course, the Advanced Adult Special Victims Training course, and the NCIS/OJAG/JAM Mobile Training Team (MTT) on "Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution" provided comprehensive investigative training. Through the three courses, 89 NCIS employees received investigative theory and practical application instruction. Furthermore, six additional special agents attended the U.S. Army CID advanced sexual assault investigations course. While the primary role of NCIS is investigative, NCIS offers education and training to commands via specific briefs. NCIS sexual assault briefs focus on awareness, sexual assault prevention, and bystander intervention. Additionally, NCIS special agents are encouraged to participate in local training opportunities such as victim advocate training, command stand-downs, and other sexual assault focused events or training.

2.1.5. Identify your efforts to promote community education in the area of prevention (e.g., communications, social marketing, and media initiatives).

Community education in the area of prevention was promoted in FY12 through the following vehicles:

- SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS), held 10–11 July 2012.
- SAPR training at the Sergeants Major Symposium, conducted 1 August 2012.
- Creation and dissemination of SARC/UVA posters which advertised 24/7 Helplines.
- Continuation of Sexual Assault Response Coordinator of the Year Award.
- Publication of the SAPR Newsletter which highlights recent program success and future initiatives.
- Ongoing collaboration with installation Public Affairs Offices in creation of SAPR

marketing and messaging.
- Promotional campaign during Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) in April 2012, with the theme: “Hurts One, Affects All.”
- The Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON SAPRO) funded the FY12 performances of “No Zebras, No Excuses” across several Marine Corps installations. Produced by the University of Central Michigan, “No Zebras, No Excuses” is a stage show comprised of vignettes that demonstrate the importance of bystander intervention.
- The establishment and maintenance of SAPR websites for each installation that provide immediate and private access and instruction to victim support services, local community resources, personal safety tips, training information, bystander intervention tips, and reporting options.
- SAPR resource tables have been set up many various base commissaries and exchanges.
- SAPR-related promotional articles were published in local installation newspapers.

2.1.6. Describe the ways that you are strengthening Service or Guard member knowledge and skills in the area of prevention (i.e., bystander intervention, risk reduction).

- Take A Stand (TAS) bystander intervention training: TAS is taught by Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs), who have been certified by a master training team, led by an Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC). TAS was mandated for all NCOs and was completed by 31 August 2012. The three-hour course comprised of mini-lectures, guided group discussions, activities, and video recordings of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, senior leaders, subject matter experts, NCOs, victims and junior Marines. TAS was designed to help establish a positive command climate that allows Marines to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault among fellow Marines.

- The principles of bystander intervention are embedded in All Hands training through video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs), which contain fictional scenarios of sexual assault. Designed to promote candid, healthy discussions by challenging pre-existing beliefs, they define clearly what constitutes sexual assault while demonstrating how the crime impacts the Corps. The EDGs re-create situations in which victimization can be prevented, and shows what happens when the chance for bystanders to intervene passes. The training emphasizes the three D’s of bystander intervention: direct, distract, or delegate. All Hands training was made mandatory for every Marine following the launch of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan in June 2012.

- SAPR messaging has been incorporated into safety briefs, as well as “Welcome Aboard” briefs by Commanders.

- A contract has been awarded for the educational improv comedy show “Sex Signals” to be delivered at 16 installations and two reserve sites (74 shows total, with multiple shows per installation) in FY13. “Sex Signals” addresses primarily the issue of consent, while exploring the effects of social pressures, gender stereotypes, and false preconceptions. Additionally, DON SAPRO sponsored “No Zebras, No Excuses” in FY12, and will do so again in FY13. “No Zebras, No Excuses” is a live show comprised of several entertaining vignettes designed to teach the importance of bystander intervention.

2.1.7. Describe your Service or Component’s current efforts or plans to provide SAPR training (policy and resources available) to all Service members at initial entrance into active service.

In an effort to expand and strengthen its SAPR training continuum, the Marine Corps has incorporated SAPR training at Marine Corps Recruit Depots (MCRDs) and Officer Candidates Schools within 14 days of arrival. HQMC SAPR is also working to implement SAPR training in the Delayed Entry Program, provides SAPR training in Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) schools, and is in the process of strengthening the training provided Professional Military Education.

Additionally, HQMC SAPR has continued its collaboration with the Behavioral Health branch to include SAPR training within a Universal Training program that also includes such issues as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, suicidal ideations, and substance abuse, which frequently overlap. Promoting a holistic response to victims in crisis, this integrated program is designed to equip Commanders with the necessary tools to respond to the needs of all victims, to help coordinate training requirements, to eliminate redundancies and gaps in training, to promote validated practices for all Behavioral Health issues, and to further improve operational efficiencies. Currently under development, Behavioral Health Universal Training will be provided before an individual attends recruit training, while in the Delayed Entry Program, and continuing throughout his or her career.

All SAPR training includes instruction pertaining to the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting options; identification of the UVA/VA, SARC; who can take and maintain a restricted report; what constitutes sexual assault, consent, sexual harassment, including the difference between sexual assault and sexual harassment; and other facets of the program.

The adopted building block approach customizes training to the specific phase in a Marine’s career, ensuring that SAPR messaging is being presented effectively and in such a way that is commensurate to a Marine’s experience and knowledge.

2.1.8. Other.

N/A.

2.2. List all studies of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness supported or performed by your Service or Component.

As a result of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan, the Defense Manpower Data Center conducted a survey of 40,000 male Marines and all female Marines to examine the prevalence of sexual assault. The results will be reviewed in FY13 and will inform prevention efforts moving forward.

The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organization Climate Survey (DEOCS) included a "SAPR climate factor," which was developed to aid Commanders in identifying the climate associated with SAPR within their unit. The survey contains six questions pertaining to the perceptions of leadership support for SAPR, perceptions of barriers to reporting sexual assault, SAPR bystander intervention climate, and knowledge of sexual assault reporting options. The results of this survey will help to identify any improvements and gaps in these areas which will further inform victim care and prevention efforts in the future.

2.3. 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 educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.

None.

2.4. Describe any progress made in FY12 on prevention-related efforts identified by your last year's report.

In FY12, SAPR succeeded in advancing many of the prevention-related efforts specifically mentioned in last year's report. The statuses of these initiatives are as follows:

- Marine Corps Order 1752.5B, updated to reflect latest Department of Defense Directives and Instructions, is pending signature.

- The SAPR Functional Area Checklist (previously the AIRS checklist) has been updated, disseminated, and utilized.

- UVAs conducted Take A Stand (TAS) bystander intervention training after having been certified by master training teams led by Installation SARCs.

- Ninety-minute Engaged Leadership Training was implemented in June 2012, delivered by Installation SARCs, and incorporated into the day-long Command Team Training (CTT). CTT was completed by 31 August 2012 per the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan.

- Over 270 (out of 290) chaplains received updated SAPR training. Ongoing collaboration with the Chaplain Corps will improve SAPR training and education based on increased feedback from Religious Ministry Teams (RMTs).

SAPR continues to customize its training across the ranks, developing training that is specific to delayed-entry programs, recruit training, entry-level schools, Professional Military Education (PME) schools, Commanders and Senior Enlisted Courses, Officer PME schools, and the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being customized in a manner specific to grade.

2.5. Describe any plans for FY13 related to the prevention of sexual assault.

In step with Phase II of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan, FY13 will see the continuation and expansion of SAPR's aggressive prevention training initiatives. A two-hour Commanders Course has been developed, and is being conducted in the following four phases: a read-ahead, lecture, practical application, and designated brief by the Installation SARC within 30 days of assuming command. The training will meet all core competencies and set learning objectives as defined by Office of the Secretary of Defense, and will include updated training direction from the Commandant. In addition, another bystander intervention training course is being developed specifically for junior enlisted Marines, in conjunction with several new EDGs.

SAPR will also further expand of a SAPR training continuum, to include strengthened SAPR training in entry-level schools, Delayed Entry Programs, Professional Military Education schools, MOS schools, Commanders and Senior Enlisted Courses, Officer PME, and the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being customized in a manner specific to grade.

Additional prevention-based initiatives for FY13 include:

- "Sex Signals" to be delivered at 16 installations and two reserve sites (74 shows total, with multiple shows per installation). "Sex Signals" is an educational improv comedy show that primarily addresses the issue of consent, while exploring the effects of social pressures, gender stereotypes, and false preconceptions. Additionally, DON SAPRO will again fund "No Zebras, No Excuses" in FY13, a live show comprised of several entertaining vignettes designed to teach the importance of bystander intervention.

- Development of a "Scared Straight" video, with support from Quantico Combat Camera. Focusing on legal consequences, the video will include Marines convicted of non-violent sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions that led up to the incident – with the overall aim to deter committing the crime of sexual assault.

- Development of a phased hiring plan of 25 SARCs and 22 SAPR VAs.

- Implementation of regional Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) models, designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service, as victims often seek assistance for a variety of medical, legal, and counseling needs.

- SAPR Conference, scheduled for 27–29 August 2013 at MCB Quantico.

3. Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize and encourage the use of both reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) by Service or Component members (e.g., local command initiatives that demonstrate the commander's role in creating a climate of confidence, explanation of available reporting options on installation websites, etc.).

The Marine Corps recognizes the value in empowering victims to make informed choices. Listed below are various initiatives implemented in FY12 to publicize both reporting options:

- Reporting information has been included in all SAPR training initiatives.
- All SAPR briefs include reporting options.
- SAPR UVA posters, clearly delineating reporting options, have been strategically placed in high-traffic areas on all installations.
- SAPR promotional material (including brochures, static displays, information tables, and helpline cards) has been infused with information pertaining to reporting options.
- Command policy letters have been posted in high-traffic areas.
- Reporting options are included in Welcome Aboard briefs.
- Installation newspaper articles have included reporting options.
- All installation websites include detailed information on reporting.
- 24/7 Helplines established at all Marine Corps installations offer information on both reporting options.
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) has initiated and promoted the NCIS Text & Web Tip Line, an anonymous tip collection system that gives Service Members a discreet and secure reporting option to express concerns without inhibitions of political correctness, retaliation from peers, or pressure from within the chain of command.

3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service or Component developed and implemented during FY12 within the context of:

3.2.1. Joint environments.

No issues have been reported. Marine Corps detachments located on Joint or Sister Service installations have Command Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs)

and Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs) as required, who work in conjunction with the Sister Service and/or Lead Service Installation SARCs. The Marine Corps continues to encourage formal collaboration through Memoranda of Understanding with Sister/Lead Services to ensure victims receive proper delivery of service and support.

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest.

All SARCs and UVAs are trained to operate in deployed environments, ensuring full SAPR response capability, which includes the ability to maintain the restricted status of such reports. No issues have been reported in any combat areas of interest.

Also, a current SAPR training initiative is the strengthening of pre-deployment training for all Marines who will be deployed for short or extended periods. Pre-deployment training, which will be conducted by UVAs, will emphasize how the crime of sexual assault impacts the unit; impairs readiness, effectiveness, and mission accomplishment; and puts the safety and security of the unit at risk.

3.2.3. Tracking victim services.

Difficulties in tracking victim services has been mitigated through the following initiatives:

- Case Management Groups (CMGs): Held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs, to discuss current case specifics including any difficulties pertaining to systemic issues, training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.

- The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID): Gives SARCs the enhanced ability to provide comprehensive and standardized victim case management, improving overall administrative functionality and accountability in the tracking of victim services. Migration to DSAID has been mitigated by extensive, mandatory training for every SARC, as well as accessibility of DSAID Help Desk Support Team.

- SAPR 8-Day Briefs: Implemented to establish leadership engagement at the onset of each individual case. SAPR 8-Day Briefs must be completed for unrestricted reports by the victim's commander, and requires information be supplied pertaining to incident details, post-incident actions, and the commander's assessment and way-ahead.

Furthermore, efforts for more thorough coordination with local law enforcement establishments are ongoing at the installation level, as obtaining status updates proved difficult for many commands when cases were investigated by local civilian law enforcement.

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

Since California is a mandatory reporting state, active duty service members do not have the option to have forensic exams completed under the restricted reporting option. CA Penal Code 11160 mandates all medical providers to report all sexual abuse/assault to law enforcement. This law prohibits the Naval medical treatment facilities based in California from honoring the DoD confidential reporting guidance, causing confusion for those who have come from other areas of the country that have the option, and serves as a tremendous inconvenience for victims who choose to have the exams completed anyway. In spite of this, no breaches of restricted reporting have been reported.

3.2.5. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

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

During his Spring 2012 Heritage Tour, which included stops at over 25 bases and stations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps urged all senior enlisted members and officers to establish a command climate in which Marines are held to the highest traditions and standards of the Marine Corps. This tour helped to deepen the engagement of all leaders and to reinforce the message that leadership will take reports of this crime seriously. The following FY12 initiatives have also improved confidence in the investigative and military justice processes:

- Legal Assistance for Victims of Crimes – Military legal assistance service for victims of crimes include consultation addressing: the Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP), emphasizing the rights and benefits afforded the victim; the role of the Victim Advocate (VA) and what privileges exist between the victim and VA; differences between the two types of reporting; the military justice system, including the roles and responsibilities of the Trial Counsel (TC), Defense Counsel (DC), and investigators; services available from appropriate agencies for emotional and mental health counseling and other medical services; requests for expedited transfers; and availability of and protections offered by civilian and military protective orders.

- Detailing of Counsel – Marine Corps Bulletin (MCBul) 5813, “Detailing of Trial Counsel (TC), Defense Counsel (DC), and Article 32, UCMJ, Investigating Officers (IO)” was published 2 July 2012. The MCBul ensures that judge advocates who are detailed as TC, DC, and Article 32 IOs possess the appropriate expertise to perform their duties. Per the MCBul, detailing authorities must consider a number of factors when detailing TC, DC, and Article 32 IOs, including experience, education, training, and the individual characteristics of the

case (e.g., special victims).
    - No judge advocate may be detailed as TC to an Article 32 or General Court Martial (GCM) unless he or she has served in a TC billet for at least 6 months or has served in a military justice billet (i.e., TC, DC, or military judge) for at least 18 months. Additionally, no judge advocate may be detailed as TC in any case involving allegations of violations of UCMJ Articles 120, 120b, 120c, or 125 unless that judge advocate has served as a TC or assistant TC in at least 1 contested case (i.e., a case in which the accused pled not guilty to at least one charged offense and the finder of fact entered findings on that offense) involving one of those offenses.
    - An officer below the grade of O-4 may only be detailed as an Article 32 IO if he or she is a judge advocate and has at least six months experience as a TC or DC. Additionally, an officer below the grade of O-4 may not be detailed as an Article 32 IO to investigations involving the offenses listed above unless he or she has acted as a TC, assistant TC, DC, associate DC, or assistant DC in at least one contested case involving one of those offenses.

- Withholding of Initial Disposition Authority – MARADMIN 372/12, published on 13 July 2012, implemented and expanded the SecDef policy for withholding of initial disposition authority (IDA) in certain sexual assault offenses. Per the SecDef policy, effective 28 June 2012, IDA is withheld to the O-6 Special Court-Martial Convening Authority – referred to as the "SA-IDA" (Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority) – for the following alleged offenses: rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and any attempts to commit those offenses. The MARADMIN reflected the Commandant's direction to expand this withholding to include aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, sexual abuse of a child, and any attempts to commit those offenses.
    - This withholding of IDA to the SA-IDA also applies to all other alleged offenses arising from or relating to the same incident, whether committed by the alleged offender or the alleged victim (i.e., collateral misconduct).

- Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs) – Health Services (HS) is coordinating with Navy Medicine to update BUMEDINST 6310.11 to increase availability and timeliness of SAFEs. Not all Navy MTF Emergency Rooms offer SAFEs currently, but instead use MOUs with local civilian SAFE centers. In some areas, this has led to concerns by commanding officers that the timeliness of the exam may deter victim participation. Updated BUMEDINST is expected to require SAFE capability at all 24/7 Navy MTF facilities. Non-24/7 facilities will continue to have a requirement to ensure timely accessible SAFE is available 24/7. BUMEDINST 6310.11 is currently pending signature.

- In FY12, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) Crime Reduction Program (CRP) continued to publicly address criminal activity that impacts our military community. Partnering with DON components (OJAG, Public Affairs,

Family Advocacy Program (FAP), SAPR, Chaplain Corps), the CRP uses meetings, rallies, speeches, and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and service member confidence, promote bystander intervention, and ultimately reduce the occurrence of sexual assaults.

- NCIS continues to evaluate and revise in-service training for NCIS personnel, focusing on victim dynamics. In-service training includes Victim and Witness Assistance Program training to ensure NCIS personnel deliver respectful, compassionate service to victims/witnesses.

- NCIS staff continues to participate in SAPR working groups/subgroups and the Navy SAPR Cross Functional Team. Working groups are involved in development and implementation of sexual assault prevention strategies focused on service member confidence and victim participation.

3.3.1. Describe how you are addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.

The Commandant's Spring 2012 Heritage Tour, which included stops at over 25 bases and stations, urged all senior enlisted members and officers to establish a command climate in which Marines are held to the highest traditions and standards of the Marine Corps. This tour reinforced the message that leadership will take reports of this crime seriously, with the hope that victims of sexual assault will be more confident in coming forward.

The Marine Corps respects the victim's right to choose between restricted and unrestricted reporting, and remains dedicated to supporting victims by supplying them with accurate and complete information in order that the choices they make are better informed. Victim Advocates are trained specifically to provide this and other kinds of support.

Also, staff judge advocates receive training on victim rights (including familiarity with VWAP) and victimology (victimization process and victim responses). Trial Counsels (TCs) and Defense Counsels (DCs) receive additional training on conducting victim interviews and sexual assault victim trial preparation.

NCIS recognizes a victim's lack of confidence in the military justice process as a significant contributor to the number of victim declinations. In FY12, NCIS continued a vibrant briefing strategy and crime reduction campaign to expose greater numbers of service members and DON civilians to the presence and capabilities of NCIS. Through sexual assault awareness briefings and crime reduction campaign events, NCIS anticipates victim apprehension to reporting incidents of sexual assault will diminish. During the 1st Quarter of FY12, the NCIS Crime Reduction Campaign identified sexual assault as the highlighted campaign. As a result, NCIS conducted 389 sexual assault awareness briefings to more than 48,000 United States Navy and Marine Corps Service Members and civilian attendees. NCIS continues advanced investigator training,

especially training related to victim interviewing and interaction, in order to raise the confidence of victims who participate in the military justice process. During FY12, 95 NCIS employees, special agents, investigators, and support personnel received advanced sexual assault investigation training that included victim interviewing and interaction techniques.

3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma and overcome barriers associated with reporting sexual assault (e.g., thinking the report will not be kept confidential, being afraid of retaliation or reprisal, thinking nothing will be done about the report, and any other barrier to reporting identified through research).

The continuum of SAPR training is infused with messaging designed to increase awareness, reduce stigma, and instill trust and confidence in the reporting options. All Hands training reinforces the message that leadership remains ready and willing to support victims who make the choice to come forward and report a sexual assault. Video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs) are included in SAPR training and have been effective in facilitating candid discussions among Marines and challenging preexisting beliefs pertaining to sexual assault. Moreover, all SAPR training includes messaging that details victims' rights, to include the right to request an expedited transfer. In FY12, 34 expedited transfers were requested. All were approved.

Additionally, the pending BUMEDINST 6310.11 update increases the availability of SAFEs at 24/7 facilities in hopes of improving victim utilization of SAFEs, which would be key for both the legal process and the medical process.

3.5. Describe any progress made in FY12 on reporting-related efforts identified in last year's report.

In FY12, SAPR succeeded in advancing many of the reporting-related efforts specifically mentioned in last year's report. The statuses of these initiatives are as follows:

- Engaged Leadership Training was developed as part of Command Team Training: Completed, 31 August 2012.

- A 40-hour victim advocacy training program was developed for all SARCs, VAs, and UVAs, who must complete this and other requirements established by the National Organization of Victim Assistance (NOVA) by 1 October 2013.

- Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, which is updated to reflect latest DoD Directives and Instructions, is currently under final review and pending signature.

- In February–March 2012, HQMC SAPR Regional Road Shows were conducted at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii, MCB Quantico, and MCB

Camp Lejeune. The training provided guidance on pending MCO 1752.5B, expedited transfer of victims, victim advocate/victim privilege, Case Management Group meetings, and the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

- 24/7 Helplines are staffed by SARCs, VAs, and UVAs, who are newly required to complete the 40-hour training program developed by HQMC SAPR and approved by the National Advocate Credentialing Program. Also, audits of the 24/7 Helplines by both Installation SARCs and HQMC SAPR are ongoing.

- Take A Stand bystander intervention training for all non-commissioned officers was completed by 31 August 2012. All Hands training, mandatory for every Marine, embeds the principles of bystander intervention through the use of video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs). Development has started for another bystander intervention course specifically designed for junior enlisted Marines.

- Case Management Group meetings are held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs to discuss specifics and any difficulties pertaining to current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.

- Site assist visits by HQMC SAPR to inspect training procedures are ongoing. In addition to the abovementioned Road Shows, HQMC SAPR regularly accompanies the Inspector General teams to “no notice” inspections of Installation SAPR programs. HQMC SAPR has also accompanied the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON SAPRO) to site assessment visits at Marine Corps Recruit Depots and Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) schools.

3.6. Describe any plans for FY13 to increase the climate of confidence associated with reporting.

In White Letter 2-12, published in May 2012, the Commandant identified “decisive and engaged leadership” as “our greatest weapon in the battle against sexual assault.” Accordingly, SAPR approached its FY12 training initiatives from the top down, establishing genuine leadership buy-in at the onset, and equipping leaders with the tools to conduct All Hands training to their Marines. This structure supports the establishment of a climate that is non-permissive to sexual assault, where victims can come forward without fear of not being taken seriously by leadership. FY13 SAPR initiatives include:

- Training for prospective Commanders and senior enlisted leaders will be revised to meet all core competencies and set learning objectives as defined by OSD

and in accordance with the Secretary of Defense Memo signed 25 September 2012, and will include updated training direction from the Commandant.

- Continuation of the use of SAPR 8-Day Briefs, a tool specifically designed to maintain leadership engagement for each individual case.

- Continued enhancement and promotion of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, and continued promotion of the DoD Safe Helpline.

- The planned hiring of 25 full-time civilian SARCs and 22 SAPR VAs, strengthening SAPR presence in the field and allowing for more constant and intensified quality assurance measures.

- Implementation of the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) model, which will be designed to reduce the likelihood of a fragmented approach to victim care, ultimately reducing the amount of time for the investigation and adjudication of cases, keeping the victim better connected to the process, and managing better the intrusive nature of the process.

- Planned SAPR Conference scheduled for August 2013 where refresher training will be provided to SARCs, VAs, and UVAs.

Continued accompaniment to “no-notice” inspections of Installation SAPR programs by the Inspector General team. HQMC SAPR will also accompany DON SAPRO to site assessment visits at Marine Corps Recruit Depots and Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) schools.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY12 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault.

The June 2012 SARC Conference, attended by 62 of the 64 then-existing SARCs, provided 40-hour victim advocacy training in compliance with FY12 NDAA provisions, as well as extensive training on the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Other FY12 initiatives to improve the response system include:

- 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines – SARCs, VAs, and UVAs are responsible for ensuring that the helplines, which have been established at every Marine Corps installation, remain accessible at all times. In addition to internal audits conducted by Installation SARCs, HQMC SAPR conducts monthly audits of all helplines for quality assurance.

- Expedited transfers – implemented in compliance with DTM 11-063. A Letter of Instruction was issued to the Fleet on 28 February 2012 and a MARADMIN

227/12 was published on 19 April 2012 to provide guidance on how to grant victims of sexual assault, who file an unrestricted report, the right to request an expedited transfer.

- Withholding of Initial Disposition Authority – MARADMIN 372/12, published on 13 July 2012, implemented and expanded the SecDef policy for withholding of initial disposition authority (IDA) in certain sexual assault offenses. Per the SecDef policy, effective 28 June 2012, IDA is withheld to the O-6 Special Court-Martial Convening Authority – referred to as the "SA-IDA" (Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority) – for the following alleged offenses: rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and any attempts to commit those offenses. The MARADMIN reflected the Commandant's direction to expand this withholding to include aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, sexual abuse of a child, and any attempts to commit those offenses.

- The Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) continued its initiative in FY12 to train USMC prosecutors, paralegals, investigators, and victim witness assistance personnel on processing sexual assault cases. TCAP operates as a centralized resource for Marine Corps trial counsel by maintaining a website, answering phone calls for assistance, and pushing information on developments to the law including regulations governing sexual assault cases. TCAP training events include lectures and practical exercises designed to develop and hone skill sets for our legal services personnel who handle criminal cases in response to allegations of sexual assault. In FY12, TCAP training 473 total personnel, including 213 USMC Trial Counsel, 46 USMC Judge Advocates (who were not Trial Counsel), 134 USMC paralegals, 16 investigators/other members law enforcement, 36 Judge Advocates from other Services, and 28 Victim Witness Awareness Program personnel and other civilians.

    - TCAP presented four regional two-day courses on prosecuting sexual assault cases to USMC trial counsel in Hawaii, Okinawa, Camp Lejeune, and North Island, CA. These courses were taught in conjunction with the USN TCAP and available to all trial counsel in the Department of the Navy. Additionally, Judge Advocate Division also collaborated with Navy OJAG to present the annual weeklong Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assaults course at the Naval Justice School. This course is specifically tailored to assist prosecutors as they deal with the difficult issues associated with sexual assaults involving alcohol. Five-day courses were also conducted at Charleston, SC and Los Alamitos, CA.

Health Services (HS) is coordinating with Navy Medicine to update BUMEDINST 6310.11 to increase availability and timeliness of Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs). Not all Navy Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) ERs offer SAFEs currently, but instead use MOUs with local civilian SAFE centers. In some areas, this has led to concerns by commanding officers that the timeliness of the exam may deter victim

participation. Updated BUMEDINST is expected to require SAFE capability at all 24/7 Navy MTF facilities. Non-24/7 facilities will continue to have a requirement to ensure timely accessible SAFE is available 24/7. BUMEDINST 6310.11 is currently pending signature.

4.2. List the number of new SARCs (include Deployable) and SAPR VAs (include Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training, and if the training was received prior to deployment.

4.2.1. SARCs (include Deployable).

38 new SARCs, who received the required 40-hour victim advocacy training necessary for credentialing.

4.2.1.1. List the *total* number of SARCs your Service or Component had at the end of FY12.

84 SARCs (17 Installation SARCs and 67 Command SARCs).

4.2.1.2. List the number of SARCs that were trained for the first time in FY12 (i.e., list the number of *new* SARCs your Service or Component had in FY12).

38.

4.2.1.3. List the number of SARCs that received training that would allow them to operate in a deployed environment in FY12.

All 84 SARCs received training that would allow them to operate in a deployed environment.

4.2.1.4. Identify the number of new SARC positions slated for FY13.

In accordance with NDAA requirements, 25 full-time civilian SARCs will be added in FY13.

4.2.2. SAPR VAs (include Deployable).

856, to include 42 civilian VAs (supported by the Family Advocacy Program) and 814 UVAs.

4.2.2.1. List the number of personnel trained in FY12.

372 VAs/UVAs received victim advocacy or quarterly refresher training conducted by an Installation SARC in FY12.

In addition, all VAs and UVAs are now required to complete a 40-hour victim advocacy

training program as part of the credentialing requirements instructed by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP), which must be completed by 1 October 2013.

4.2.2.2. How many trained to allow them to operate in deployable environment.

372. Victim advocacy training, which is identical for VAs and UVAs, contains discussions specific to performing duties in deployed environments.

4.2.2.3. List the number of assigned VA positions planned for FY13.

In accordance with NDAA requirements, 22 full-time civilian VAs will be added in FY13.

4.2.3. Describe your efforts to comply with the FY12 NDAA requirement for a full-time SARC and full-time VA at the brigade/battalion or equivalent level.

The Marine Corps is in the process of hiring 25 full-time civilian SARCs and 22 full-time SAPR VAs at the MEF/Division/Wing/Group level and select MOS schools across the Marine Corps. A phased hiring plan will be implemented during FY13. The decision to hire in this manner was to ensure our SARCs and VAs were in support of the operational force. These full-time hires are in addition to the 17 Installation SARCs already in place.

4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:

4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer).

A SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS) was held by the Commandant on 10–11 July 2012. Eighty-one General Officers were trained. This training event included subject matter experts who spoke on topics relevant to prevention, including the effects of alcohol, inadvertent victim blaming, dispelling myths, and other related subjects. In addition, over 70 Commanders and over 50 Sergeants Major received SAPR training in the form of Command Team Training, which was specifically designed to provide Commanders with the necessary tools to educate their Marines. Command Team Training was completed by 31 August 2012. Deployed Commanders are required to complete Command Team Training within 90 days of returning. SAPR training was also made a centerpiece topic of the 2012 Sergeants Major Symposium held 1 August 2012, where 59 Senior Enlisted leaders were trained.

4.3.2. Criminal investigators.

All Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) Special Agents are trained as “first responders” to sexual assaults and other types of criminal activity. NCIS employs a three-phase approach to sexual assault training: basic, refresher, and advanced training. In FY12, 67 newly hired special agents completed basic training which meets DoD standards for sexual assault investigations. Furthermore, NCIS employees are

required to complete annual refresher training via an online presentation. NCIS' annual refresher training meets DoD standards. Additionally, 95 NCIS employees, special agents, investigators, and support personnel received advanced training on sexual assault investigations, thus expanding their ability to respond and investigate reports of sexual assault.

4.3.3. Law enforcement.

All Civilian and Military Police as well as dispatchers have been trained on the appropriate protocols for responding to a sexual assault, which are delineated in the Marine Corps Law Enforcement Manual. In addition, Installation SARCs have visited the majority of Provost Marshal's Offices (PMOs) to provide additional SAPR training.

4.3.4. Medical personnel.

Region	First Responders	Forensic Examiners
Navy Medicine West	12,736	51
National Capital Area	1,775	0
Navy Medicine East	13,002	81
Total	**27,513**	**132**

4.3.5. Judge Advocates (include Trial Counsel, Legal Assistance Attorneys, and Defense Counsel broken down by each category).

During FY12, the Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program trained 295 judge advocates on sexual assault matters:

- USMC Trial Counsel: 213
- USMC Defense Counsel: 75
- Other (not Trial or Defense Counsel) USMC Judge Advocates: 46
- Other Services Judge Advocates: 36

These numbers represent the total number of students who attended training during the course of the year. On average, the Marine Corps maintains between 50 and 70 prosecutors at any given time. Most trial counsel attended at least two training sessions.

4.3.6. Victim Witness Assistance personnel.

During FY12, the Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) trained 111 personnel who provide victim witness assistance on sexual assault matters. This includes installation Victim Witness Liaison Officers (VWLOs), Unit Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators (VWACs), other command representatives, and, in some instances, SARCs and UVAs.

4.3.7. Chaplains.

271 (out of 290) Chaplains.

4.4. Describe any outcome metrics your Service or Component has developed to measure the impact or effectiveness of the training provided to the personnel specified in the sections above (i.e., SARCs, VAs, commanders, criminal investigators, law enforcement, medical personnel, judge advocates, Victim Witness Assistance personnel, and chaplains).

Regular, no-notice inspections are conducted by the Inspector General team, accompanied by a program and policy specialist of HQMC SAPR, with the use of a comprehensive Functional Area checklist developed and maintained by HQMC SAPR. Throughout FY12, a total of 23 Marine Corps installations were subject to unannounced inspections. Twenty-two were found to be Mission Capable. The sole Non-Mission Capable installation has since corrected all identified program inadequacies in accordance with HQMC SAPR direction and has complied with all SAPR program requirements.

Monthly teleconferences have also continued between SARCs and HQMC SAPR to discuss matters related to policy, existing cases, new training initiatives, and other matters. HQMC SAPR 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.

In addition, the Marine Corps is collaborating with the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) for a study called the 21st Century Sailor/Marine Metrics Study, which is currently being conducted. In addition to sexual assault, the study will incorporate findings in suicide, drug use, alcohol abuse, family and personal readiness, and financial and family stability. The initiative will consider the metrics already established in each of these areas (both for higher-level customers as well as for program management purposes), the frequency of data collection/report preparation, goals that leadership has established in these areas, difficult metrics that need to be established, and who the consumers/audiences are for the data and metrics collected and prepared.

4.5. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units in order to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.

- Command SARCs and UVAs operate in deployed environments, ensuring full SAPR response capability.

- Marine Judge Advocates are deployed in military justice billets throughout the world in support of combat and contingency operations. These Marines are serving in a variety of billets including Staff Judge Advocates to major Marine Corps commands, trial and defense counsel, and military judges. General and special courts-martial have also been held in theater, demonstrating that the UCMJ is sufficiently flexible to provide for justice in an expeditionary

environment.

- Health Services (HS) is involved in operation planning and in coordination with Operational Commander, Judge Advocate, and SAPR Program Office and participates in deployed SAPR capability. Current operational setting involves HS policy at the Role 1 and Role 2 level having procedures to provide initial sexual assault identification/receiving and coordinating movement to Role 3 facilities where SAFE and the rest of the sexual assault response can best be addressed.

- All deployed units are assigned a trained and qualified professional naval chaplain who is able to provide pastoral care to victims, as well as alleged offenders.

- NCIS personnel deploy and provide timely response to reported cases of sexual assault in deployed locations. Currently, NCIS maintains personnel in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and Iraq. In deployed locations where NCIS is not currently imbedded, a response capability exists.

4.5.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps has not experienced any gaps in these areas.

4.5.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe the measures your Service or Component took to remedy the situation at those locations.

Health Services (HS) has not experienced any gaps in these areas in the deployed setting. Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs) are not provided at the Role 1 and Role 2 level which HS mans in the deployed setting. HS has first responder sexual assault procedures with rapid evacuation to Role 3 settings where SAFE and other needed capabilities are pre-positioned.

4.5.3. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures you took to remedy the situation.

HS has not experienced any gaps in these areas in the deployed setting. Sexual assault laboratory testing resources are not provided at the Role 1 and Role 2 level which HS mans in the deployed setting. HS has first responder sexual assault procedures with rapid evacuation to Role 3 settings where SAFE and other needed capabilities are pre-positioned.

4.6. Describe sexual assault-related healthcare initiatives undertaken by your

Service or Component in FY12:

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

Chronic mental health treatment programs are not provided by Health Services (HS), but by the Military Health System, particularly Navy Medicine, in support of the Marine Corps. HS personnel embedded with Marine Corps units work with Marines and commands to coordinate quality health care. In addition, the Marine Corps offers confidential counseling services through its Family Advocacy and General Counseling Program.

4.6.2. Describe any initiatives to develop protocols for initial and follow-up treatment for victims of sexual assault that is gender-responsive, culturally-competent, and recovery-oriented.

Marine Centered Medical Home (MCMH), based on patient-centered medical home (PCMH), is a primary care model that aims to provide quality care that is coordinated, comprehensive, and cost-effective. MCMH is hinged upon building a strong patient-provider relationship and using a team-based approach to care to increase continuity and access. It is anticipated that MCMH can curb the growth of health care costs through better preventative medicine and lower utilization of services. Personnel and systems are being put in place that will be Marine-centric ensuring their needs are met in a gender-responsive, culturally competent, and recovery-oriented method. The Medical Home is designed to improve the collaboration between the Marine and the medical system to achieve optimum health and wellness.

4.7. Describe your procedures and efforts for providing resource referrals to victims, including any challenges faced.

- The Family Advocacy Program (FAP) of the Marine Corps provides counseling and advocacy services to victims to ensure their safety and support. Counseling services encompass a wide scope of developmental, preventive, and therapeutic services for Service Members and their families. Clinical counseling protocols include assessment, intervention, and treatment.

- Military legal assistance service for victims of crimes include consultation addressing: the VWAP, including the rights and benefits afforded the victim; the role of the Victim Advocate (VA) and what privileges exist between the victim and VA; differences between the two types of reporting; the military justice system, including the roles and responsibilities of the Trial Counsel (TC), Defense Counsel (DC), and investigators; services available from appropriate agencies for emotional and mental health counseling and other medical services; requests for expedited transfer; and availability of and protections offered by civilian and military protective orders.

- The Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) maintains a service-level website with information for every installation VWLO. Additionally, it supervises local VWLOs to ensure that local websites contain information specific to that location.

- Marine Centered Medical Home is being rolled out to improve continuity and quality of care. It is designed to improve the collaboration between the Marine and the medical system to achieve optimum health and wellness. Current systems result in fragmented medical records and difficulty tracking consult status which affects continuity and thus quality of care. An improved electronic health record and improved consult tracking are being developed which will decrease the requirement for the Marine to be the one primarily responsible for ensuring the continuity of their care and instead improve the collaboration between the Marine and the medical system to work together to achieve optimum health and wellness.

- Professional Naval Chaplaincy (PNC) ensures that its chaplains are able to respond directly to individuals in need to include sexual assault victims and alleged perpetrators, by directly leading these individuals to the care they need and encouraging them to come forward to address the issue in the most beneficial manner allowed by the SAPR program.

4.8. Describe your Service efforts or plans thus far to establish a special victim capability within your Service, comprised of specially trained investigators, judge advocates, and victim witness assistance personnel. (Not applicable to NGB)

Effective 1 August 2012, the Marine Corps legal community reorganized to improve the provision of legal support. As part of the reorganization there was a complete change to the delivery of trial services in the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps doubled the number of field grade (O-4/O-5) prosecutors, created four Regional Trial Counsel (RTC), and established Complex Trial Teams (CTT). The RTC is responsible for the provision of trial services across an entire region. The office of the RTC is composed of the RTC, a prosecutor in the grade of O-5, a CTT (two seasoned prosecutors O-4/O-3), a highly qualified expert (civilian expert in the field of complex litigation), two 5821 CID investigators, a Staff NCO Paralegal (who has completed the Marine Corps Degree Completion program), and a dedicated Chief Warrant Officer (to assist with admin issues associated with the prosecution of complex cases). The creation of the RTC also ensures a unified approach to the prosecution of cases in a region. The RTCs have authority to detail the counsel to a case, ensuring that the right counsel is assigned to the case. Under this construct, the RTC evaluates all cases and can surge assets to cases that require the CTT's assistance.

Historically, NCIS has identified investigators who receive advanced training to enhance their ability to conduct investigations involving special victims of adult sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence. In FY12, NCIS created a model, the Adult Sexual

Assault Program (ASAP), which links specially trained investigators into teams exclusively focused on adult sexual assault investigations. The team approach is expected to expedite the investigative process and enhance continuity between NCIS, judge advocates, medical providers, and victim witness assistance personnel. Currently, ASAP teams exist at Norfolk, VA and Camp Lejeune, NC and are forming at Camp Pendleton, CA and San Diego, CA. Within Norfolk and Camp Lejeune, the ASAP teams are engaged with the local judge advocates and victim witness assistance personnel and are functioning as part of larger installation teams focused on victims of adult sexual assault.

4.9. Describe your Service or Component's efforts or plans thus far to implement a process for a member of a reserve component who is a victim of sexual assault (committed while on active duty) to be retained on active duty until the line of duty determination is complete.

Marine Corps Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) initiates a Line of Duty (LOD) determination on all Reserve Marines who report an assault that occurs while in an official status. Victims remain on orders until the LOD is finalized and approved. All efforts are made to maintain continuity of services for all victims.

4.10. Describe any progress made in FY12 on response-related efforts identified in last year's report.

In FY12, SAPR succeeded in advancing many of the response-related efforts specifically mentioned in last year's report. The statuses of these initiatives are as follows:

- In compliance with the National Defense Authorization Act for FY12, HQMC SAPR released MARADMIN 610/12 on 22 October 2012, which communicates the requirement that all SARCs, VAs, and UVAs be credentialed by 1 October 2013. Credentialing requirements include the completion of 40 hours of preapproved advocacy training, which HQMC SAPR disseminated to all commanding officers and SARCs in June 2012.

- In February–March 2012, HQMC SAPR Regional Road Shows were conducted at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii, MCB Quantico, and MCB Camp Lejeune. The training provided guidance to SARCs on pending MCO 1752.5B, expedited transfer of victims, victim advocate/victim privilege, Case Management Group Meetings, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), and records management.

The June 2012 SARC Conference, attended by 62 of the 64 then-existing SARCs, provided 40-hour victim advocacy training in compliance with FY12 NDAA credentialing provisions, as well as extensive training on the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

4.11. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve sexual assault response.

While FY12 saw the successful implementation of several aggressive prevention-based initiatives, the Marine Corps never wavered in its commitment to ensuring all victims of sexual assault receive supportive services that preserve their dignity and safety. In addition to the upstaffing of 47 full-time civilian SARCs and VAs, the Marine Corps in FY13 will continue its commitment to sexual assault response through the following initiatives:

- The implementation of the Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), which will be designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service, as victims often seek assistance for a variety of medical, legal, and counseling needs. With the overall goal of reducing the likelihood of a fragmented approach to victim care, SARTs will work towards reducing the amount of time for the investigation and adjudication of cases, keeping the victim better connected to the process, and managing better the intrusive nature of the process.

- HQMC SAPR plans to hire a Victim Care Liaison who will serve as the subject matter expert for program policies and procedures and liaison with the Bureau of Medicine (BUMED), to help develop true standards of care that reflect medical competencies based on technical knowledge and field experience.

- Additionally, SAPR has continued its collaboration with Behavioral Health to include SAPR training within a Universal Training program that also includes such issues as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, suicidal ideations, and substance abuse, which frequently overlap. Promoting a holistic response to victims in crisis, this integrated program is designed to equip Commanders with the necessary tools to respond to the needs of all victims, to help coordinate training requirements, to eliminate redundancies and gaps in training, to promote validated practices for all Behavioral Health issues, and to further improve operational efficiencies. Currently under development, Behavioral Health Universal Training will be provided before an individual attends recruit training, while in the Delayed Entry Program, and continuing throughout his or her career.

- The Marine Corps is collaborating with the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) for a study called the 21st Century Sailor/Marine Metrics Study, currently being conducted. In addition to sexual assault, the study will incorporate findings in suicide, drug use, alcohol abuse, family and personal readiness, and financial and family stability. The initiative will consider the metrics already established in each of these areas (both for higher-level customers as well as for program management purposes), the frequency of data collection/report preparation, goals that leadership has established in these areas, difficult metrics that need to be established, and who the consumers/audiences are for the data and metrics collected and prepared.

- Beginning in FY12 and continuing into FY13, Judge Advocate Division implemented a complete reorganization of the Marine Corps legal community in order to more efficiently and effectively provide legal services, including prosecuting sexual assault cases. Included in this reorganization was the establishment of complex trial teams comprised of senior judge advocates who handle difficult cases like sexual assaults, the hiring of civilian highly qualified experts (HQEs) to consult and train on the prosecution of sexual assault litigation, and improving the capabilities of our enlisted paralegal support specialists.

- Marine Corps TCAP plans to sponsor seven training events: two week-long TCAP courses; two prosecuting sexual assault Mobile Training Teams (MTT); two new prosecutor and paralegal MTTs; and a "Prosecuting Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault" (PAFSA) course.

    - The week-long TCAP courses focus primarily on the prosecution of sexual assault cause, general trial advocacy skills, victim support, and prosecutorial ethics. Instruction is provided by a mix of experienced judge advocates and expert witnesses who frequently testify in sexual assault cases (e.g., computer forensic experts, forensic DNA analysts, sexual assault nurse examiners).

    - The two-day sexual assault MTTs serve as a supplement to the week-long TCAP courses, with a heavier focus on issues relating to sexual assault cases and limited instruction on trial advocacy.

    - The two-day new prosecutor and paralegal MTTs are designed for judge advocates with less than nine months of experience in prosecution billets and those enlisted legal support specialists who work in military justice offices. While these courses also have a sexual assault theme, they are more basic in nature and focus on core TC and paralegal skills.

- Marine Corps TCAP and Navy TCAP will co-sponsor the annual PAFSA course at the Naval Justice School in Newport, RI. The course is specifically tailored to educate and train judge advocates on prosecuting sexual assaults facilitated by alcohol.

- The Marine Corps plans to send all counsel assigned to the Complex Trial Teams (CTTs) to civilian training courses on prosecuting sexual assault cases and the two-week Special Victim Unit Investigators course at Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

- The Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) will publish a new version of the VWAP order in FY13. The new order will be a stand-alone document that will highlight the importance of VWAP to Commanders.

- Health Services (HS) is coordinating with Navy Medicine to update BUMEDINST 6310.11 to increase availability and timeliness of Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs). Not all Navy MTF ERs offer SAFEs currently, but instead use MOUs with local civilian SAFE centers. In some areas, this has led to concerns by commanding officers that the timeliness of the exam may deter victim participation. Updated BUMEDINST is expected to require SAFE capability at all 24/7 Navy MTF facilities. Non 24/7 facilities will continue to have a requirement to ensure timely accessible SAFE is available 24/7. BUMEDINST 6310.11 is currently pending signature.

- The SAPR program will continue to collaborate with the Chaplain Corps, and to improve SAPR training and education based on increased feedback from Religious Ministry Teams (RMTs).

4.12. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

5. Improve System Accountability

5.1. Provide a description of how you execute oversight of your SAPR program. Please include a synopsis of the formal processes, participants, etc. that support oversight of the program.

In compliance with Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5A, the SAPR Program is subject to “regular and no-notice inspections” by the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC). These are conducted by the IG team with the use of an extensive Functional Area checklist developed by HQMC SAPR. The IG team is also accompanied by a program and policy specialist of HQMC SAPR. Throughout FY12, a total of 23 Marine Corps installations were subject to unannounced inspections. Twenty-two were found to be Mission Capable. The sole Non-Mission Capable installation has since corrected all identified program inadequacies in accordance with HQMC SAPR direction and has complied with all SAPR program requirements.

HQMC SAPR has also continued monthly audits of all 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines. In addition, a MARADMIN is being developed for standardization of the 24/7 Helplines, to include new DON guidelines pertaining to SARC/VA response time, “warm handoff” procedure, helpline promotion on websites and other displays, and quarterly testing.

Monthly teleconferences are ongoing between SARCs and HQMC SAPR to discuss matters related to policy, existing cases, new training initiatives, etc.

While installation Commanders are ultimately responsible for the implementation and oversight of SAPR training and programs, SARCs serve Commanders as subject matter experts working to ensure an integrated and transparent response capability and system accountability. In addition to monitoring trends and activities and taking

appropriate action to improve services, Installation SARCs facilitate monthly Case Management Group (CMG) meetings in which systemic matters – to include barriers between victims and proper care, military protective orders (MPOs), legal outcomes, etc. – are discussed.

5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY12 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:

5.2.1. Program management reviews.

In addition to accompanying the IG team to ongoing, no-notice inspections throughout FY12, HQMC SAPR has performed the following oversight activities to review program management:

- Weekly updates are provided to the Director of the Marine and Family Programs Division, documenting advancements of current SAPR initiatives.

- Briefs delivered to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, and the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, containing updates on all current and forthcoming Campaign Plan initiatives including status of SAPR personnel upstaffing and credentialing, completion of existing training initiatives, and development of new training programs.

- Monthly teleconferences are ongoing between Installation SARCs and HQMC SAPR to discuss matters related to policy, existing cases, new training initiatives, etc. Site assist visits by HQMC SAPR to inspect training procedures are also ongoing3.5.

- Case Management Groups (CMGs) are held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs to discuss specifics and any difficulties pertaining to current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.

- SARCs have also held focus groups to measure effectiveness and identify any barriers that hinder reporting.

- HQMC SAPR conducts monthly audits of all 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines. Additionally, a MARADMIN being developed for standardization of the 24/7 Helplines, to include new DON guidelines pertaining to SARC/VA response time, “warm handoff” procedure, helpline promotion on websites and other displays, and quarterly testing.

- Health Services (HS) personnel are embedded in Marine Corps units that perform program management reviews as part of the command process, not a

separate HS review. Navy Medicine, which provides the bulk of sexual assault support to the Marine Corps has quality assurance processes in place.

- The Chaplain of the Marine Corps regularly monitors training updates from senior chaplains regarding the percentage of SAPR standardized training received by Chaplains and Religious Program Specialists (RPs).

- Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) has improved policies, procedures, and accountability associated with sexual assault investigations. Although annual inspections were required at Field Offices, the scheduling, format, and composition of visit teams were at the discretion of the Executive Assistant Directors (EADs) for Atlantic, Pacific, and Global Operations. To increase the rigor and value of these quality assurance visits, the three EADs were instructed to implement a formal inspection schedule and ensure teams are now led by a GS-15 Special Agent from a separate Field Office; and these Inspection teams also must now follow a standard format and protocols to ensure Headquarters seniors receive complete and relevant final reports.

- Executives from NCIS Headquarters also conduct Staff Assistance Visits, separate from a quality assurance visit, to assess and provide corrective plans for operational, investigative, and compliance issues. An NCIS-specific curriculum on investigative and operational oversight was added to the Management Training Program for first-line Supervisory Special Agents.

- NCIS executive leadership conducted an agency-wide qualitative assessment of case review and investigative effectiveness. Altogether, 1,878 criminal investigations from more than a dozen Field Offices were evaluated based upon 16 areas of consideration including compliance, thoroughness, and timeliness.

5.2.2. Inspector General (IG) inspections of the program.

- In compliance with MCO 1752.5A, the SAPR Program is subject to “regular and no-notice inspections” by the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC). Inspections are conducted by the IG team, accompanied by a program and policy specialist of HQMC SAPR, with the use of a comprehensive Functional Area checklist developed and maintained by HQMC SAPR. Throughout FY12, a total of 23 Marine Corps installations were subject to unannounced inspections. Twenty-two were found to be Mission Capable. The sole Non-Mission Capable installation has since corrected all identified program inadequacies in accordance with HQMC SAPR direction and has complied with all SAPR program requirements.

- Health Services (HS) personnel are embedded in Marine Corps units that have IG inspections as part of the command process, not a separate HS review. Navy Medicine, which provides the bulk of sexual assault support to the Marine Corps, does have specific IG review items included in the Navy Medicine IG review of

Navy Medicines SAPR program support to the operational forces.

- During FY12, the DoD Inspector General (IG) conducted a project related to the quality of training NCIS provides its personnel regarding adult sexual assault investigations. The training project revealed NCIS satisfactorily trains its personnel in accordance with DoD standards. The DoD IG also conducted a case review of sexual assault investigations completed in 2010. Deficiencies reported by the DoD IG were addressed by NCIS.

- Chaplains serve as part of the Commanding General's Inspection Program (CGIP).

5.2.3. Identify the number of victim inquiries referred by SAPRO to your headquarters and the number of victim inquiries resolved in FY12.

During FY12, HQMC SAPR received only one victim inquiry referred by SAPRO, and this inquiry was resolved successfully.

Also in FY12, NCIS HQ received seven congressional inquiries regarding sexual assault investigations. NCIS resolved each of the inquiries.

5.2.4. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

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

The Functional Area checklist developed and used by HQMC SAPR and the Inspector General team during inspections includes a series of over 40 requirements, over half of which are the responsibility of the SARC. Other requirements on the checklist are charged to the Commanding General; the battalion, squadron, or equivalent command; the staff judge advocate; and the provost marshal office. While inspection findings have shown that the majority of the requirements have been met by every installation, those that were not met vary widely. Each shortcoming, however, is addressed with detailed instructions from HQMC SAPR for correction.

In addition, HQMC SAPR has continued to conduct unannounced 24/7 Helpline audits using the Department of the Navy (DON) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) Guidance on Telephone Access to Sexual Assault Victim Support. While the large majority of calls during these audits were handled properly, a few corrective actions were needed involving the re-training of VAs/UVAs to ensure the ability to accurately communicate the reporting options and local resources.

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

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office.

In 2011, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommended the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations leverage each other's resources and expertise for investigating and adjudicating alleged sexual assault incidents by consolidating training programs and sharing resources, including highly qualified experts who advise criminal investigators and judge advocates. In response to the GAO recommendations, NCIS has partnered with the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USA CID) and U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) to develop joint training courses wherein highly qualified experts (HQEs) and subject matter experts (SMEs) are leveraged to create course curricula and instruct courses. Specifically, NCIS and the USA CID collaborated on an advanced training course which trained 62 NCIS employees in August and September 2012. The two-week course, the Advanced Adult Special Victims Training course, utilized USA CID HQE and SME instructors, primarily, and is scheduled to continue in FY13 with the first session in February 2013. Furthermore, the USA CID invited NCIS to participate in a curriculum review conference in January 2013 in furtherance of training development and collaboration. Additionally, NCIS received an invitation from AFOSI to attend their two-week advanced course in January 2013.

5.4.2. DoD, Military Service or Component IG.

Any changes recommended by DoD, Military Services, or Component IG have been reflected in the updated Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, which is awaiting signature, and the Functional Area checklist, utilized during inspections by the Inspector General.

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

The following changes recommended by the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services have been reflected in the updated MCO 1752.5B, which is pending signature, as well as the Functional Area checklist, utilized during inspections by the Inspector General:

- The establishment of the multi-disciplinary Case Management Group (CMG) at the installation level to provide oversight of unrestricted report cases. MCO 1752.5B, pending signature, will establish the Deputy Installation Commander as the chair (non-delegable) of the CMG.

- The establishment of quarterly SAPR program reviews, which will be conducted with the CMG members to address administrative actions and process improvements, including SAPR training, prevention efforts, systemic issues, and local MOUs.

5.4.4. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

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

5.5.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place during FY12.

In addition to DoD quarterly and annual reports, research and data collection activities in FY12 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.

- Weekly NCIS data reconciliations, performed to match up NCIS investigations with unrestricted reports in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

- Expedited transfer tracking, which tracks the quantity of requests, approvals, and denials. This tracking also contains limited victim information and location.

- DoD Quarterly Reports, collects all information found in the data matrices of the present report.

Regarding training initiatives, HQMC SAPR has also tracked the progress of training initiatives, with specific regard to Take A Stand training, required for all non-commissioned officers, and All Hands training, required for every Marine.

5.5.2. Describe your efforts to incorporate findings from Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys (DEOCS) or other organizational climate assessments into SAPR programming in FY12.

Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys (DEOCS) are used by Commanders to improve their ability to measure their command climate as it relates to sexual assault. SAPR-related survey items address perceptions of leadership support for SAPR, perceptions of barriers to reporting sexual assault, SAPR bystander intervention climate, and knowledge of sexual assault reporting options. Each of these items have been heavily addressed in, and improved by, various SAPR training initiatives in FY12.

5.5.3. Describe any empirical research or evaluation project initiated or executed in FY12 to inform or improve SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

Constant and ongoing research is being conducted to support the improvement of SAPR programming, pertaining to both prevention efforts and response systems. Regarding the former, for example, research has decidedly shown the importance of bystander intervention and command climate, and SAPR training in FY12 was strengthened to include the inculcation of both imperatives accordingly. Regarding response efforts, SAPR has taken steps toward the implementation of Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), which will help reduce the amount of time for the investigation and adjudication of cases, keep the victim better connected to the process, and manage better the intrusive nature of the process. Collaboration with subject matter experts has informed these and other SAPR initiatives, in addition to HQMC SAPR's internal research and exploration of best practices, analyses and trends in reporting data, and evaluations of SAPR training being conducted.

The Marine Corps has collaborated with the Institute of Defense Analyses (IDA), who will analyze sexual assault survey results from surveys conducted by the Department of the Navy and the Defense Manpower Data Center, and provide an assessment to inform SAPR decisions and actions. The analysis will describe Marines' perception of the nature and level of the sexual assault problem, the appropriateness of leadership's response to the problem, and root causes of unreported sexual assaults. IDA will develop recommendations for improving sexual assault prevention and response, be it through education, remediation, or treatment.

In addition, the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organization Climate Survey (DEOCS) included a "SAPR climate factor," which was developed to aid Commanders in identifying the climate associated with SAPR within their unit. The survey contains six questions pertaining to the perceptions of leadership support for SAPR, perceptions of barriers to reporting sexual assault, SAPR bystander intervention climate, and knowledge of sexual assault reporting options. The results of this survey will help to identify any improvements and gaps in these areas which will further inform victim care and prevention efforts in the future.

Furthermore, as a result of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan, the Defense Manpower Data Center conducted a survey of 40,000 male Marines and all female Marines to examine the prevalence of sexual assault. The results will be reviewed in FY13 and will inform prevention efforts moving forward.

5.5.4. Describe your Service or Component's efforts or plans thus far to require commanders to conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter.

Marine Corps Order (MCO) P5354.1D requires Commanders to conduct an organizational climate assessment within 90 days of assuming command, and to ensure proactive strategies are initiated to monitor unit progress if needed. In addition, the Marine Corps will continue the use of DEOCS – though the online survey system run through the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) website has not been operational since September 2012.

5.5.5. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

5.6. Describe your efforts to align your SAPR program with the Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (dated May 7, 2012).

The Marine Corps SAPR Program has aligned itself with the Strategic Direction to the Joint Force, as specified in its five Lines of Effort (LOE), in the following ways:

1. Prevention

Prevention is identified in the Strategic Direction to the Joint Force as the most critical LOE. Accordingly, the majority of HQMC SAPR's initiatives in FY12 have focused on prevention training. Prevention initiatives specifically instructed by the Strategic Direction that were successfully implemented by HQMC SAPR include:

- Incorporating SAPR training into command training and as an inherent part of unit training, operations, and readiness. This was implemented via several training initiatives, including Command Team Training, completed by all command teams by 31 August 2012; Take A Stand, bystander intervention training, completed by all non-commissioned officers by 31 August 2012; and All Hands training for every Marine.

- Providing SAPR training and education programs during Professional Military Education (PME), to include Officer PME, in a larger effort to customize training across the various phases of a Marine's career. To this end, training is also being developed that is specific to Delayed Entry Programs, Recruit Depots, Entry-Level schools, Commanders and Senior Enlisted Courses, and the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being customized in a manner specific to grade.

- Development of a two-hour Commanders Course, which will be conducted in four phases including: a read-ahead, lecture, practical application, and designated brief by the Installation SARC within 30 days of assuming command.

- Organizational climate assessments conducted by Commanders within 90 days of assuming command.

- Providing SAPR training at all Recruit Training Battalions and Officer Candidates Schools within 14 days of entry.

2. Investigation

The Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR recommends

leveraging the most experienced investigators in the conduct of sexual assault investigations. NCIS, through the creation of the Adult Sexual Assault Program, aligns with the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) by forming teams of investigators focused exclusively on SAPR and who have completed a training continuum of advanced DoD courses. Furthermore, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) aligns with the JCS by pursuing expanded interoperability with partner Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs) through combined training courses and sharing of Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) and Highly Qualified Experts (HQEs). Additionally, NCIS has participated in Executive Level council meetings consisting of the NCIS Executive Assistant Director for Criminal Investigations, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) Executive Director and the U.S. Army Criminal Investigative Division (CID) Deputy Commanding Officer on a quarterly basis. The Executive Level council discusses issues of mutual concern, to include joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies. Sexual assault investigative practices and trends are discussed at each meeting.

3. Accountability

When sufficient evidence of a sexual assault exists, Commanders must review the full range of administrative and disciplinary options afforded by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and take action they deem appropriate within the limits of their authority. Consistent with the Strategic Direction, the Marine Corps is ensuring that judge advocates and victim witness assistance personnel receive specialized training for responding to allegations of sexual assault. Additionally, the Marine Corps not only implemented the SecDef policy for withholding initial disposition authority for certain sexual assault offenses, but expanded that withhold to include all violations of Article 120, as well as violations of 120b, 125 (forcible sodomy), and any attempts to commit those offenses under Article 80, UCMJ.

The Marine Corps has revised its Model for Provision of Legal Support. Effective 1 October 2012, all legal services beyond the organic capability of a command SJA will be provided in garrison by four Legal Services Support Sections (LSSS) and nine subordinate Legal Services Support Teams (LSST). The LSSSs and subordinate LSSTs will provide legal services support to commands and individual Marines, Sailors, family members, and retirees within their designated Legal Services Support Area. This reorganization will provide for greater levels of individual proficiency, organizational efficiency, and institutional accountability.

The Marine Corps is in the process of hiring four highly qualified experts (HQEs). Three will serve as Criminal Justice/Sexual Assault Litigation HQEs, located at the Regional Trial Counsel (RTC) Offices at Camp Pendleton, CA; Camp Lejeune, NC; and Okinawa, Japan; these HQEs will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on prosecution of complex cases. One will serve as the Marine Corps Defense Service Organization (DSO) Complex and Sexual Assault Litigation HQE, located in the Office of the Chief Defense Counsel of the Marine Corps (CDC) and co-located with the Marine Corps Defense Counsel Assistance Program in Arlington, VA. The DSO HQE

will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on the defense of sexual assault cases and similarly complex cases.

4. Advocacy

In compliance with the Strategic Direction, the Marine Corps ensures that qualified, trained, and certified professionals serve as Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Victim Advocates (VAs), and Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs). New credentialing requirements have been mandated for all SARCs, VAs, and UVAs, to include the completion of 40 hours of specialized preapproved advocacy training and other requirements specified in the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP). To further strengthen its response capability, the Marine Corps is hiring 25 additional full-time SARCs and 22 full-time SAPR VAs, as required by the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of FY12. Furthermore, HQMC SAPR is working towards the implementation of regional Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service (i.e., medical, legal, counseling, etc.). This initiative is in line with the Strategic Direction which recommends the strengthening of service provider participation in an integrated victim services network of care.

5. Assessment

As instructed by the Strategic Direction, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) has been fully implemented. The migration was mitigated by extensive DSAID training, mandatory for every SARC, which 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. In addition, the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) survey of all female Marines and 40,000 male Marines was completed on 9 November. The Institute for Defense Analyses will analyze the data and provide feedback to the Marine Corps.

5.7. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-063, the expedited transfer policy established in December 2011 for Service members making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, including your Service's efforts to ensure Service member awareness and understanding of the policy and any challenges your Service has faced in implementing the policy (documentation should be included as an appendix to your report).

A Letter of Instruction (LOI) was issued to the Fleet on 28 February 2012 and MARADMIN 227/12 was published on 19 April 2012, specifying that Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs) shall inform a victim of his/her right to request an expedited transfer. Both the LOI and the MARADMIN have been included as appendices to the present report.

5.7.1. List the number of expedited transfers requested and denied in FY12.

There have been 34 requests/approvals and zero denials.

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

Upon reporting, victims are informed by Uniformed Victim Advocates of their right to request an expedited transfer. This right is reserved without the use of a military protective order. A Letter of Instruction on Submitting and Processing Transfers of Military Service Members Who File Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault was published 28 February 2012. MARADMIN 227/12 on the Expedited Transfer of Military Service Members Who File Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault was published 19 April 2012.

5.9. Describe what steps have been taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service has prepared to use (or have existing data systems to interface with) the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

Migration to DSAID (from SAIRD) is complete. All SARCs are provided extensive DSAID training, as well as contact information for the DSAID Help Desk Support Team. HQMC SAPR has attends monthly control board meetings to discuss feasibility of suggested improvements to DSAID received from the field.

5.10. Describe your Service's efforts to improve investigations and prosecutions for sexual assault cases.

- The Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) continued its initiative in FY12 to train USMC prosecutors, paralegals, and investigators on processing sexual assault cases. TCAP primarily utilizes regionalized in-person training events to distribute knowledge and develop skillsets for our legal services personnel who are frequently early responders for victims of sexual assault. Course materials and subject matter are constantly updated to reflect changes in law and regulation applicable to the processing of sexual assault cases. In FY12, the Marine Corps began sending our prosecutors to the Special Victims Unit Investigations Course at the U.S. Army Military Police School in Fort Leonard Wood, MO, and will continue to send our trial counsel in FY13.

- The reorganization of the Marine Corps legal community includes several facets that improve our ability to successfully investigate and prosecute sexual assault cases. We created Regional Trial Counsel billets filled by senior judge advocates whose extensive experience provides effective regional supervision over the prosecution of courts-martial cases. This new construct provides for better sharing of resources throughout the legal community and ensures that complex cases, such as sexual assaults, are assigned to experienced counsel who are

best suited to handle them.

- The Marine Corps is in the process of hiring three civilian highly qualified experts (HQEs) to serve at the RTC offices at Camp Pendleton, CA; Camp Lejeune, NC; and Okinawa, Japan. The HQEs will report directly to the cognizant RTC and will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on prosecution of complex cases. Principal functions will be to consult and mentor on the prosecution of complex cases, develop and implement training, and create standard operating procedures (SOPs) for investigation and prosecution of sexual assault and similarly complex cases. Consultation, advisory support, and training will be with trial counsel, legal services specialists, and law enforcement personnel throughout the region either in person or through interactive media. Additionally, the HQEs will be responsible for the training of all personnel with designated responsibilities associated with the Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP). This will include being designated as the Regional Victim Witness Liaison Officer for Marine Corps Installations.
- Recent training initiatives continue to stress early coordination with criminal investigators in order to facilitate more effective prosecutions. Judge Advocate Division is working with NCIS leadership to coordinate training efforts to include special agents and judge advocates at the introductory level.

- In keeping with the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant's Strategic Action Plan, Judge Advocate Division continues to standardize the practice of law across the Marine Corps. In FY13, JAD will further implement a standard case file approach to all cases, including particulars related to sexual assault.

- Historically, NCIS has identified investigators who receive advanced training to enhance their ability to conduct investigations involving special victims of adult sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence. In FY12, NCIS created a model, the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP), which links specially trained investigators into teams exclusively focused on adult sexual assault investigations. The team approach is expected to expedite the investigative process and enhance continuity between NCIS, judge advocates, medical providers, and victim witness assistance personnel. Currently, ASAP teams exist at Norfolk, VA and Camp Lejeune, NC and are forming at Camp Pendleton, CA and San Diego, CA. Within Norfolk and Camp Lejeune, the ASAP teams are engaged with the local judge advocates and victim witness assistance personnel and are functioning as part of larger installation teams focused on victims of adult sexual assault.

5.10.1. Describe your Service's implementation of the Secretary of Defense-directed requirement to elevate 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 an officer at the O6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) level; include any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this requirement and your solutions for overcoming

these challenges.

MARADMIN 372/12, published on 13 July 2012, implemented and expanded the SecDef policy for withholding of initial disposition authority (IDA) in certain sexual assault offenses. Per the SecDef policy, effective 28 June 2012, IDA is withheld to the O-6 Special Court-Martial Convening Authority – referred to as the "SA-IDA" (Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority) – for the following alleged offenses: rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and any attempts to commit those offenses. The MARADMIN reflected the Commandant's direction to expand this withholding to include aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, sexual abuse of a child, and any attempts to commit those offenses. Additionally, IDA is withheld to the SA-IDA for all other alleged offenses arising from or relating to the same incident, whether committed by the alleged offender or the alleged victim (i.e., collateral misconduct).

The SA-IDA has the non-delegable responsibility for initial disposition as defined in Rule for Courts-Martial (RCM) 306. Commanders that are not SA-IDAs may not make an initial disposition in cases involved these offenses, but instead must forward the matter to the appropriate SA-IDA. Commanders at every level remain responsible for providing support and assistance to alleged victims, safeguarding the due process rights of alleged offenders, and maintaining good order and discipline within their units.

Prior to making an initial disposition decision, the SA-IDA must consult with a judge advocate. Once the initial disposition decision is made, the SA-IDA must document that decision. By practice, the disposition decision is being documented by using a "Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority Memorandum" that is maintained by the cognizant Staff Judge Advocate.

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

If the assailant is a foreign national, the HQMC Judge Advocate Division will not have jurisdiction over the prosecution of the case.

NCIS is bound by the provisions of existing Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA), which determines the role of law enforcement agencies investigating allegations of sexual assault and other crimes. In locations where a SOFA requires that the Host Nation law enforcement agencies serve as the primary investigating authority, NCIS procedures require that NCIS offer investigative assistance to the primary investigating authority while serving as a liaison between the effected command and the investigating authority. In the absence of a SOFA, the Host Nation retains authority over investigations of their nationals, in the event of a criminal allegation. In locations where the Host Nation lacks an established judicial system or the ability to investigate, NCIS may assume primary jurisdiction of a sexual assault investigation, after coordinating with the local U.S. military commander. In all cases, NCIS will monitor the investigation

and brief the command utilizing available documentation from the Host Nation and NCIS investigative efforts.

5.12. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-062, which covers document retention in Restricted and Unrestricted reports of sexual assault; include a description of any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this policy.

Prior to implementation of DTM 11-062, NCIS participated in a working group with representatives from the Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) and the DoD IG. The purpose of the working group was to discuss potential impacts and share strategies for successful implementation. Additionally, the working group discussed the possibility of a combined storage facility for evidence issues associated with extended retention requirements. NCIS HQ tasked the Norfolk field office management team to assess the potential impact to storage as well as the possibility of NCIS' long-term storage facility being the joint storage facility for the MCIOs.

5.12.1. Describe your efforts or plans thus far to create a record of the outcome of disciplinary and administrative proceedings related to sexual assault and to centrally maintain copies of those records.

Outcomes of all special and general courts-martial, including those related to sexual assault, are tracked using the Marine Corps Military Justice Case Management System (CMS). CMS was implemented by the Marine Corps in February 2010 and is an IBM Lotus Notes web-based program designed to:

1) Provide staff judge advocates (SJAs) and OICs of Legal Service Support Sections (LSSS) with an oversight tool for military justice cases;
2) Provide Navy-Marine Corps Appellate Review Activity (NAMARA) visibility over Marine military justice cases triggering appellate review by the Navy-Marine Corps Court of Criminal Appeals or the Judge Advocate General of the Navy; and
3) Provide Judge Advocate Division (JAD), Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) oversight of the Service-level military justice mission from cradle to grave.

The local military justice office is responsible for accurately entering data immediately upon receipt of a Request for Legal Services (RLS) or information indicating an accused service member has been placed in pretrial confinement. Clerks continue to enter relevant information into CMS for all phases of the trial. At the conclusion of the trial phase, the military justice category will transfer the case to the court reporter section, which has responsibility for the case until the ROT is authenticated and the date the court reporter section enters as the date sent to review in the appropriate date field. After the court reporter section enters the date the case is sent to review, the Review section is responsible for the case until NAMARA confirms to the Review section that the case has been received by entering the date received at NAMARA. The Review Officer, responsible SJA, and HQMC are able to monitor the case throughout this

process.

OPNAVINST 3100.6J (Dec09) requires convening authorities consult with a judge advocate before final disposition of an adult sexual assault investigation. Resulting dispositions and a record of the consultation should be captured in the Office of Judge Advocate General (OJAG) Sexual Assault Disposition Report at the conclusion of administrative and/or judicial proceedings. In support of the OPNAVINST, NCIS requires case agents attach the Sexual Assault Disposition Report to the investigation so a record of the outcome is maintained. Since the creation of the original Sexual Assault Disposition Report, Congressional data requirements have evolved, forcing NCIS to revise the Sexual Assault Disposition Report. NCIS is considering a generic disposition report applicable to U.S. Navy and USMC investigations.

5.13. Describe the efforts to review adverse administrative actions and discharges taken against victims who filed an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY12.

The separation authority for all administrative separation actions involving victims of sexual assault which occur within one year of the unrestricted report of sexual assault must be an officer exercising General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA), and cannot be delegated further.

5.14. Describe any progress made in FY12 on system accountability-related efforts identified in last year's report.

In FY12, SAPR succeeded in advancing many of the system accountability-related efforts specifically mentioned in last year's report. The statuses of these initiatives are as follows:

- Full migration to DSAID is complete and has been mitigated by extensive, mandatory training for every SARC, as well as accessibility of DSAID Help Desk Support Team. DSAID gives SARCs the enhanced ability to provide comprehensive and standardized victim case management, improving overall administrative functionality and accountability in the tracking of victim services.

- Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, which will reflect the latest Department of Defense Directives and Instructions, is pending signature.

- Case Management Groups (CMGs) are held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs to discuss specifics of current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, new training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.

- Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARBs) have been renamed to "SAPR program reviews" in MCO 1752.5B. Pending the release of the updated MCO, SAPR

program reviews will be conducted quarterly and will include all CMG members.

5.15. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve system accountability.

As stated above, quarterly SAPR program reviews will be conducted at the installation level with all CMG members to address administrative actions and process improvements, including SAPR training, prevention efforts, systemic issues, and local MOUs. CMG members include installation Commanders and SARCs, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs. In addition, FY13 system accountability-related initiatives include:

- Continued accompaniment to regular no-notice IG inspections.

- Continued improvement of the 24/7 Helplines through unannounced monthly audits. In addition, a MARADMIN is being developed for standardization of the 24/7 Helplines, to include new DON guidelines pertaining to SARC/VA response time, “warm handoff” procedure, helpline promotion on websites and other displays, and quarterly testing. HQMC SAPR is also developing a resource binder/Standard Operating Procedure pertaining to the 24/7 Helplines for dissemination to the field.

- Plans to hire a SAPR Liaison to NCIS who will serve as a subject matter expert for matters related to law enforcement and criminal investigations, and who will work cooperatively with NCIS and Judge Advocate Division, accordingly.

- Compliance with Department of Defense and the Commandant’s guidance by withholding Initial Disposition Authority to the O-6 Special Court Martial Convening Authority for offenses including aggravated sexual contact and abusive sexual contact in violation of UCMJ Art. 120, rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, and sexual abuse of a child in violation of UCMJ Art. 120b, and all attempts to commit such offenses in violation of UCMJ Art. 80.

- Revision of the Marine Corps model for Provision of Legal Services Support. Effective 1 October 2012, all legal services beyond the organic capability of a command Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) will be provided in garrison by four Legal Services Support Sections and nine subordinate Legal Services Support Teams. These units will provide legal services support to commands and individual Marines, Sailors, family members, and retirees within their designated Legal Services Support Area and will provide for greater levels of individual proficiency, organizational efficiency, and institutional accountability.

- Establishment of Complex Trial Teams (CTTs) at the regional level. CTTs will consist of two O-4/O-3 trial counsels, two investigators, a regional victim witness liaison officer, a legal admin officer, a legal services specialist (MOS 4421), and a highly qualified expert (HQE).

- Plans to hire four highly qualified experts (HQEs), which will be completed by 31 December 2012. Three will serve as Criminal Justice/Sexual Assault Litigation HQEs, located at the Regional Trial Counsel Offices at Camp Pendleton, Camp Lejeune, and Okinawa. These HQEs will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on the prosecution of complex cases. The fourth HQE will serve as the Marine Corps Defense Service Organization (DSO) Complex and Sexual Assault Litigation HQE, located in the Office of the Chief Defense Counsel of the Marine Corps and co-located with the Marine Corps Defense Counsel Assistance Program in Arlington, VA. The DSO HQE will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on the defense of sexual assault cases. In addition to assisting with complex cases, the HQEs will be expected to train and mentor new SJAs.

6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

6.1. Provide examples of your Service or Component efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commander support of the SAPR program (e.g., Held briefings, attended summits) to raise Service and/or Guard member awareness of sexual assault matters.

Developed by an Operational Planning Team (OPT) comprised of senior officers and enlisted, the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan emphasized the Commandant's expectation for "Commanding Officers, Officers-in-Charge, and senior enlisted to spare no effort in changing the prevailing conditions and attitudes that are allowing this crime to happen among our ranks." Accordingly, Phase I of the Campaign Plan saw the successful completion of the following training initiatives: SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS), held 10–11 July 2012; SAPR training at the Sergeants Major Symposium, conducted 1 August 2012; and Command Team Training (CTT), completed 31 August 2012. CTT consisted of SAPR Engaged Leadership Training by an Installation SARC, which stressed the importance of establishing a positive command climate; video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs); and lengthy discussions on the Commandant's White Letter 2-12, what defines sexual assault, and the legal process.

Following CTT, command teams conducted All Hands training, which includes discussions on what constitutes sexual assault, the impact of sexual assault, the obligation to protect fellow Marines, and bystander intervention. All Hands training also utilizes EDGs which contain fictional scenarios related to sexual assault and are designed to promote candid, healthy discussions by challenging pre-existing beliefs. Each scenario is followed by a lessons-learned synopsis recorded by a field grade or general officer. SAPR messaging, including reporting options, has also been incorporated into Welcome Aboard briefs conducted by Commanders.

Additionally, SAPR 8-Day Briefs were implemented to establish leadership engagement at the onset of each individual case. SAPR 8-Day Briefs must be completed for all unrestricted reports by the victim's commander, and requires information be supplied pertaining to incident details, post-incident actions, and the commander's assessment

and way-ahead.

6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY12, including target audiences and related goals.

SAPR communication and outreach in FY12 included the following:

- Annual observance of Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), with FY12 theme: "Hurts One. Affects All." Promotion during SAAM targeted both Service Members and the general public. Promotion included Sexual Assault Awareness Information Cards and a Public Service Announcement Video of BGen Hedelund, MF Director, disseminated through websites and social media, and customized for each installation displaying specific 24/7 Helpline number.

- Increased publicity of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines and the DoD Safe Helpline, including on websites and posters.

- Continued collaboration with Public Affairs Offices for the creation of marketing products and messaging, including the bimonthly publication and dissemination of the Public Affairs Playbook, which contains updates on current and forthcoming SAPR initiatives.

- Continuation of monthly teleconferences with SARCs to disseminate standardized messaging and information and to expedite change.

- DON SAPRO-sponsored performances across the majority of Marine Corps installations of "No Zebras, No Excuses," an educational stage show with content pertinent to SAPR issues.

- Regional Road Shows held by HQMC SAPR in February–March 2012 at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii, MCB Quantico, and MCB Camp Lejeune. Training during the Road Shows provided guidance on pending MCO 1752.5B, expedited transfer of victims, victim advocate/victim privilege, Case Management Group Meetings, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), and records management.

- The SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS) was held 10–11 July 2012 at MCB Quantico. The GOS was convened by the Commandant specifically to address the prevention of sexual assault. This two-day training event included subject matter experts who spoke on topics relevant to prevention, including the effects of alcohol, inadvertent victim blaming, dispelling myths, and other related subjects. Training on sexual assault prevention was also made a centerpiece topic of the 2012 Sergeants Major Symposium, held 1 August 2012.

- The Commandant's Spring 2012 Heritage Tour, which included stops at over 25 bases and stations, urged all senior enlisted members and officers to establish a

command climate in which Marines are held to the highest traditions and standards of the Marine Corps. This tour reinforced the message that leadership will take reports of this crime seriously, with the hope that victims of sexual assault will be more confident in coming forward.

- The Commandant's White Letter 2-12 on sexual assault was disseminated in May 2012 to all Marines, stating his intent to have "Marines of all ranks thinking and talking about this issue."

- Ongoing Congressional engagement by the Director of the Marine and Family Programs Division and SAPR Branch Head, to include status updates of current SAPR initiatives, steps taken pertaining to forthcoming SAPR initiatives, and overall improvement of programs and Marine Corps climate.

6.3. List the steps you have taken to increase public dissemination of available sexual assault resource (e.g., reporting channels, SARC and SAPR VA contact information, DoD Safe Helpline) information for Service members, eligible dependents and civilian personnel of the DoD.

- SARC and UVA information sheets and posters have been widely disseminated and posted in high-traffic areas, promoting contact information and clearly displaying victim reporting options. These posters contained both the 24/7 Helpline specific to the installation and the DoD Safe Helpline.

- Installation websites contain relevant SAPR information including reporting options, contact information, DoD Safe Helpline, and other resources.

- Sexual Assault Awareness Information Cards and a Public Service Announcements were disseminated during Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

6.4. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your outreach efforts and detail results.

An increase in reported sexual assaults between FY11 and FY12, including an increase in the amount of reports for incidents occurring over 365 days prior, suggests that confidence and awareness in the response system are likewise increasing. Also, HQMC SAPR counted seven reports that were converted from restricted to unrestricted in FY12. No reports were converted in FY11.

In addition, the NCIS Text and Web Tip Line has received 1,328 tips covering a wide range of information. During that period, NCIS received 44 tips regarding sexual assaults that provided enough detail that the information was forwarded to the relevant field office for action deemed appropriate.

6.5. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations and describe the goals, intended outcomes, and/or target

audience of each partnership.

Active partnerships continue to exist with all of the Federal Services. Particularly in joint environments, the Marine Corps encourages formal collaboration and coordination with host Services to ensure victims receive proper delivery of service and support.

Also regarding victim care, working relationships at the installation level have been maintained with various local medical treatment facilities, law enforcement, rape crisis centers, and SARTs.

6.6. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings.

Since the beginning of FY12, HQMC SAPR participated in the following congressional events:

- 26 March 2012 – House Armed Services Committee Briefing, attended by MajGen Ary, BGen Hedelund, BGen Reynolds, BGen Rudder, Col Montanus, Capt Repair, Congressional staffers Jeannette James and Deb Wada, Josh (from Representative Speier's office), and three unidentified staffers.

- 28 March 2012 – Eighteen Marines met privately with Congressional Representatives (including Representatives Speier, Pingree, Sanchez, and Davis) to speak candidly on sexual assault. No media was present.

- 9–13 April 2012 – SAPR event on Capitol Hill for Congressional Members and staffers (as part of Sexual Assault Awareness Month).

- 25 April 2012 – HQMC SAPR attended DoD-sponsored "Pizza Briefs" on Capitol Hill, also attended by over 30 House staffers. Topics included the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting, how to change a restricted report to an unrestricted report, how assaults are addressed in Joint environments, and how decisions are made as to whether the civilian or military justice system will adjudicate an assault.

- 24 September 2012 – Capitol Hill meet-and-greet with staffers (Sarah Outterson and Don Bergin) for Representatives Tsongas and Turner; attended by SAPR Branch Head and Deputy Branch Head.

- 22 October 2012 – STAFFDEL coordinated by OLA, attended by the following nine staffers:
    - Don Bergin, Director of Military Intelligence and Foreign Affairs, and Sexual Assault Prevention portfolio for Congressman Mike Turner.
    - Sara Outterson, Legislative Assistant and Sexual Assault Prevention portfolio for Congresswoman Niki Tsongas.
    - Maj. Christy Orser, Military Fellow (USA) and Sexual Assault Prevention portfolio for Congresswoman Niki Tsongas.

  - Meghan Stringer, Legislative Assistant for Congresswoman Virginia Foxx.
  - Joe Sheehy, Legislative Director for Congresswoman Grace F. Napolitano.
  - Nishith Pandya, Legislative Assistant for Congressman Bobby L. Rush.
  - Sonya M. Spery, Legislative Correspondent for Congressman William Keating.
  - Jeremy Wilson-Simerman, Legislative Assistant for Congressman Ron Barber.
  - Cheri Hoffman, Ph.D., Acting Legislative Director for Congresswoman Louise M. Slaughter.

- 5 November 2012 – Submitted briefing requested by Congresswoman Niki Tsongas and Congressman Mike Turner on the status of FY12 NDAA provisions. Contained updates pertaining to expedited transfers; increasing number of full-time Sexual Assault Response Coordinators; SAPR training modules at each level of Professional Military Education.

6.7. Describe any progress made in FY12 on stakeholder knowledge and understanding-related efforts identified in last year's report.

In FY12, SAPR succeeded in advancing many of the response-related efforts specifically mentioned in last year's report. The statuses of these initiatives are as follows:

- Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B, awaiting final approval and pending signature, will reflect the latest Department of Defense Directives and Instructions.

- Regional Road Shows were held by HQMC SAPR in February–March 2012 at MCB Camp Pendleton, MCB Hawaii, MCB Quantico, and MCB Camp Lejeune. Training during the Road Shows provided guidance on pending MCO 1752.5B, expedited transfer of victims, victim advocate/victim privilege, Case Management Group Meetings, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), and records management.

- Monthly teleconferences have continued between SARCs and HQMC SAPR to discuss matters related to policy, existing cases, new training initiatives, and other matters.

- The SAPR SharePoint website has been maintained and utilized.

- HQMC SAPR regularly accompanies the Inspector General teams to "no notice" inspections of Installation SAPR programs. HQMC SAPR has also accompanied the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON SAPRO) to site assessment visits at Marine Corps Recruit Depots and Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) schools.

- Case Management Groups (CMGs) are held monthly by Installation SARCs, and are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs to discuss specifics and any difficulties pertaining to current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.

- While "Sex Signals" was not performed at any Marine Corps installation in FY12, a contract has been put in place for over 70 performances at the majority of installations throughout FY13. "No Zebras, No Excuses," another stage show which demonstrates the importance of bystander intervention, was sponsored by DON SAPRO for several performances across Marine Corps installations in FY12. "No Zebras, No Excuses" is produced by Central Michigan University.

- The SAPR General Officer Symposium (GOS) was held 10–11 July 2012 at MCB Quantico. The GOS was convened by the Commandant specifically to address the prevention of sexual assault. This two-day training event included subject matter experts who spoke on topics relevant to prevention, including the effects of alcohol, inadvertent victim blaming, dispelling myths, and other related subjects. Training on sexual assault prevention was also made a centerpiece topic of the 2012 Sergeants Major Symposium, held 1 August 2012.

- The Spring 2012 edition of SAPR newsletter was released, addressing the following topics: the Commandant's Operational Planning Team, expedited transfers, DSAID transition, and the June 2012 SARC Conference.

- Training for trial counsel, staff judge advocates, and military justice supervisors within Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) included SAPR policies, victim rights, evidence, and trial advocacy skills.

- The Commandant's Spring 2012 Heritage Tour, which included stops at over 25 bases and stations, urged all senior enlisted members and officers to establish a command climate in which Marines are held to the highest traditions and standards of the Marine Corps. This tour reinforced the message that leadership will take reports of this crime seriously, with the hope that victims of sexual assault will be more confident in coming forward.

6.8. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.

In FY13, SAPR will continue to create messaging and materials disseminable to all stakeholders in order that current SAPR resources and services are known and understood. Specific initiatives will include:

- Annual observance of Sexual Assault Awareness Month, with new messaging and theme that reflect current initiatives and issues.

- Continued collaboration with Public Affairs Offices for messaging and marketing material, including posters, brochures, information papers, etc.
- SAPR Conference is scheduled for August, where refresher training will be conducted for SARCs and VAs.
- Release of MCO 1752.5B, which is pending signature.
- Continued monthly teleconferences between SARCs and HQMC SAPR to discuss matters related to policy, existing cases, new training initiatives, and other matters as needed.
- A contract has been awarded for the continued performance of "Sex Signals" across the majority of Marine Corps installations – over 70 performances will be scheduled. "No Zebras, No Excuses" will again be funded by DON SAPRO in FY13.
- Planned release of Winter 2013 edition of SAPR newsletter, highlighting pertinent SAPR topics.
- Health Services personnel will continue the Department of the Navy sexual assault and sexual assault first responder training.
- The Chaplain of the Marine Corps is creating a strategic communications plan that incorporates SAPR messaging.

In March 2013, NCIS plans to host an internal symposium of middle and senior leadership to insure the NCIS management team shares an understanding of evolving SAPR policies and procedures, as well as, NCIS plans of action and milestones.

6.9. Other (Please explain).

N/A.

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

7.1. Provide a summary of the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR program in FY12.

During FY12, the Marine Corps SAPR Program succeeded in carrying out the Phase I initiatives outlined by the Commandant's Operational Planning Team (OPT) in the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan. Large-scale training initiatives were successfully implemented utilizing a top-down leadership model, with the intent to reduce stigma, to deepen the engagement of leadership, and to increase awareness of the devastating impact of sexual assault on the Marine Corps, and thus the responsibility of all Marines to prevent

it. Emphasizing command climate and bystander intervention, the training charges leadership with establishing an environment that is non-permissive to any misconduct or crime – especially sexual assault – but remains unequivocal in its assertion that the inherent duty of preventing sexual assault belongs ultimately to Marines of every rank.

This invigoration of SAPR training included five principle components: SAPR General Officers Symposium, SAPR training at the Sergeants Major Symposium, Command Team Training, Take A Stand bystander intervention training, and All Hands training. This Corps-wide surge increased awareness and reporting rates for FY12, to include reports by Marines who were victimized over one year prior – a testament to the establishment of a command climate in which victims feel more empowered and confident in reporting.

While these initiatives were successful, the Marine Corps recognizes the need to continue to expand and strengthen its prevention training. To this end, SAPR training is now provided at Marine Corps Recruit Depots (MCRDs) and Officer Candidates Schools within 14 days of arrival. SAPR is also focusing on the implementation of SAPR training in the Delayed Entry Program, Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) schools, and strengthening the training at Professional Military Education. The adopted building block approach customizes training to the specific phase in a Marine's career, ensuring that SAPR messaging remains new, engaging, and relevant.

The increase in reporting can also be attributed to SAPR's ongoing efforts in improving its victim care and response systems. These efforts include the strengthening of number in SAPR personnel in the field, as well as an increase in the advocacy training. The Marine Corps is in the process of hiring 25 full-time Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and 22 full-time Victim Advocates (VAs) at the MEF/Division/Wing/Group level and select MOS schools across the Marine Corps. All SARCs, VAs, and Uniformed Victim Advocates (UVAs) are now required to complete a 40-hour victim advocacy training program as part of the credentialing requirements that must be completed by 1 October 2013.

Other major SAPR initiatives in FY12 included:

- The reorganization and reinvigoration of HQMC SAPR, including the separation from Behavioral Health as a stand-alone branch and the assignment of an O-6 (Colonel) from an operational command.

- Continued implementation of Case Management Group meetings, held on a monthly basis by Installation SARCs. These meetings are attended by Commanders, law enforcement, chaplains, staff judge advocates, Health Services personnel, and VAs/UVAs to discuss specifics and any difficulties pertaining to current unrestricted reports, systemic issues, training initiatives, current campaigns, and local trends.

- The infusion of SAPR training with video-based EDGs, which contain scenarios

related to sexual assault. Designed to promote candid, healthy discussions by challenging pre-existing beliefs, the EDGs define clearly what constitutes sexual assault while demonstrating how the crime impacts the Corps. Presenting situations in which victimization can be prevented, the EDGs show what happens when the chance for bystanders to intervene passes.

- Migration to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), which gives SARCs the enhanced ability to provide comprehensive and standardized victim case management, improving overall administrative functionality and accountability in the tracking of victim services. Migration to DSAID has been mitigated by extensive, mandatory training for every SARC, as well as accessibility of DSAID Help Desk Support Team.

- SAPR 8-Day Briefs were implemented to establish leadership engagement at the onset of each individual case. SAPR 8-Day Briefs must be completed for all unrestricted reports by the victim's commander, and requires information be supplied pertaining to incident details, post-incident actions, and the commander's assessment and way-ahead.

- Further enhancement, promotion, and auditing of the 24/7 Sexual Assault Helplines, established at every Marine Corps installation.

- The reorganization of Marine Corps legal support directed by the Commandant to provide for greater levels of individual proficiency, organizational efficiency, and institutional accountability. This reorganization will more effectively accomplish the two distinct and competing legal support missions: processing increasingly litigious, contested and scrutinized courts-martial; and providing real-time, decentralized, command legal advice to battlefield Commanders.

While each of these and other initiatives were successful in improving SAPR programming and services throughout the Marine Corps in FY12, HQMC SAPR will continue to find new and better ways to meet the remaining challenges of reducing the incidence of sexual assault, of keeping training fresh and relevant to Marines of all ranks, and of further increasing confidence among victims. SAPR continues to be a victim-centric program and remains unwavering in its commitment to victim care. Response systems have been strengthened by an increase in advocacy training and a heightened focus on ensuring that all victims of sexual assault receive supportive services that preserve their dignity and safety.

7.2. Summarize your plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress in your SAPR program.

The second phase – the *Implementation* Phase – of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan officially began on 10 November 2012, and is scheduled to be completed within six months to one year from that date. The *Implementation* Phase will see the continuation and expansion of SAPR's aggressive prevention training initiatives. A new two-hour

Commanders Course for prospective Commanders and senior enlisted leaders is being conducted in four phases, including: a read-ahead, lecture, practical application, and designated brief by the Installation SARC within 30 days of assuming command. The training will meet all core competencies and set learning objectives as defined by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and will include updated training direction from the Commandant. A new version of bystander intervention training is also currently in development for junior enlisted Marines, and will include several new video-based Ethical Decision Games (EDGs).

In addition, SAPR is working to strengthen and include SAPR training in entry-level schools, Delayed Entry Programs, Professional Military Education (PME) schools, Military Occupational Specialty schools, Officer PME, and the pre-deployment environment. Annual training requirements are also being customized in a manner specific to grade.

Other SAPR initiatives planned in conjunction with the above *Implementation* Phase training efforts include:

- Establishment of regional Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs), which will be designed to provide comprehensive victim care that extends outside the boundaries of any one response service, as victims often seek assistance for a variety of medical, legal, and counseling needs. With the overall goal of reducing the likelihood of a fragmented approach to victim care, SARTs will work towards reducing the amount of time for the investigation and adjudication of cases, keeping the victim better connected to the process, and managing better the intrusive nature of the process.

- Upstaffing of 25 full-time civilian Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and 22 SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs).

- SAPR Conference, scheduled for 27–29 August 2013 at Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico, where refresher training will be conducted for SARCs and VAs.

- A MARADMIN is being developed for standardization of the 24/7 Helplines, to include new DON guidelines pertaining to SARC/VA response time, “warm handoff” procedure, helpline promotion on websites and other displays, and quarterly testing. HQMC SAPR is also developing a resource binder/Standard Operating Procedure pertaining to the 24/7 Helplines for dissemination to the field.

- Development of a “Scared Straight” video, with support from Quantico Combat Camera. Focusing on legal consequences, the video will include Marines convicted of non-violent sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions that led up to the incident – with the overall aim to deter committing the crime of sexual assault.

- Plan to hire a SAPR Liaison to NCIS who will serve as a subject matter expert for matters related to law enforcement and criminal investigations, and who will work cooperatively with NCIS and Judge Advocate Division, accordingly.

- Plan to hire Victim Care Liaison who will serve as the subject matter expert for program policies and procedures and liaison with the Bureau of Medicine (BUMED), to help develop true standards of care that reflect medical competencies based on technical knowledge and field experience.

- Awarding of a contract for the educational improv comedy show “Sex Signals” to be delivered at 16 installations and two reserve sites (74 shows total, with multiple shows per installation). “Sex Signals” addresses primarily the issue of consent, while exploring the effects of social pressures, gender stereotypes, and false preconceptions. Additionally, DON SAPRO is renegotiating contracts for the performances of “No Zebras, No Excuses” throughout FY13, a live show comprised of several entertaining vignettes designed to teach the importance of bystander intervention.

- Revision of the Marine Corps Model for Provision of Legal Support. Effective 1 October 2012, all legal services beyond the organic capability of a command Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) will be provided in garrison by four Legal Services Support Sections and nine subordinate Legal Services Support Teams. These units will provide legal services support to commands and individual Marines, Sailors, family members, and retirees within their designated Legal Services Support Area and will provide for greater levels of individual proficiency, organizational efficiency, and institutional accountability. Additionally, complex trial teams will be established at the regional level. Complex trial teams will consist of two O-4/O-3 trial counsels, two investigators, a regional victim witness liaison officer, a legal admin officer, a legal services specialist (MOS 4421), and a highly qualified expert (HQE).

- Plans to hire four highly qualified experts (HQEs) are being completed. Three will serve as Criminal Justice/Sexual Assault Litigation HQEs, located at the Regional Trial Counsel Offices at Camp Pendleton, Camp Lejeune, and Okinawa. These HQEs will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on the prosecution of complex cases. The fourth HQE will serve as the Marine Corps Defense Service Organization (DSO) Complex and Sexual Assault Litigation HQE, located in the Office of the Chief Defense Counsel of the Marine Corps and co-located with the Marine Corps Defense Counsel Assistance Program in Arlington, VA. The DSO HQE will provide expertise on criminal justice litigation with a focus on the defense of sexual assault cases. In addition to assisting with complex cases, the HQEs will be expected to train and mentor new SJAs.

- Publication of a new version the Marine Corps Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) order, which will be a stand-alone document that will highlight

the importance of VWAP to Commanders.

- Health Services (HS) is coordinating with Navy Medicine to update BUMEDINST 6310.11 to increase availability and timeliness of Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (SAFEs). The updated BUMEDINST is expected to require SAFE capability at all 24/7 Navy Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs). Non-24/7 facilities will continue to have a requirement to ensure timely accessible SAFE is available 24/7. BUMEDINST 6310.11 is currently pending signature.

Sustaining the success of these and other SAPR initiatives will be the focus of the *Sustainment* Phase, the third and final phase of the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan. In addition to sustainment, long-term goals and initiatives identified by HQMC SAPR include the following:

- Exploration of research avenues to gain better understanding of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as it relates to sexual assault.

- Enhancement of quality assurance practices within the SAPR community, specifically through the establishment of “site assist teams” comprised of subject matter experts to cross-train Installation and Command SARCs, VA, and UVAs.

- Further analysis of command climate, restricted and unrestricted reporting rates to assess effectiveness of efforts to-date.

- Increased collaboration with the Substance Abuse Prevention Program to ensure a unified approach to prevention and awareness of risk factors and prevention.

- Large-scale data analysis assessment related to all sexual assault data available (SIRs, DSAID, surveys, etc.), which may require the upstaffing of HQMC SAPR personnel to manage comprehensive data analysis requirements.

In addition to effective sustainment and deterrence, engaged leadership, and empowered reporting, the desired End State identified in the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan includes the permanent establishment of an evolved culture that universally recognizes sexual assault as a crime that is incompatible with the core values of honor, courage, and commitment. While the Marine Corps is proud of its encouraging progress thus far, it will never cease in its efforts to find new and better ways to strengthen its sexual assault prevention and response efforts in FY13 and beyond.

7.3. Other (Please explain).
N/A.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: United States Navy

1. Analytic Discussion – United States Navy

1.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Service's Statistical Report. This section should include such information as:

- **Notable changes in the data since FY11 (in percentages) and other time periods, 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 mesh with your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY11 or FY12 (if any)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

United States Navy (USN)

In Fiscal Year 2012 (FY12), the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) reported 527 unrestricted sexual assault investigations for the U.S. Navy (USN) compared to FY11 where NCIS reported 408 Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations initiated for the USN. This is a 29% increase in unrestricted investigations from FY11 to FY12. In terms of completed investigations, 332 investigations came to completion in FY12 compared to 225 completed investigations reported in FY11, a 47% increase from FY11 to FY12. Proportional to the number of cases initiated in each of these years, this is a 14% increase between FY11 and FY12.

Analysis

During FY12, there was a 29% increase in sexual assault investigations. From FY11 Although it is always challenging to interpret the meaning of statistical data, factors identified here include training, education, and awareness campaigns, changes caused by top-down motivation to pursue and reduce sexual assaults in the military, and changes in qualifications needed to start an investigation via the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). It is important to note that an increase in unrestricted sexual assault investigations is the result of various factors and may not represent an increased incidence of sexual assault.

During the last several fiscal years, there has been a strong education campaign Navy/Marine Corps-wide, to educate Sailors, Marines, and civilians about sexual assault reporting options (restricted and unrestricted), services available to victims of sexual

assault which increased this year to include even more possible victims, and crime prevention initiatives. In FY12, NCIS sponsored three advanced training courses designed to expand the capabilities of investigators. Specifically, the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training course, the Advanced Adult Special Victims Training course and the NCIS/OJAG/JAM Mobile Training Team (MTT) on "Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution" provided comprehensive investigative training. Through the three courses, 89 NCIS employees received investigative theory and practical application instruction. Further, six additional special agents attended the U.S. Army CID advanced sexual assault investigations course. Finally, NCIS requires annual in-service training focusing on sexual assault awareness, prevention, investigative procedures, and victim sensitivity.

While the primary role of NCIS is investigative, NCIS offers education and training to commands via specific briefs through the Crime Reduction Program (CRP). Partnering with DON components (OJAG, Public Affairs, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), SAPR, Chaplain Corps), the CRP uses meetings, rallies, speeches and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and service member confidence, promote bystander intervention, and ultimately reduce the occurrence of sexual assaults. During the first quarter of FY12, special agents and affiliates conducted 389 sexual assault awareness briefings to more than 48,000 USN and USMC Service members and civilian attendees.

Additionally, changes that occurred on June 28, 2012 to military law via the UCMJ contributed to the number of investigations initiated. Under these changes, a broader definition of sexual contact was changed to include any part of the body touched for sexual gratification instead of just the sexual regions (e.g., the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks). Awareness campaigns on these changes were disseminated Department of Navy-wide and may have increased reporting and investigations where a victim or investigator may not have thought the case qualified under the law.

USN sexual assault investigations also increased in the number of completed investigations. In order to report that an investigation has been completed for the purpose of this report, the investigation has to have opened and closed within the 12 months captured in the fiscal year. Cases that are initiated later in the fiscal year are less likely to come to completion before the end of the fiscal year compared to cases initiated at the beginning. A change in the reporting trend for FY12 illustrated that, indeed, more investigation were initiated at the end of the year than earlier in the year. FY11 investigations were equally distributed among the four quarters with the last two quarters equaling 52% of the cases for the year. However, the last two quarters of FY12 contained 59% of the cases initiated. Investigations for USN cases increased in every

quarter during FY12 compared to the same periods in FY11. The specific percent increases are: 16% during the first quarter, 5% during the second quarter, 59% during the third quarter, and 31% during the fourth quarter. Despite the increases in initiated cases, Agents were also able to increase the number of cases completed in FY12 by 47%.

Sixty-eight percent of the USN investigations reported by NCIS in FY12 were in the geographical regions of Norfolk (Virginia), Northwestern United States (U.S.), Southwestern U.S., Central U.S., and the Far East. The higher incidence rates of sexual assault investigations in these areas is explained by many reasons including naval force population and the location of homeports for ships and vessels. Navy implemented numerous training and awareness campaigns to equip and educate personnel operating in this region as well as program management initiatives focused on prevention and reduction in the incidence of sexual assaults in these areas. For example, NCIS Special Agents and command leadership at Great Lakes collaborated on many initiatives to reduce sexual assault crime in their area. Understanding the connection of alcohol, especially underage drinking, to sexual assaults, they initiated an undercover operation to bust off-base parties attended by USN Service members. This operation reduced the number of Service members who participated in these parties and the number sexual assaults that occurred in the area.. More research is needed to understand the effectiveness of these types of initiatives.

Some statistics in this report include information tracked by NCIS that are not derived solely from data provided in the attached matrices. This information allows for a more complete analysis of Unrestricted 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**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (i.e., Number issued, number violated, etc.)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and general reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **Others (Please explain)**

United States Navy

Types of Offenses

Aggravated sexual assault was the largest category of sexual offenses investigated by NCIS for the USN in FY12. These cases comprise approximately 28% (150) of all USN sexual assault investigations initiated in FY12, followed closely by rape investigations which although had slightly less investigations also accounted for 28% (147) of investigations initiated in FY12. Although these two sexual assault categories remain consistently the most reported, the percentage of aggravated sexual assault investigations have declined compared to FY11 and rape investigations have increased compared to FY11. In addition, wrongful sexual contact incidents accounted for 19% (99) of the USN investigations initiated in FY12 and also decreased from FY11. This trend is expected to continue for FY13 as result of amendment to Article 120 of the UCMJ.

The completed 332 investigations in FY12 had a total of 356 victims of which 81 (23%) were investigated as potential victims of aggravated sexual assault, 97 (27%) were investigated as potential victims of rape, and 101 (28%) were investigated as potential victims of wrongful sexual contact. An additional four (1%) were investigated as potential victims of aggravated sexual contact, 24 (7%) were investigated as potential victims of non-consensual sodomy, and 40 (11%) were investigated as potential victims of abusive sexual contact.

Demographic Trends

Victims who were involved in USN FY12 initiated investigations were predominantly white (76%) and female (89%). Eighty-six percent of the victims were either a U.S. civilian or an enlisted Service member with a rank of E2, E3, E4, or E5. Enlisted E3 ranked victims represented a third of the total number of victims and made up the most numerous group. The ages of the victims ranged between 18 and 46 years old with the most common victim age being 19 years old, followed closely by 20 and 21-year old victims. Sixty-five percent of the victims were between the ages of 19 and 24 years. The ages of the USN data reflect an even distribution in the key age range (19-24 years old) vice a tight cluster.

Approximately 86% (480) of the 556 victims involved in USN investigations were Service members, 97% (464) of which were USN service members. Eighty percent (371) of the USN victims made allegations against their fellow USN service members (Blue-on-Blue incidents); and approximately 2% (11) of the USN enlisted victims made allegations against USN officers.

There were a total of 55 sexual assault allegations made that involved victims and subjects of the same gender (e.g., male-on-male, female-on-female) of which 75% (42) Service member victims made allegations against other Service members followed by approximately 13% (7) Service member victims reporting that they were sexually assaulted by unknown subjects.

In looking at only completed cases, the incident locations occurred in very close proximity to the victim. In 40% of the investigations, incidents occurred on a victim's home base (35%) or victim's off-base residence (5%). Twenty-one percent of incident locations had no proximity to the victim. The significance of the victim's proximity to the incident location is that many victims have to live and work in the very same environment where the incident occurred.

Experience in Combat Areas of Interests (CAI)

The USN had 29 total unrestricted sexual assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) during FY12: one in Kuwait, one in Iraq, two in Djibouti, three in Afghanistan, nine in the United Arab Emirates, and 13 in Bahrain. Thirteen CAI investigations were completed with subject dispositions in FY12, with 16 pending additional investigative or adjudicative actions.

A total of 30 victims of sexual assault were documented. Three victims were male and 27 were female. Of these, one victim was a U.S. civilian and 29 were Service members (27 of which were USN members) with various ranks including E3-E6 enlisted personnel and O1-O2 ranked officers. The ages were dispersed, ranging between 19 and 46 years.

NCIS personnel deploy and provide timely response to reported cases of sexual assault in all deployed locations. Currently, NCIS maintains personnel in Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and Iraq. In deployed locations where NCIS is not currently imbedded, similar response capabilities exist.

All 43 USN Service members who requested expedited transfers were reassigned this fiscal year. Within Navy, the only request received from a CAI came from a Sailor who desired to be transferred from Bahrain where she reported that she had been sexually assaulted.

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

- **Demographic trends**
- **Disposition trends**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**

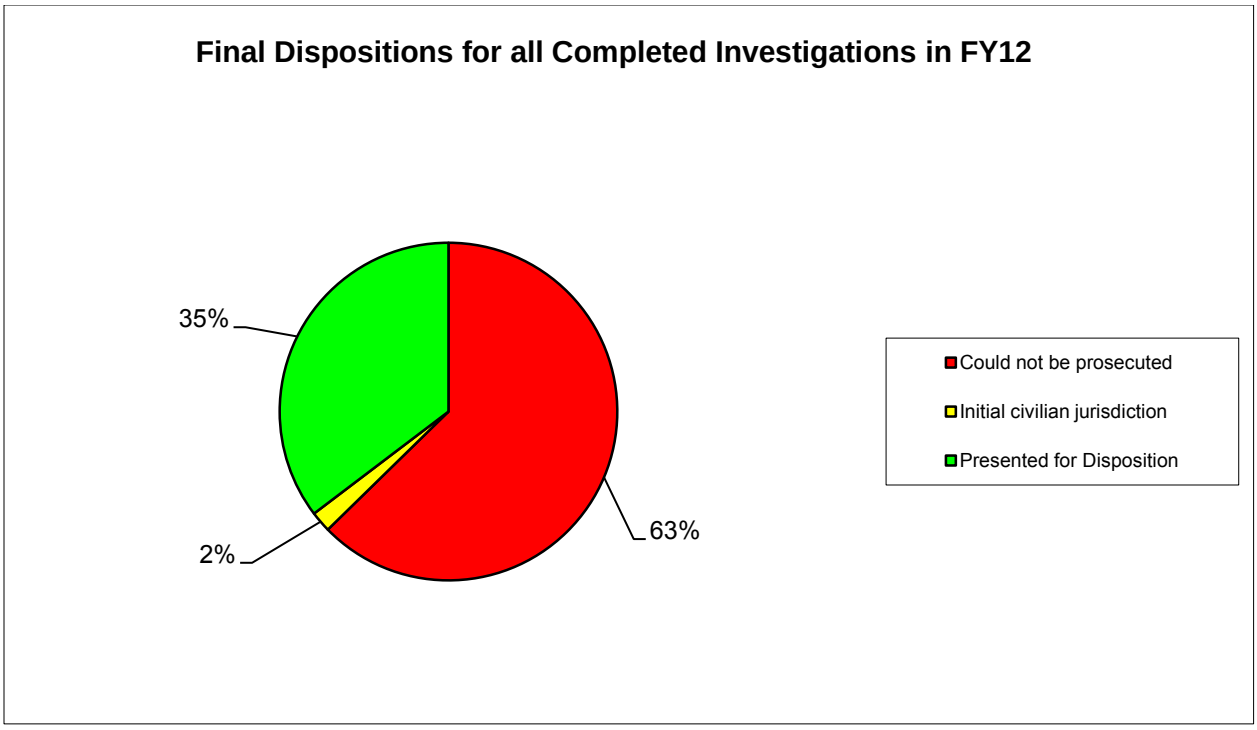
- **Other (Please explain)**

United States Navy

Demographic Trends
Demographic trends inform prevention and awareness efforts; therefore, we examine these in terms of the most recent reports. Data analyzed in this section was culled from unrestricted reports opened and closed in FY12 as these are the most recent cases for which we have completed data. There were a total of 354 subjects in 332 sexual assault investigations, initiated and completed in FY12. Of the 354 subjects, 278 (79%) were members of the USN and seven (2%) were from other services. An additional four (1%) were foreign nationals, 11 (3%) were U.S. civilians, and 54 (15%) were unidentified individuals.

The FY12 completed USN investigations involved 328 (93%) male subjects and eight (2%) female subjects. Of the 354 subjects, 285 Service member subjects were identified. The majority (54%) were between the E3 to E6 range of rank. However, all the enlisted ranks as well as O-1 to O-5 personnel were represented in the data. Information about the age of the subjects was varied, dispersed between a large range of ages spanning 36 years. The largest cluster was that of subjects aged 19 to 24 years, accounting for 36% of the data.

Disposition Trends
Disposition data must be examined in terms of all cases closed during a specified period vice all cases opened and closed. Thorough investigations and successful prosecutions require time, particularly in serious and complex cases; therefore, examining only cases opened and closed in a fiscal year excludes analysis of the more egregious reports received and, as a practical matter, all cases reported in the last quarter of the fiscal year. For the sake of accuracy in this section, we have included all dispositions in section D and E of the matrix (final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports opened and closed in FY12 and final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports received prior to FY12). By doing so, we are able to present a complete and accurate picture of military justice for sexual assault cases in FY12.



Could not be prosecuted

In FY12, there were 501 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault. Sixty-three (315) of the subjects could NOT be prosecuted for the following reasons: the subject was unknown (91), the evidence was insufficient (84), the victim declined or refused to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution (64), the allegation was unfounded by Command (meaning it was false or did not meet the elements of a sexual assault offense) (49), lack of jurisdiction (i.e., civilian subjects NOT subject to UCMJ) (19), statute of limitations expired (4), or subject died or deserted (4).

There was a 57% increase in the number of unknown subjects in completed sexual assault investigations from FY11 (58) to FY12 (91). Proportional to the total number of subjects with dispositions in each of these years, this represents a 13% increase from FY11 to FY12.

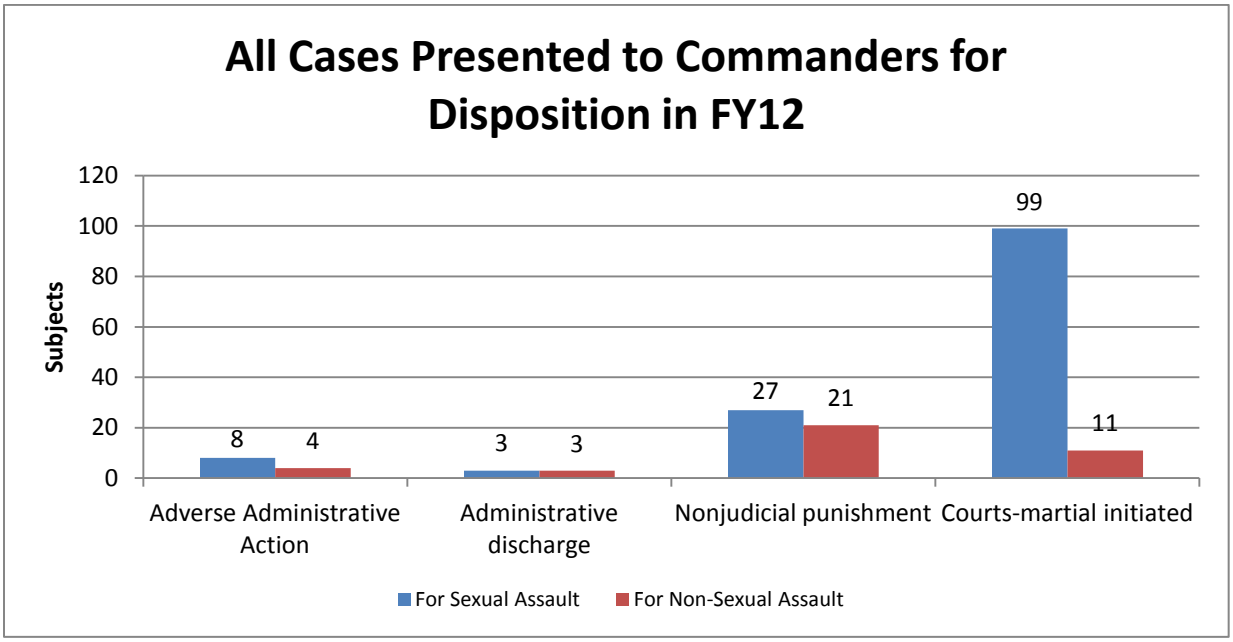
Initial civilian jurisdiction

In 10 of the remaining subjects, civilian authorities initially assumed jurisdiction. Further analysis is not possible due to lack of information regarding these cases.

Presented for disposition

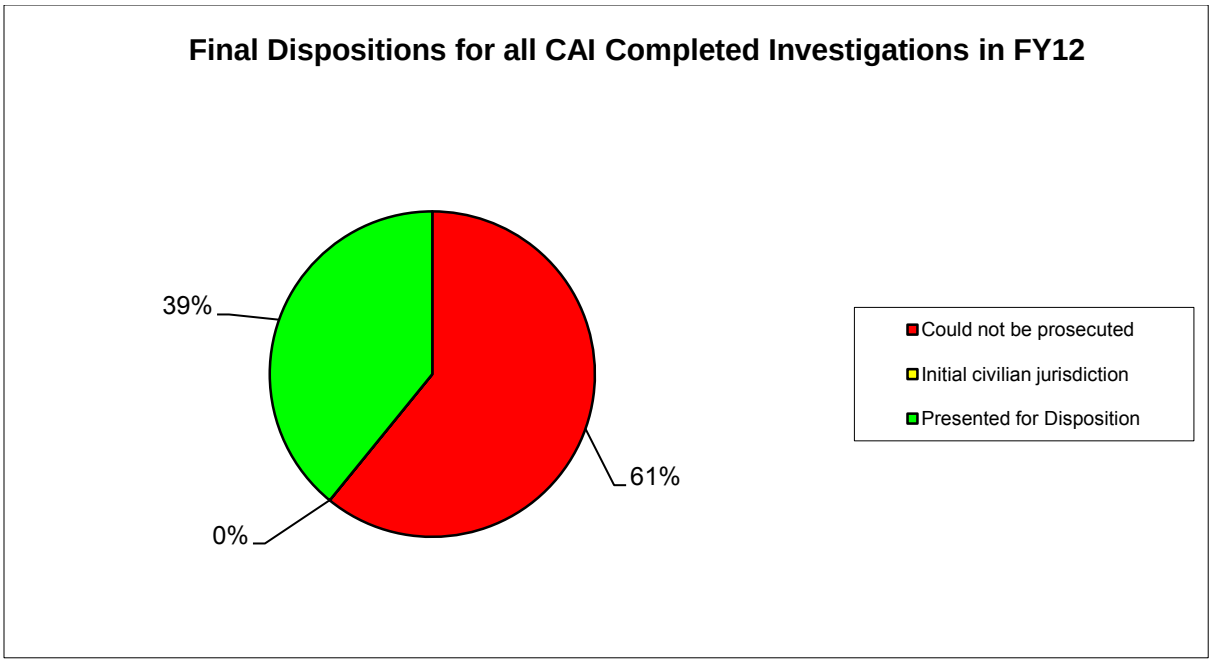
In total, 176 subject cases were presented to commanders for a disposition decision in FY12. In conjunction with a sexual assault offense, Commanders preferred courts-martial charges against 99 subjects, conducted non-judicial punishment against 27

subjects, administratively discharged three subjects, and took adverse administrative action against eight subjects. In addition, for non-sexual assault offenses, Commanders preferred Courts-Martial charges against 11 subjects, administered non-judicial punishment for 21 subjects, administratively discharged three subjects and took other administrative actions against four subjects.

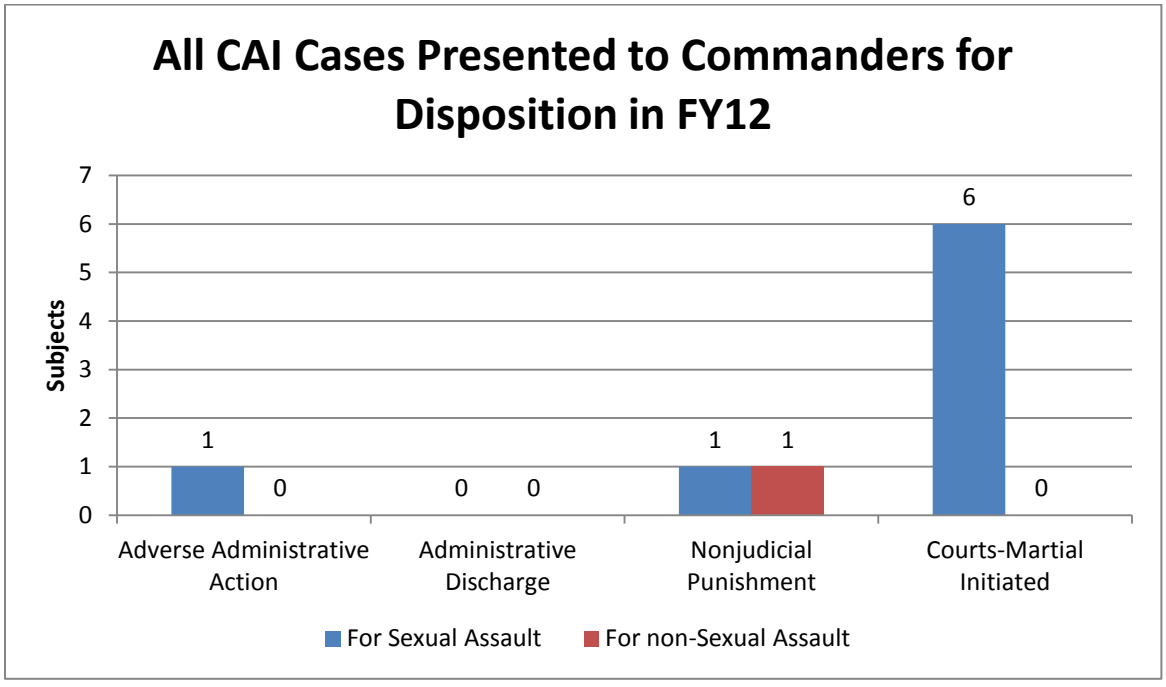


Experience in Combat Areas of Interests

A total of 36 subjects of sexual assault were documented in combat areas for the USN investigations. Of these, 29 were enlisted Service members (E-3 – E-6) or Officers (O-2, O-3, or O-5). One subject was a U.S. civilian, two were Foreign Nationals, and four were unidentified individuals. All subjects in the CAI investigations were male. The ages were dispersed, ranging between 21 and 43 years; which is slightly less dispersed then the age ranges of the total subjects mentioned above.



Of the 480 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault in FY12, there were 28 subject dispositions related to the incidents occurring in the Combat Areas of Interest. Fourteen could NOT be prosecuted for the following reasons: lack of jurisdiction (1), insufficient evidence (2), no subject identified (3), allegation unfounded by command (4), and victim died or deserted (4).



The remaining nine subject cases were presented to commands for disposition decision. Courts-martial charges were preferred (initiated) against six subjects while non-judicial punishment, adverse administrative actions and non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault were taken against the remaining three subjects.

The locations of the incidents varied, due most likely to the nature of the Navy's mission. Bahrain had the highest number of sexual assault incidents at 45%, followed by the United Arab Emirates with 31%, Afghanistan with 10%, Djibouti with 7%, and Iraq and Kuwait with 3% each.

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

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

United States Navy

Descriptive Data

During FY12, USN had identical data trends concerning sexual assault incidents reported as occurring on-base (46%) and off-base (46%), which was fairly consistent over the last few years. In FY11, 43% and 44% of sexual assaults were reported as occurring on- and off-base, respectively. USN investigations indicate most (57%) of the sexual assault incidents occurred domestically (within the U.S.) with 29% occurring outside the continental United States (OCONUS). Additional location information revealed that most of the USN sexual assaults occurred at a residence (28%), aboard a ship (15%), in the barracks or bachelor/officer quarters (14%), or at a hotel (13%). Meaning that 70% of the sexual assaults occurred within proximity to a private living space.

In FY12, 32% of all USN sexual assault investigations were reported within three days of the incident and an additional 24% in the following four to 30 days. This indicates an overall 57% rate concerning reporting within the first 30 days of the incident. Although most of the sexual assault offense categories showed consistency with the overall rate, reports for rape deviated slightly. Reports of rape were more likely to be delayed in the reporting process compared to aggravated sexual assault and sexual contact categories, with only 46% of reports being made within the first 30 days. When dealing with biological evidence, it is imperative that it be collected and processed within three days of the

incident. Having only 28% of the investigations of rape initiated within that critical three-day period posed additional investigative and adjudicative challenges.

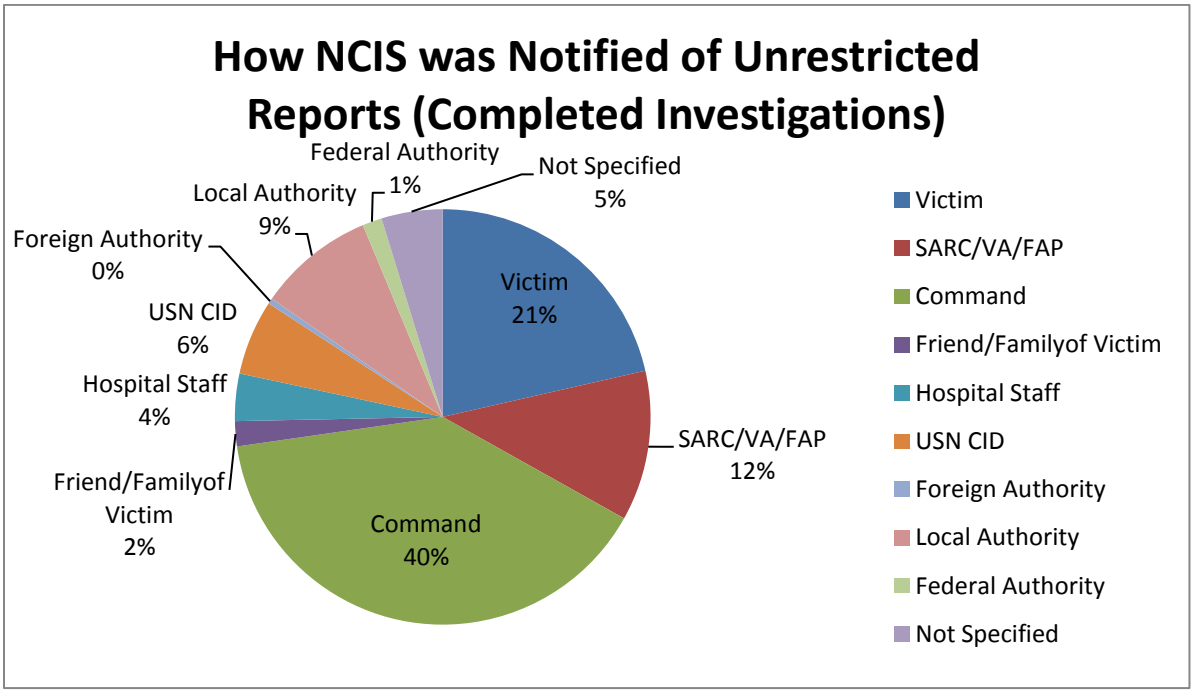
Where reported, Saturdays and Sundays comprised 33% of the day of incident reported for sexual assault; with Friday added to the equation, 44% of the sexual assault incidents occurred during the "weekend" or off duty hours. An additional 34% of reports lacked information regarding specific dates of incidents. Information about the specific time a sexual assault occurred is challenging for victims to recall as well as investigators to determine. This information is absent in roughly 74% of all the USN sexual assault reports. In the reports that did maintain temporal information, the midnight to 6am timeframe is the most often selected as the assault time period, accounting for 54% of the reports.

A contextual review was conducted on the situations surrounding sexual assault incidents present in USN cases where adjudication was complete in FY12. Of specific concern was the factor of alcohol. According to the victims, one or both of the parties involved in the sexual assault consumed alcohol prior to the incident in 25% of the investigations. The most common location for consuming the alcohol was off base at an unidentified location or at a bar, club, or restaurant. Consistent with the amount of victims reporting consumption of alcohol prior to the incident, 23% of victims also reported that they were incapacitated from the alcohol at the time of the incident. Other common activities that occurred at the time of the incident include sleeping (16%), socializing (9%), and consensual intimacy (7%), ranging from back massages to sexual acts. An additional 19% of the investigations did not have situational information available. One interesting factor reported by investigators was that 61% the victim and subject were alone at the time of the sexual assault incident; this reiterates the fact that sexual assaults are challenging to investigate and prosecute due to lack of evidence such as corroborating witnesses.

Investigations

In FY12, 527 unrestricted sexual assault Investigations were initiated. Of those, 332 were opened and closed (completed) during FY12. Completed investigations consisted of 354 subjects and 356 victims. Of these, 366 investigations involved a Service member victim who reported a Service member offender. Continued education campaigns focused on definitions and descriptions of possible instances of sexual assault, methods of reporting crimes as well as the services and resources available to the victims and witnesses was vital to maintaining Navy's response capability to sexual assaults. Such promotions were accomplished to foster victim reporting and participation in investigative actions.

NCIS agents and investigators consistently work toward building better relationships with command leadership in crime reduction efforts. They are also challenged with developing collaborative relationships with many other different stakeholders. Reports of sexual assault are referred to NCIS many different autonomous parties as demonstrated in the below graph.



Considering investigations with completed adjudications, it is important to understand how these investigations were initiated. The majority of investigations are initiated upon notification from USN command personnel (40%). An additional 21% of investigations were initiated with NCIS at the direct request of the victim. This is an important number as it speaks to the confidence victims place in NCIS to provide assistance. Twelve percent of cases were initiated when NCIS was notified by a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), SAPR Victim Advocate (VA), or Family Advocacy Program representative. It is interesting to note that approximately 79% of the investigations were initiated through a military channel, making the awareness campaigns disseminated on military installations by NCIS of the upmost importance.

Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest (CAI)

Sexual assault investigations are conducted with diligence regardless whether they occur in CONUS, OCONUS, or in a deployed war zone. The statistics presented in this report indicate that demographics and trends of sexual assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) largely replicate those in the overall report. However, there were some minor differences. For instance, more of the reported sexual assaults in a CAI took place on-

base (55%) vice 46% that occurred on-base in non-combat areas. Only 46% took place in a private living space (i.e., residence, barracks, aboard ship, etc.) versus a 70% occurrence in non-combat areas. For Navy, more rapes were reported to have taken place in the combat areas (41%) compared to the overall trend of 28% of all USN initiated investigations. The increase in rape incidents in the combat areas is a departure from previous USN data trends. It is difficult to determine the cause for the increase because it could either be a higher incidence rate or a higher reporting rate. The incidence rate could be increased by changes to rules that are enforced at the Command level such as not allowing opposite genders in sleeping quarters or requiring service members to always be in pairs. An increase in reporting would be predicted by increased awareness campaigns or by changes in regulations such as the recent one that allows for victims to transfer commands within three days of reporting an incident of sexual assault. More information about the environment in the current combat areas and changes to that environment from last year is needed to make a better determination as to the reason for increased reports of rape.

3. Restricted Reporting

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

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

United States Navy

Restricted reports are not reported to law enforcement. SARCs do not indicate the types of offenses for Restricted Reports which are self-reported and may or may not meet the definition and criteria of the UCMJ offenses. For all Restricted Reports, the role of the SARC is to focus on support services (e.g., crisis intervention, referrals to advocacy, medical, and counseling services) and case management.

There were significant changes from FY11 to FY12 in the number of Restricted Reports that were reported to SARCs. There were 72 more reports in FY12 (246) than in FY11 (174), an increase of 42%. Several major factors may have contributed to this increase. First, technical improvements to SAPR Case Management System (CMS) during FY12, along with SARC increased proficiency in capturing SAPR data, produced a more complete and accurate data set. Additionally, the robust, multi-disciplinary educational initiatives within the Fleet, including the required SAPR-L(Leadership) training, Bystander Intervention (BI) training at technical training sites (i.e., “A” schools), “No Zebras”

presentations sponsored by DON SAPRO, and the required Navywide Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) Campaign, helped increase Sailors' understanding of reporting options and fostered positive command climate change. When training levels increase and the stigma of reporting is removed, self-reporting tends to go up as victims feel more comfortable seeking services.

Of the 246 Restricted Reports, 97% (240) were made by Service member victims as follows: 92% (227) were Navy; 2% (6) were Army; 1% (3) identified as USMC, adult military dependents, or from an unknown Service; and >1% (1) was USCG, No reports were received for USAF personnel this year. Additionally, 2% (6) of the total number of Restricted Reports were made by civilians involving Service member assailants. Three percent (6) of the Restricted Reports incidents reported occurred prior to the victims' military service. Lastly, of the 227 Restricted Reports involving Navy Service Member, 1% (3) of the victims disclosed that they had been sexually assaulted by a superior individual in the position of authority and 43% (98) disclosed that they had been sexually assaulted by another Sailor (Navy on Navy).

Demographically, 83% (204) of the Restricted Reports involved female victims and 15% (37) involved males. In 2% (5) of the Restricted Reports, the victim's gender was indicated as unknown. Proportionately, there were no changes from FY11 and FY12 for victim age and paygrade ranges of restricted report victims. The majority were between the ages of 20 – 24 [44% (108)] and E1 – E4 [64%(158)], respectively.

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

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

United States Navy

Of the 246 Restricted Reports in FY12, 19% (47) were converted to Unrestricted Reports - a 9% increase from FY11 (32). Of the converted cases, 96% (46) were made by Service member victims and 4% (2) were non-Service member victims. Approximately 67% (165) of the Restricted Reports were made by Service members who indicated that they had been sexually assaulted by other Service members, 16% (39) involved Service members being assaulted by unknown subjects, 15% (36) by Service members who reported that non-Service members were their assailants, and 2% (5) involving Service members who sexually assaulted non-Service members (e.g., adult family members).

Based on victim disclosures for the 165 Service member on Service Member restricted reports, 44% (72) involved male-on-female incidents, 5% (9) involved male-on-male incidents, 2% (3) involved female-on-male incidents, and 1% (2) involved female-on-female incidents. Of the 5 Service member on non-Service member Restricted Reports, 60% (3) involved incidents where female victims were sexually assaulted by male subjects. Of the 36 Restricted Reports involving non-Service member subject on Service member victims, 36% (13) were female victims who made allegations that they had been sexually assaulted by a male, and 9% (3) involved sexual assaults involving victims and subjects of the same gender - 6%(2) were male-on-male incidents and 3% (1) involved incidents where female subjects sexually assaulted female victims.

Thirty-three percent (81) of Restricted Reports were reported as occurring on a military installation, 56% (137) occurred off base, and 11% (28) occurred in an unidentified location. Additionally, disclosures also indicated that of the incidents that occurred aboard ship, 4% (9) happened while the ship was underway (e.g., at sea) and 2% (4) while at port. Approximately 35% of sexual assault incidents were reported to have occurred between midnight and 6 am, while 30% were reported to have occurred between 6 pm and midnight. The time was unknown for 25% of the reports. Most (29%), reported sexual assault incidents were reported to have occurred on an unknown day, while 18% of cases reportedly occurred on Saturday, and 13% of cases on Sunday. Approximately 33% (82) of cases were reported within three days of the incident. Based on victim disclosures in the 248 Restricted Reports in FY12, alcohol was consumed by the victim and subject in approximately 33% (81) and 26% (65) by victims and subjects, respectively. According to victims' disclosures, drugs were consumed by the victim in approximately 2% (4) cases and by the subject in 1% (2) of the incidents.

There was one Restricted Report of sexual assault for Navy in Combat Areas of Interest (Bahrain), which reflects a 67% decrease from FY11 (3). The case involved an E1-E4 female USN Service member who was between the ages of 20 - 24 and reported the incident within four to 30 days of the sexual assault. The incident involved Service Member subject from another Service and occurred on the installation. The incident occurred on Thursday between the hours of 6 pm and midnight.

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 and how your service counts a "referral"**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**

- **Other (Please explain)**

In FY12, there were 1,419 total support service referrals for Service members making Unrestricted Reports. Referrals were provided by SARCs when the victim requests or conveyed a need for military and/or civilian medical, military and/or civilian victim advocacy, mental health, legal, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for medical and mental health support. Of the total referrals, 1,166 (82%) were made to military support services: 270 (23%) for medical, 343 (29%) for mental health, 352 (30%) for victim advocacy, and 201 (18%) for legal. In addition, 253 (18%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 75 (30%) for medical, 116 (45%) for mental health, 27 (11%) for victim advocacy, and 35 (14%) for legal. FY12 support service referrals for Service members reflect a 32% increase from FY11 (1,074).

There were no support services referrals for Service members in CAI.

In FY12, there were 85 cases where a SAFE was conducted, a 24% decrease from FY11 (106). There were no instances where SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

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

- **Summary of referral data and how your service counts a "referral"**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

In FY12, there were 410 total support service referrals for Restricted Reports. Referrals were provided by SARCs upon the victims' request and need for military and/or civilian medical, mental health, legal, victim advocacy, or chaplain services. Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for medical and mental health support as well as victim advocacy services. Of these total referrals, 300 (73%) were made to military facilities; including 114 (38%) for mental health, 92 (31%) for medical, 65 (22%) for victim advocacy, and 29 (9%) for legal. In addition, 110 (27%) referrals were made to civilian facilities as follows: 70 (64%) for mental health, 24 (22%) for medical, 7 (6%), and 9 (8%) for legal services. FY12 service referrals reflect a 6% increase from FY11 (386).

One support service referral was made for military mental health services for the sole Restricted Report case made in the CAI.

Similarly as in FY11, there were 17 Restricted Report cases where a SAFE was conducted in FY12. There were no instances where SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

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

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

FY12 was the first year data referrals for support services for non-Service members was collected. There were 154 total support service referrals for Unrestricted Reports for non-Service members (e.g., DOD civilians, adult military dependents, contractors, etc.). Referrals were primarily made to military facilities for medical and mental health support. Of the total number of referrals, 90 (58%) were made to military support services: 29 (32%) for medical, 39 (44%) for mental health, and 22 (24%) for legal assistance. In addition, 64 (42%) referrals were made to civilian support services as follows: 31 (48%) for mental health, 20 (32%) for medical, and 13 (20%) for legal services.

There were no support services referrals for civilians in CAI.

In FY12, there were 16 cases where a SAFE was conducted. There were no instances where SAFE kits or other supplies were not available at the time of the victim's exam.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Statistical Report Data Call for Sexual Assaults in the Military: United States Marine Corps

1. Analytic Discussion – United States Marine Corps

1.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Service's Statistical Report. This section should include such information as:

- **Notable changes in the data since FY11 (in percentages) and other time periods, 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 mesh with your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY11 or FY12 (if any)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

United States Marine Corps (USMC)

In FY 2012 (FY12), the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) reported 333 Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations for the USMC compared to FY11 where NCIS reported 282 Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations initiated for the USMC. This is an 18% increase in Unrestricted investigations from FY11 to FY12. In terms of completed investigations, 334 investigations came to completion in FY12 compared to 314 completed investigations reported in FY11, an increase of 6% from FY11 to FY12. In FY12, there were 102 Restricted Reports of sexual assault compared to 51 Restricted Reports in FY11, a 100% increase.

Analysis

As stated, between FY11 and FY12, there was an 18% increase in sexual assault investigations and a doubling of Restricted Reporting. While interpreting the meaning of statistical data is always challenging, factors contributing to this increase include aggressive training and awareness campaigns, highlighted by a series of "Heritage Briefs" by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, as well as several SAPR training initiatives advanced by the 2012 SAPR Campaign Plan. Specific training initiatives included Command Team Training for all Commanders and Sergeants Major, Take A Stand bystander intervention training for all non-commissioned officers, and All Hands training for all Marines. In FY12, the majority of Marines received at least 10 hours of SAPR-specific training. In addition to leadership's motivation to pursue and reduce sexual assaults in the military, changes in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), pertaining specifically to the qualifications needed to start an investigation, likely contributed to the increase in the number of investigations. It is important to note that an increase in reports of sexual assault is the result of various factors, and may not represent an increased incidence of the crime, but rather an increased awareness and willingness to report on the part of the victim.

The last several years have seen a strong Marine Corps-wide campaign to educate Marines, Sailors, and civilians about sexual assault reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) and victim care and services, which, along with crime prevention initiatives, have increased and improved. In FY12, NCIS sponsored three advanced training courses designed to expand the capabilities of investigators. Specifically, the NCIS Advanced Family and Sexual Violence Training course, the Advanced Adult Special Victims Training course and the NCIS/OJAG/JAM Mobile Training Team (MTT) on “Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution” provided comprehensive investigative training.

Through the three courses, 89 NCIS employees received investigative theory and practical application instruction. Further, six additional special agents attended the US Army CID advanced sexual assault investigations course.

While the primary role of NCIS is investigative, NCIS offers education and training to commands via specific briefs through the Crime Reduction Program (CRP). Partnering with DON components (OJAG, Public Affairs, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), SAPR, Chaplain Corps), the CRP uses meetings, rallies, speeches, and briefs to raise sexual assault awareness, increase victim and Service Member confidence, promote bystander intervention, and ultimately reduce the occurrence of sexual assaults. During the 1st quarter of FY12, special agents and affiliates conducted 389 sexual assault awareness briefings to more than 48,000 USN, USMC Service Members and civilian attendees.

USMC and NCIS are working together to reduce the incidence of sexual assault in the military. It is a goal that NCIS and USMC have partnered to achieve together. To equip and train agents and investigators, NCIS requires annual in-service training focusing on sexual assault awareness, prevention, investigative procedures, and victim sensitivity. In light of the added effort to reduce sexual assaults in FY12, it was expected that investigations would increase accordingly, which is what the data shows.

Another factor that contributed to the number of investigations initiated were changes to the UCMJ that went into effect on 28 June 2012. Under these changes, a broader definition of sexual contact was changed to include any part of the body touched for sexual gratification instead of just the sexual regions (e.g., the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks). Awareness campaigns on these changes were disseminated across the Department of the Navy and may have increased reporting and investigations where previously a victim or investigator may not have thought the case qualified under the law.

Although Sexual Assault investigations increased in FY12, the number of opened and completed investigations decreased. In order to report that an investigation has been completed for the purpose of this report, the investigation has to have closed within the 12 months captured in the fiscal year. Cases that are initiated later in the fiscal year are less likely to come to completion before the end of the fiscal year compared to cases initiated at the beginning. A change in the reporting trend for FY12 illustrated that, indeed, more investigations were initiated at the end of the year than the beginning. FY11 investigations were equally distributed among the four quarters with the last two quarters equaling exactly 50% of the cases for the year; however, in FY12 the last two quarters contained 61% of the cases initiated. Investigations during the first quarter of FY12 decreased by 36% compared to FY11, while increases persisted in investigations

initiated during quarter two (25%), quarter three (59%), and quarter four (31%). This increased reporting corresponds with the Commandant of the Marine Corps' Heritage Brief which started in the third quarter as well as SAPR specific "Take A Stand", "All Hands" and "Command Team" training during the fourth quarter.

Sixty percent of the USMC investigations reported by NCIS in FY12 were in the geographical regions that include Camp Pendleton and Camp Lejeune. The higher incidence rates of sexual assault investigations in these areas is expected and explained by many reasons; including USMC population density, location of schools and training programs, and the prevalence of younger Service Members, who seem to fall victim more frequently than senior Service Members. NCIS has partnered with USMC to implement many training and awareness campaigns to equip and educate everyone operating in these regions as well as collaborate on program management initiates to attempt to prevent and ultimately reduce the incidence of sexual assaults in these areas. For example, NCIS Special Agents and USMC collaborated on a sexual assault multidisciplinary team initiated in Camp Lejeune to address sexual assault issues from varying viewpoints and stakeholders. Included in this collaborative team were NCIS agents and investigators, command leadership, and representatives from the U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine (BUMED), Judge Advocate Division Military Justice Branch (JAM), and local authorities. Groups such as these are important as they increase information flow and help determine solutions that may be region or installation-specific. More research is needed to understand the effectiveness of these types of initiatives.

Some statistics in this report include information tracked by NCIS that are not derived solely from data provided in the attached matrices. This information allows for a more complete analysis of Unrestricted 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**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (i.e., Number issued, number violated, etc.)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and general reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **Others (Please explain)**

United States Marine Corps

Types of Offenses

Aggravated sexual assault was the largest category of sexual offenses investigated by NCIS for the USMC for cases opened in FY12. These cases comprised approximately 36% (119) of all USMC sexual assault investigations for FY12, followed closely by rape investigations which accounted for 28% (93) of investigations in FY12. Although these two sexual assault categories remained consistently the most reported, the percentage of aggravated sexual assault investigations were slightly down compared to FY11, and rape investigations increased compared to FY11. This trend is expected to continue for FY13 due to the changes to Article 120 of the UCMJ.

The 172 investigations opened and completed in FY12 had a total of 182 victims. Of these 58 (32%) were investigated as potential victims of aggravated sexual assault, 55 (30%) were investigated as potential victims of rape, and 24 (13%) were investigated as potential victims of wrongful sexual contact. An additional 14 (8%) were investigated as potential victims of non-consensual sodomy, 16 (9%) were investigated as potential victims of aggravated sexual contact, 14 (8%) were investigated as potential victims of abusive sexual contact and one individual was investigated as a victim of attempts to commit offenses.

Demographic Trends

Of the 351 victims who were involved in USMC FY12 investigations, 313 (89%) were female. Eighty-two percent of the victims were either a United States civilian or an enlisted Service Member with a rank of E2, E3, or E4. The victims that were civilians or E3 each represented nearly a third of the total victims, and thus were the most numerous groups. The ages of the victims ranged between 16 and 42 years old with the most common victim age being 19 years old. Sixty-two percent of the victims were between the ages of 18 and 22 years.

Approximately 71% (248) of the victims involved in USMC investigations were Service Members and 57% (190) of Service Members made allegations against their fellow Service Members. In looking at only completed cases, the incident locations occurred with very close proximity to the victim. In just under half the investigations, incidents occurred on a victim’s home base (36%) or victim’s off-base residence (11%). Fifteen percent of incidents had no proximity to the victim. The significance of the victim’s proximity to the incident location is that many victims have to live and work in the very same environment where the incident occurred.

Service Referrals
There were 1,975 referrals to military facilities and 651 referrals to civilian facilities for services. Victims may be referred separately to either military or civilian service providers, or simultaneously to both.

Experience in Combat Areas of Interests
The USMC had 9 total Unrestricted Sexual Assault investigations initiated in Combat Areas of Interest during FY12. Eight of the incidents occurred in Afghanistan and one in Iraq. Six of the investigations were complete in FY12 and three remain pending additional investigative actions.

A total of 11 victims of sexual assault were documented. Of these, 10 were Service Members with a rank of enlisted E3, E4, E5, or E6. One victim was a United States civilian. Nine of the victims were female and two were male. The ages were dispersed, ranging between 19 and 28 years.

Approved Transfers
In FY12, there were 34 approved transfers and zero denied transfers resulting from alleged sexual assault cases.

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

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

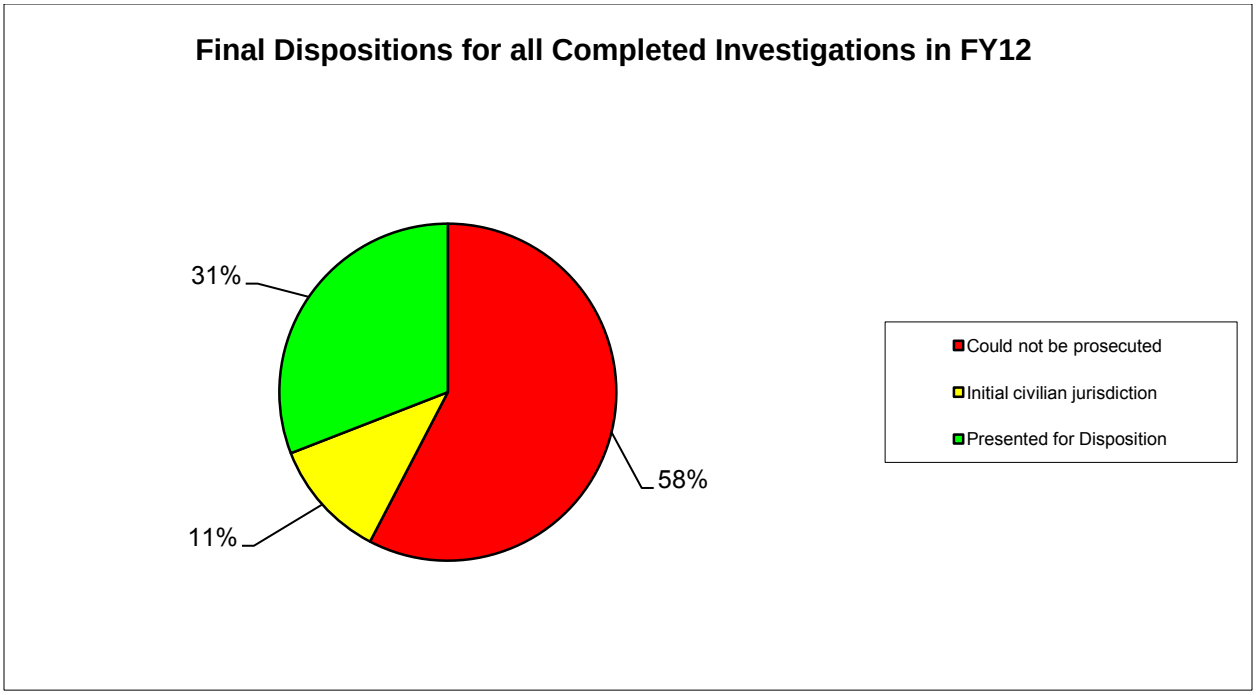
United States Marine Corps

Demographic Trends
Demographic trends inform prevention and awareness efforts; therefore, we examine these in terms of the most recent reports. Data analyzed in this section was culled from Unrestricted Reports opened and closed in FY12 as these are the most recent cases for which we have completed data. There were a total of 200 subjects in 172 sexual assault investigations, initiated and completed in FY12. Of the 200 subjects, 158 (79%) were members of the USMC and two (1%) were from the Navy. An additional 11 (6%) were United States civilians and 29 (15%) were unidentified.

The USMC investigations involved 190 male subjects (95%) and three female subjects (2%) in FY12. Of the 200 subjects, 158 (83%) Marine subjects were identified. The majority were between the E3 to E5 range of rank (57%); however, all the enlisted ranks as well as a few officers were represented in the data. Information about the age of the subjects was varied, dispersed between a range of ages spanning 34 years. The largest clusters were that of subjects aged 21 and 22 years, accounting for 27% of the data.

Disposition Trends

Disposition data must be examined in terms of all cases closed during a time period, vice all cases opened and closed. Thorough investigations and successful prosecutions require time, particularly in serious and complex cases; therefore, examining only cases opened and closed in a fiscal year excludes analysis of the more egregious reports received, and as a practical matter all cases reported in the last quarter of the fiscal year. For the sake of accuracy in this section, we have included all dispositions in sections D and E of the matrix (final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports opened and closed in FY12 and final dispositions in Unrestricted Reports received prior to FY12). By doing so, we are able to present a complete and accurate picture of military justice for sexual assault cases in FY12.

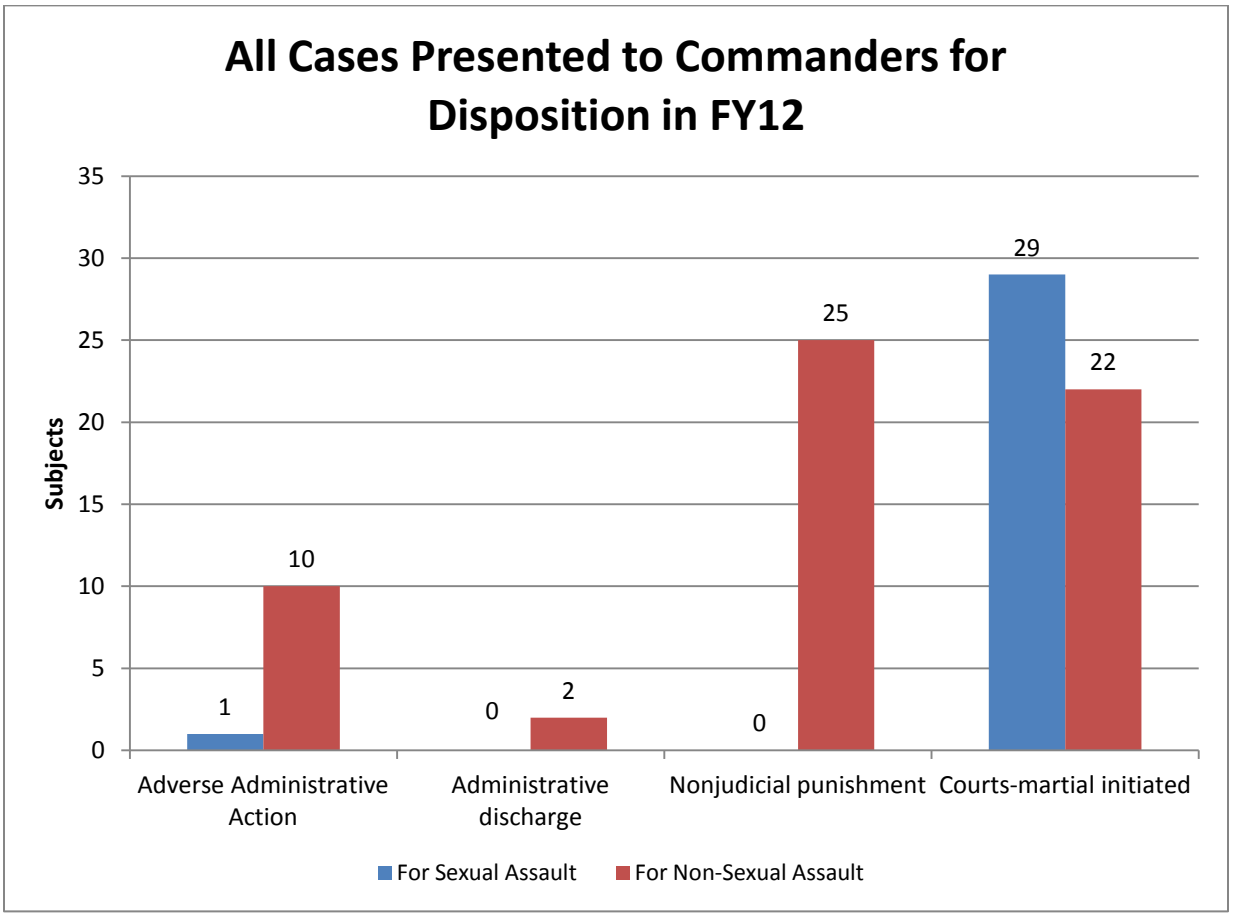


Could not be prosecuted – In FY12, there were 288 final dispositions for subjects accused of sexual assault. Fifty-eight percent (166) of the subjects could NOT be prosecuted for the following reasons: lack of jurisdiction (i.e., civilian subjects NOT subject to UCMJ) (8), the subject was unknown (49), the allegation was unfounded by

Command, meaning it was false or did not meet the elements of a sexual assault offense (21), statute of limitations expired (1), the subject dies or deserted (3), the evidence was insufficient (41), or the victim declined or refused to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution (43).

Initial civilian jurisdiction – For 11% (33) of the subjects, civilian authorities initially assumed jurisdiction. Further analysis is not possible due to lack of information regarding these cases.

Presented for disposition – Thirty-one percent (89) of subject cases were presented to commanders for a disposition decision in FY12. Commanders preferred courts-martial charges against 29 subjects and took adverse administrative action against one subject. Courts-Martial charges were preferred for non-sexual assault offenses against 22 subjects, non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses was administered to 25 subjects, administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offenses for two subjects, and other adverse actions for non-sexual assault offenses were taken against 10 subjects.



Experience in Combat Areas of Interests
The USMC had nine total Unrestricted Sexual Assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest during FY12. Eight of the incidents occurred in Afghanistan and one in Iraq. Six of the investigations were complete in FY12 and three remain pending additional investigative actions.

A total of 12 subjects of sexual assault in completed investigations were documented in combat areas in FY12. Of these, seven were enlisted Service Members with a rank of E3, E6, E7, or E8. Two subjects were Foreign Nationals and one was unidentified. All of the subjects were male. The ages were dispersed, ranging between 21 and 41 years, which is slightly less dispersed than the age ranges of the total subjects mentioned above.

Five of the subjects are pending either further investigative action or potential adjudication. The two Foreign National subjects could not be adjudicated due to lack of jurisdiction and one additional subject was dismissed due to lack of evidence to support the charges. One final subject received adverse administrative actions for a non-sexual assault offense.

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

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

United States Marine Corps

Descriptive Data
The USMC had more sexual assault incidents reported as occurring On-base than Off-base, which was fairly consistent over the last few years. For reports that listed location information, approximately 40%(133) of the sexual assault incidents were reported to have occurred Off-base in FY12, vice 55% (184) that were reported to have occurred On-base. In FY11, 39% of sexual assaults were reported as occurring Off-base with 51% occurring On-base. USMC investigations indicate most of the sexual assault incidents occurred domestically (79%) with only 20% occurring outside the United States. Additional location information revealed that most of the USMC sexual assaults occurred in the barracks or bachelor/officer quarters (33%), at a residence (31%), or hotel (13%). Meaning, that 77% of the sexual assaults occurred within proximity to a private living space.

In FY12, 33% of all USMC sexual assault investigations were reported within three days of the incident, a 6% decrease from FY11 and a 15% decrease from FY10. Twenty percent were reported within four to 30 days. This indicates an overall 54% rate concerning reporting within the first 30 days of the incident. Although most of the sexual assault offense categories showed consistency with the overall rate, reports for rape deviated slightly. Reports of rape were more likely to be delayed in the reporting process compared to aggravated sexual assault and sexual contact categories, with only 40% of reports being made within the first 30 days. When dealing with biological evidence, it is imperative that it be collected and processed within three days of the incident. Since only 20% of the investigations of rape are being initiated within that three-day period, this poses additional investigative and adjudicative challenges. While it is ideal that reporting happens as soon as possible, the increase in delayed reporting may indicate more Marines are comfortable coming forward and reporting what might have happened to them in the past.

When day of week was reported, Saturdays and Sundays comprised 47% (109) of the days of incident reported for sexual assault. When Friday is added to the equation, it is apparent that 63% (147) of the sexual assault incidents occur during the “weekend” or off-duty hours; however, this number has decreased from last fiscal year. Additionally, 30% (101) of reports lack information regarding specific dates of incidents. Information about the specific time of day a sexual assault occurred is challenging for victims to recall as well as investigators to determine. This information is absent in roughly 76% (254) of all the USMC sexual assault reports. In the reports that did capture temporal information, the midnight to 6am time frame is the most often selected as the assault time period, accounting for 70% (55) of the reports.

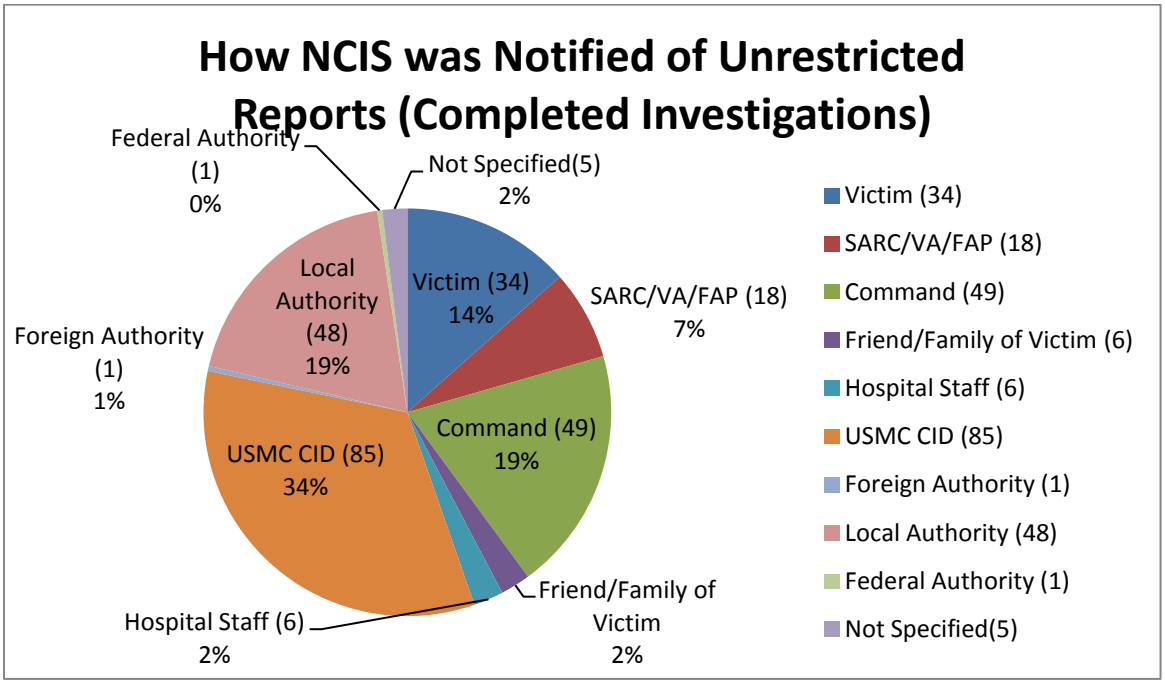
A contextual review was conducted on the situations surrounding sexual assault incidents present in the USMC cases where adjudication was complete in FY12. Of specific concern was the factor of alcohol. According to the victims, one or both of the parties involved in the sexual assault consumed alcohol prior to the incident in 46% of the investigations. The most common location for consuming the alcohol was at an On-base location or at an Off-base bar, club, or restaurant. The least common reported place where alcohol was being consumed was at a work event. Although 46% of the investigations suggested alcohol was consumed prior to the incident, only 26% of the victims reported they were incapacitated from the alcohol at the time of the incident. Other common activities that occurred at the time of the incident include sleeping (15%), socializing (9%), and consensual intimacy, ranging from back massages to sexual acts (8%). An additional 19% of the investigations did not have situational information available. One interesting factor was that 65% of the investigations reported that the

victim and subject were alone at the time of the sexual assault incident; this reiterates the fact that sexual assaults are challenging to investigate and prosecute due to lack of evidence such as corroborating witnesses.

Investigations

In FY12, 333 Unrestricted Sexual Assault Investigations were initiated. Of those, 172 were opened and closed (completed) during FY12. The completed investigations had 200 subjects and 182 victims. Of the 333 investigations, 190 (57%) involved a Service Member victim who reported a Service Member offender. Continued education campaigns focused on definitions and descriptions of possible instances of sexual assault, methods of reporting crimes, as well as the services and resources available to the victims and witnesses are beneficial. Such promotion was done so that victims may continue to grow confident in reporting and participating in investigative actions.

Part of the challenge in an NCIS agent's job is to develop collaborative relationships with many different stakeholders. As the graph (below) demonstrates, reports of sexual assault are initiated by many different autonomous parties. The reports initiated by command will be independent from those initiated by local authorities; however, it is imperative that all the stakeholders have confidence NCIS agents and investigators will investigate all claims of sexual assault with diligence and without prejudice.



In considering investigations with completed adjudications, it is important to understand how these investigations were initiated. The principal initiator of investigations is USMC

CID. NCIS is always working toward building better relationships with our military security forces as they are often the first responders and our foremost allies in crime reduction. Additionally, 19% of cases are initiated when NCIS is notified by a Command member or by a member of the local authorities. Although these parties have the authority to autonomously investigate crimes and misbehavior without the help of NCIS, in working together there are additional resources and judicial options available and often better results ensue. Fourteen percent of investigations were initiated at the direct request of the victim to NCIS. This is an important number as it speaks to the confidence victims place in NCIS to provide assistance. It is interesting to note that approximately 74% of the investigations were initiated through a military channel, making the awareness campaign on military installations of the utmost importance.

Experiences in Combat areas of interest

Sexual assault investigations are conducted with diligence regardless of whether they occur in CONUS, OCONUS, or in a deployed war zone. The statistics presented in this report indicate that demographics and trends of sexual assaults in the Combat Areas of Interest largely replicate those in the overall report. That being said, there were some minor differences. For instance, all the reported sexual assaults in a combat area take place On-base. Only one of the investigations reported the offense occurred in the barracks, which is opposite from the overall trend. Also, the type of sexual assault is much more likely to be a sexual contact offense vice a sexual act offense such as rape. Wrongful sexual contact represents 55% of the combat area cases but only 9% of the overall cases. These disparities are no doubt due to the type of environment created by living and operating in a war zone.

3. Restricted Reporting

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

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

Demographic trends- Descriptive Data

In FY12 of the 102 restricted reporting victims, 97 were Service Members and five were DoD civilian dependents. Eighty-six (89%) of the 97 Service Members were in the grades E1-E4, up from FY11 when it was 76%, and 77 of 97 (79%) were under the age of 25 which is consistent with the rate in FY11. Eleven male victims accounted for 11% of the total Service Member restricted reports in FY12, down from 24% in FY11.

Service Referrals
There were 314 referrals to military facilities and 54 referrals to civilian facilities for services. Victims may be referred separately to either military or civilian service providers or both.

Experience in Combat Areas of Interest
There were no restricted reports from combat areas of interest in FY12.

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

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

There were 102 Restricted Reports made in FY12, this is a 100% increase over FY11 (51 reports). Fifty-six percent (57) of incidents were reported to have occurred on a military installation, this is up from FY11 where only 37% (19) reported the incident occurred on base. Sixty-three percent (64) of the incidents happened on Friday, Saturday or Sunday, in FY11 the portion that happened over the weekend was only 43%.

Trends in Restricted Reporting conversions
Seven of the victims initially making a restricted report changed to an unrestricted report in FY12.

Experience in Combat Areas of Interest
There were no restricted reports from combat areas of interest in FY12.

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 and how your service counts a "referral"**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Summary of referral data
There were 290 referrals to military medical facilities, 325 referrals to military counseling, and 291 referrals to military legal services. There were 86 referrals to civilian medical

facilities, 115 referrals to civilian counseling services, and 85 referrals to civilian legal services. A referral can be something as informal as a conversation where a victim is guided in a direction to go see a certain individual such as a chaplain or lawyer.

Combat Area of Interest referral data
There were 94 referrals to military resources; 14 to medical facilities, 13 to mental health, 16 referrals to military legal services, two to rape crisis care, 37 to a Victim Advocate or Uniformed Victim Advocate and two to the DoD Safe Helpline. There were zero referrals to civilian medical facilities, eight referrals to civilian mental health, and two referrals to civilian rape crisis center.

Trends in referral data
Compared with FY11 referral data, FY12 has a significant increase in the number of referrals. While only referrals to medical, counseling, and legal were captured in the FY11 annual report, when comparing these three categories with FY12 data, referrals were up from 391 to 906 referrals for the same three categories.

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

- **Summary of referral data and how your service counts a "referral"**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Summary of referral data
There were 50 referrals to military medical facilities, 79 referrals to military counseling, and 13 referrals to military legal services. There was one referral to a civilian medical facility, five referrals to civilian counseling services, and one referral to a civilian legal service. A referral can be something as informal as a conversation where a victim is guided in a direction to go see a certain individual such as a chaplain or lawyer.

Combat Area of Interest referral data
There were two referrals to military medical resources.

Trends in referral data
Like the unrestricted reporting, restricted reporting saw an increase in referrals. While only referrals to medical, counseling, and legal were captured in the FY11 annual report, when comparing these three categories with FY12 data, referrals were up from 92 to 142 referrals for the same three categories.

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

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

Summary of referral data for non-military victims

There were 70 referrals to military medical facilities, 60 referrals to military counseling, 61 referrals to military legal services, and 56 referrals to DoD Safe Helpline. There were 41 referrals to civilian medical facilities, 54 referrals to civilian counseling services, 44 referrals to civilian legal services, and 93 referrals to a civilian rape crisis center.

Combat Area of Interest referral data

There were zero non-military victim referrals in combat areas of interest for FY12.

Trends in referral data

Compared with FY11 referral data, FY12 has a significant increase in the number of referrals. While only referrals to medical, counseling, and legal were captured in the FY11 annual report, when comparing these three categories with FY12 data, referrals were up from 70 to 191 for referrals to military resources and 40 to 139 for civilian resources for those same three categories.

US Navy - FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 Totals
Total Service Member victims in all investigations closed in FY12*	**447**
Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	**279**
Total Service Member subjects in all investigations closed in FY12**	**395**
Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**	**176**
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened and Completed in FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Service Member victims identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12*	195
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	112
# Service Member subjects identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12	161
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated	54
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened Prior to FY12 and Completed in FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Service Member victims identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12*	252
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	167
# Service Member subjects identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12	234
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated	122

***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. 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.**

FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 Totals
# Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports	**246**
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	47
# Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted	**199**

US Navy FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data about Unrestricted Reports in Sections A and B below is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**FY12 Totals**
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports	**556**
# Service Member victims	480
# Non-Service Member victims	76
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	**527**
# Service Member on Service Member	365
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	72
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	28
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	62
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	**527**
# On military installation	243
# Off military installation	241
# Unidentified location	43
# Investigations Initiated (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	**527**
# Investigations **pending** completion as of 30-SEP-12	195
# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-12	**332**
# All Restricted Reports received in FY12	**246**
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	47
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	**199**
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS RECEIVED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	**527**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	171
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	126
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	141
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	44
# Unknown	45
Time of sexual assault	**527**
# Midnight to 6 am	75
# 6 am to 6 pm	24
# 6 pm to midnight	40
# Unknown	388
Day of sexual assault	**527**
# Sunday	66
# Monday	31
# Tuesday	25
# Wednesday	26
# Thursday	41
# Friday	56
# Saturday	104
# Unknown	178
C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	**621**
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**332**
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	31
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	289
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	30
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	**659**
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	**553**
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	536
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	17
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	36
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	70
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	**687**
# Service Member victims	**590**
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	574
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	16
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	97
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals	D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**332**		
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**354**	**# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12**	**356**
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	**285**	**# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12**	**309**
# 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
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**81**		
# Unknown Offenders	70	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	58
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	5	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	6
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	4	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**95**		
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	35	*# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action*	27
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	32	*# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute*	32
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	3	*# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations*	1
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	25	*# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command*	23
# 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 still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**124**	**# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-12**	**114**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**54**		
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**54**	**# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action**	**47**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	18	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	16
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	16	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	12
# 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	6
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	2
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	10	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	9
# 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	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12)	FY12 Totals	E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)	**293**		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12	4		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12	**289**		
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12	**305**	**# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12**	**331**
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12	**268**	**# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in**	**281**
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative	**0**	**# Total Pre-FY12 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
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**43**		
# Unknown Offenders	21	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	20
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	14	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	14
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	6	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	6
# Subjects who died or deserted	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject	5
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**106**		
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	29	*# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action*	23
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	52	*# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute*	48
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1	*# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations*	1
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	24	*# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command*	13
# 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 still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**34**	**# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-12**	**29**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**122**		
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**122**	**# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action**	**122**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	81	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	82
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	11	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	11
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	2
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	12
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	11	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	8
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	2
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	4

* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.	
F. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for court actions reported in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	**99**
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	**99**
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	26
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	3
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial	7
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	7
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	**66**
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	17
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	**49**
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	36
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	31
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	27
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	26
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	8
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	3
G. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for nonjudicial punishment actions reported in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	**27**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	**26**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	4
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	**22**
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	13
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	12
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	15
# Subjects receiving extra duty	10
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	2

H. Other Actions Taken. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	**3**
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	**8**
I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial 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.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	**11**
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	**11**
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	1
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	**10**
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	**10**
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	8
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	10
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	6
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	1
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
J. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Non-sexual assault offense). 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.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	**21**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	**21**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	**21**
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	13
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	11
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	11
# Subjects receiving extra duty	5
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	1
K. Other Actions Taken (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offens	**3**
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	**4**

US Navy FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER								
L. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) ***[Investigation opened within the reporting period]*** Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully	**Male on Female**	**Male on Male**	**Female on Male**	**Female on Female**	**Unknown on Male**	**Unknown on Female**	**Multiple Mixed Gender Assault**	**FY12 Totals**
	448	**50**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**15**	**3**	**527**
# Service Member on Service Member	318	37	1	5	0	1	3	**365**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	68	4	0	0	0	0	0	**72**
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	25	2	0	0	1	0	0	**28**
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	37	7	1	0	3	14	0	**62**

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE																	
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	***Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12***								***Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12 through***								
M. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS ***[Investigation opened within the reporting period]*** Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**FY12 Totals**
	34	**21**	**0**	**4**	**14**	**11**	**3**	**1**	**113**	**129**	**10**	**70**	**85**	**25**	**0**	**7**	**527**
# Service Member on Service Member	19	15	0	1	12	7	2	0	65	94	8	51	69	15	0	7	365
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	5	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	20	13	2	10	10	5	0	0	72
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	8	0	5	2	2	0	0	28
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	6	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	25	14	0	4	4	3	0	0	62
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	**30**	**19**	**0**	**3**	**14**	**9**	**3**	**1**	**95**	**118**	**9**	**61**	**90**	**20**	**0**	**8**	**480**
# Service Member Victims: Female	30	19	0	1	10	2	1	1	95	114	7	50	78	9	0	8	425
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	2	4	7	2	0	0	4	2	11	12	11	0	0	55
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																	
Time of sexual assault	**34**	**21**	**0**	**4**	**14**	**11**	**3**	**1**	**113**	**129**	**10**	**70**	**85**	**25**	**0**	**7**	**527**
# Midnight to 6 am	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	20	25	2	9	7	5	0	2	75
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	8	9	0	0	1	24
# 6 pm to midnight	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	7	2	8	7	3	0	0	40
# Unknown	31	18	0	3	13	10	3	1	79	96	6	45	62	17	0	4	388
Day of sexual assault	**34**	**21**	**0**	**4**	**14**	**11**	**3**	**1**	**113**	**129**	**10**	**70**	**85**	**25**	**0**	**7**	**527**
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	27	2	5	10	8	0	1	66
# Monday	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	2	2	6	10	1	0	2	31
# Tuesday	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	5	0	5	3	0	0	1	25
# Wednesday	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	8	1	6	3	0	0	0	26
# Thursday	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	11	12	1	4	7	2	0	0	41
# Friday	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	16	1	10	9	2	0	1	56
# Saturday	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	19	32	2	21	12	7	0	1	104
# Unknown	26	13	0	2	6	9	3	1	40	27	1	13	31	5	0	1	178

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
N. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 ***[Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Invesigation was opened]*** Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	***Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but investigation completed during FY12***								***Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Investigation Completed in FY12***								**FY12 Totals**
Gender of VICTIMS	**52**	**138**	**2**	**15**	**88**	**28**	**1**	**7**	**97**	**81**	**4**	**40**	**101**	**24**	**1**	**8**	**687**
# Male	0	1	0	7	18	16	0	0	0	1	0	6	17	15	1	0	82
# Female	52	137	2	8	70	12	1	7	97	80	4	34	84	9	0	8	605
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	**52**	**138**	**2**	**15**	**88**	**28**	**1**	**7**	**97**	**81**	**4**	**40**	**101**	**24**	**1**	**8**	**687**
# 16-19	11	43	1	3	18	8	0	1	18	15	0	9	14	6	0	3	150
# 20-24	26	65	1	9	50	16	0	5	57	39	3	14	53	12	0	5	355
# 25-34	13	23	0	3	16	4	1	1	19	19	1	16	25	4	1	0	146
# 35-49	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	7	0	0	0	17
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	19
VICTIM Type	**52**	**138**	**2**	**15**	**88**	**28**	**1**	**7**	**97**	**81**	**4**	**40**	**101**	**24**	**1**	**8**	**687**
# Service Member	38	115	2	14	79	26	1	6	85	76	2	34	86	17	1	8	590
# DoD Civilian	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	6	4	2	0	0	20
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	12	19	0	1	5	2	0	0	9	4	0	0	5	5	0	0	62
# Foreign national	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	15
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**38**	**115**	**2**	**14**	**79**	**26**	**1**	**6**	**85**	**76**	**2**	**34**	**86**	**17**	**1**	**8**	**590**
# E1-E4	27	95	1	10	63	21	0	4	67	63	2	26	62	14	0	8	463
# E5-E9	7	12	0	2	13	4	1	2	16	6	0	7	22	3	1	0	96
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	19
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	**38**	**115**	**2**	**14**	**79**	**26**	**1**	**6**	**85**	**76**	**2**	**34**	**86**	**17**	**1**	**8**	**590**
# Army	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7
# Navy	37	111	2	14	77	25	1	5	84	74	2	34	84	16	0	8	574
# Marines	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**38**	**115**	**2**	**14**	**79**	**26**	**1**	**6**	**85**	**76**	**2**	**34**	**86**	**17**	**1**	**8**	**590**
# Active Duty	35	106	1	14	77	24	1	6	83	75	2	32	85	17	1	7	566
# Reserve (Activated)	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	13
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

O. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 *[Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Invesigation was opened]* Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections E and G.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
	Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12								*Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12*								FY12 Totals
Gender of SUBJECTS	**53**	**142**	**1**	**12**	**67**	**27**	**1**	**2**	**106**	**85**	**4**	**40**	**83**	**27**	**1**	**8**	**659**
# Male	52	137	0	12	66	26	1	2	94	83	4	35	77	26	1	8	624
# Female	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	11
# Unknown	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	12	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	24
Age of SUBJECTS	**53**	**142**	**1**	**12**	**67**	**27**	**1**	**2**	**106**	**85**	**4**	**40**	**83**	**27**	**1**	**8**	**659**
# 16-19	2	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	7	6	0	0	39
# 20-24	14	59	0	7	24	9	0	1	32	35	0	9	25	3	1	6	225
# 25-34	15	30	0	3	11	8	1	1	19	19	3	9	22	8	0	2	151
# 35-49	0	12	0	0	12	2	0	0	3	4	0	8	14	2	0	0	57
# 50-64	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	22	30	1	2	12	8	0	0	50	24	1	10	13	8	0	0	181
Subject Type	**53**	**142**	**1**	**12**	**67**	**27**	**1**	**2**	**106**	**85**	**4**	**40**	**83**	**27**	**1**	**8**	**659**
# Service Member	44	128	0	11	64	18	1	2	74	68	4	31	77	22	1	8	553
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	3	8	0	1	2	5	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	27
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	6	6	1	0	0	3	0	0	29	10	0	6	5	4	0	0	70
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	**44**	**128**	**0**	**11**	**64**	**18**	**1**	**2**	**74**	**68**	**4**	**31**	**77**	**22**	**1**	**8**	**553**
# E1-E4	26	74	0	8	29	12	0	1	39	41	1	14	33	12	0	7	297
# E5-E9	12	35	0	1	30	4	1	1	18	18	3	13	33	8	1	1	179
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	16
# O4-O10	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	4	10	0	1	2	1	0	0	15	5	0	2	4	2	0	0	46
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	**44**	**128**	**0**	**11**	**64**	**18**	**1**	**2**	**74**	**68**	**4**	**31**	**77**	**22**	**1**	**8**	**553**
# Army	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# Navy	41	124	0	11	62	17	1	2	71	67	3	31	75	22	1	8	536
# Marines	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	**44**	**128**	**0**	**11**	**64**	**18**	**1**	**2**	**74**	**68**	**4**	**31**	**77**	**22**	**1**	**8**	**553**
# Active Duty	41	123	0	11	62	18	1	2	73	68	4	31	76	22	1	8	541
# Reserve (Activated)	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals

***NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories will change on June 28, 2012.**

US Navy FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses).	**FY12 TOTALS**
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	**246**
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	240
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	6
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	**47**
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	46
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	1
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	**199**
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	194
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	5
# Reported sexual assaults involving Service Members in the following categories	**246**
# Service Member on Service Member	165
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	36
# Service Member on **Non-Service Member** (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	6
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	39
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	**246**
# On military installation	81
# Off military installation	137
# Unidentified location	28
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	**246**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	82
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	42
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	50
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	35
# Unknown	37
Time of sexual assault incident	**246**
# Midnight to 6 am	86
# 6 am to 6 pm	24
# 6 pm to midnight	75
# Unknown	61
Day of sexual assault incident	**246**
# Sunday	31
# Monday	17
# Tuesday	8
# Wednesday	19
# Thursday	25
# Friday	30
# Saturday	45
# Unknown	71
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Service Member VICTIMS	**240**
# Army victims	6
# Navy victims	227
# Marines victims	3
# Air Force victims	0
# Coast Guard	1
# Unknown	3

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	**246**
# Male	37
# Female	204
# Unknown	5
Age of VICTIMS	**246**
# 16-19	40
# 20-24	108
# 25-34	51
# 35-49	10
# 50-64	2
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	35
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**240**
# E1-E4	159
# E5-E9	34
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	7
# O4-O10	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	7
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	31
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**240**
# Active Duty	228
# Reserve (Activated)	4
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	7
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	1
VICTIM Type	**246**
# Service Member	240
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	6
# Foreign national	
# Foreign military	
# Unknown	0

E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	**6**
# Service Members 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 Members Choosing Not to Specify	6

F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY12 TOTALS
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0

* 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.

US Navy FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**1,166**
# Medical	270
# Mental Health	343
# Legal	201
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	352
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**253**
# Medical	75
# Mental Health	116
# Legal	35
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	27
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	10
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	9
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	**0**
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	**0**
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	43
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**300**
# Medical	92
# Mental Health	114
# Legal	29
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	65
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**110**
# Medical	24
# Mental Health	70
# Legal	9
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	7
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	17
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC)	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories:	**65**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	29
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	18
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	18
Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted	**65**
# Male	2
# Female	63
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Members Assisted	**65**
# 16-19	9
# 20-24	19
# 25-34	27
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	3
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	7
Non-Service Member Type	**65**
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	64
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**90**
# Medical	29
# Mental Health	39
# Legal	22
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**64**
# Medical	20
# Mental Health	31
# Legal	13
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

E. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Member victims making Restricted Report	**2**
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	1
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	**1**
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member victims in the following categories:	**2**
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	1
Gender of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**2**
# Male	0
# Female	2
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**2**
# 18-19	1
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**2**
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	2
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Member VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	**1**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**1**
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

US Navy COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	**FY12 Totals**
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	**30**
# Service Member victims	29
# Non-Service Member victims	1
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	**29**
# Service Member on Service Member	23
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	**29**
# On military installation	16
# Off military installation	11
# Unidentified location	2
# Investigations (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	**29**
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	12
# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	**17**
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	**1**
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	0
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	1
B. FY12 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	**FY12 Totals**
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	**29**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	8
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	8
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6
# Unknown	4
Time of sexual assault	**29**
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	6
# Unknown	22
Day of sexual assault	**29**
# Sunday	1
# Monday	3
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	2
# Thursday	4
# Friday	2
# Saturday	1
# Unknown	15
C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF CAI UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	**27**
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	17
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	1
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	10
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	0
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	**28**
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	**23**
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	23
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	0
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	2
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	3
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	**27**
# Service Member victims	**25**
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	22
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	3
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	2
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**17**
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**18**
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	16
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	**0**
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**2**
# Unknown Offenders	1
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	1
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**8**
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	4
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	3
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**5**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**3**
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**3**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	1
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0

D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**17**
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12	17
# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	**0**
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	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
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	4
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	3
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-	**4**
# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	**3**
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	1
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	1
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault	1
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12) ***[Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies]***	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)	**10**
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12	0
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12	**10**
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12	10
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12	7
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative	**0**
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**2**
# Unknown Offenders	2
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**2**
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**0**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**6**
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**6**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	5
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	1

E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS ***[Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies]***	**FY12 Totals**
# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	**10**
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	8
# Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	**0**
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	2
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	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
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-	**0**
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	**4**
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	3
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	1

* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.

US Navy FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST
Note: These reports are a subset of the FY12 Reports of Sexual Assault

F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**Male on Female**	**Male on Male**	**Female on Male**	**Female on Female**	**Unknown on Male**	**Unknown on Female**	**Multiple Mixed Gender Assault**	**FY12 Totals**
	27	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29**
# Service Member on Service Member	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	**23**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE

UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	***Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12***								***Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12***							
G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**FY12 Totals**
	7	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**29**
# Service Member on Service Member	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	6	1	2	4	0	0	23
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**29**
# Service Member Victims: Female	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	6	0	3	4	0	0	26
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																
Time of sexual assault	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**29**
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
# Unknown	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	1	2	4	0	0	22
Day of sexual assault	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**29**
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Monday	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	15

H. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
	Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12								*Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12*							FY12 Totals
Gender of VICTIMS	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**27**
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# Female	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	6	0	0	26
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**27**
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
# 20-24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	12
# 25-34	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	11
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VICTIM Type	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**27**
# Service Member	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	3	7	0	0	25
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign national	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**2**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**25**
# E1-E4	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	0	15
# E5-E9	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	8
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	**2**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**25**
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
# Navy	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	6	0	0	22
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**2**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**25**
# Active Duty	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	3	7	0	0	24
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

I. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
	Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12								*Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12*							FY12 Totals
Gender of SUBJECTS	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**28**
# Male	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	3	7	0	0	28
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of SUBJECTS	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**28**
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	8
# 25-34	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	12
# 35-49	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
Subject Type	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**28**
# Service Member	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	0	23
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**23**
# E1-E4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	10
# E5-E9	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	8
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**23**
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	0	23
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**23**
# Active Duty	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	0	23
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

J. FY12 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 FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	*Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12*								*Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12*							
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**29**
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea																
Bahrain	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	13
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	9
Central and South Asia																
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**29**

***NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories will change on June 28, 2012.**

US Navy COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	**FY12 TOTALS**
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	**1**
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	1
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	**0**
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	**1**
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	1
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	**1**
# 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
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	**1**
# On military installation	1
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	**FY12 TOTALS**
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	**1**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault incident	**1**
# Midnight to 6 am	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	1
# Unknown	0
Day of sexual assault incident	**1**
# Sunday	0
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	1
# Friday	0
# Saturday	0
# Unknown	0
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Service Member VICTIMS	**1**
# Army victims	0
# Navy victims	1
# Marines victims	0
# Air Force victims	0
# Coast Guard	0
# Unknown	0

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	**1**
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Unknown	0
Age of VICTIMS	**1**
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**1**
# E1-E4	1
# E5-E9	0
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**1**
# Active Duty	1
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**1**
# Service Member	1
# DoD civilian	
# DoD contractor	
# DoD [illegible] employee (civilian)	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Foreign national	
# Foreign military	
# Unknown	0

E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military	**0**
# Service Members 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 Members Choosing Not to Specify	0

F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY12 TOTALS
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	

* 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.

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

US Navy COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
E. TOTAL # FY12 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	**FY12 Totals**
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	***1***
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea	
Bahrain	1
Iraq	0
Jordan	0
Lebanon	0
Syria	0
Yemen	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Kuwait	0
Oman	0
Qatar	0
Uganda	0
Saudi Arabia	0
United Arab Emirates	0
Central and South Asia	
Kyrgyzstan	0
Pakistan	0
Afghanistan	0

US Navy FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**3**
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	**0**
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	**0**
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**1**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC)	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories:	**0**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted	**0**
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Members Assisted	**0**
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
Non-Service Member Type	**0**
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

E. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Member victims making Restricted Report	**0**
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	**0**
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member victims in the following categories:	**0**
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# 18-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**0**
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Member VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

											Punishments										
Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes						CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Subject allegedly raped the Victim. Subject was interrogated and admitted to engaging in consensual sex with Victim. Subject appeared before a GCM and was found guilty of UCMJ Article 92 (Violate Lawful general order by purchasing alcohol for person under age under 21), and Article 112a (Wrongful use of Marijuana). Subject was found not guilty of Article 80 (Attempt to commit sodomy by force and without consent), and Article 120 (Rape). Subject was sentenced and received a reduction in pay grade to E-1; forfeiture of $745 pay per month for a period of 2 months ($1,490); restricted to the limits of Naval Station Newport, RI for a period of 60 days and reprimanded.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported Subject raped her at his off-base residence. Subject stated the sex was consensual; however, he may have "hurt her" doing the act. Investigation is pending scheduling of the Article 32 hearing. Investigation is pending General Courts Martial (GCM) proceedings scheduled for 29Nov11. On 05Dec11, Subject was sentenced pursuant to a General Court's Martial where he was convicted of violation of four specifications of UCMJ Article 120 (Rape). Subject was sentenced to a Dishonorable Discharge, five years confinement, reduction to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject at a residence. Victim was unconscious. Subject was arrested. A jury found Subject guilty of rape and recommended a nine (9) year sentence. A sentencing hearing was held and Subject was sentenced to nine (9) years with two (2) years suspended.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E7	Male	O-1	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes								CONUS Off-Base: Alcohol was involved. While at Subject's residence, Subject sexually assaulted the Victim. Victim stated she did not consent to sexual intercourse with Subject. The toxicology results were returned and indicated that no ethanol or drugs were detected in the submitted samples. A General Courts-Martial was convened. Subject was found not guilty of UCMJ Article 120 and was found guilty of UCMJ Article 92 (Violation a lawful general regulation). Subsequently, Subject received a reduction to the pay grade of E-5.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS Off-Base: Alcohol was involved. The Victim reported that she had been sexually assaulted by the Subject. Subject was found not guilty on all charges at a General Court-Martial.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS Unknown: Victim reported awaking to an unknown Subject attempting to touch her inappropriately. All evidence has been transferred to local Police Department, who has assumed primary jurisdiction. Captioned investigation was presented at a County preliminary hearing. The case was dismissed due to lack of evidence; although, the Judge indicated the case would be reopened in the event the DNA analysis revealed a conclusive match to Subject. DNA analysis excluded Subject as a contributor to the semen identified on Victim's clothing.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS Off-Base: Alcohol was involved. Victim and Subject returned to their apartment complex where she was sexuallay assaulted. This investigation is pending the outcome of the Article 32 Hearing. An Article 32 Hearing was held for charges against the Subject. On the advice of the Investigating Officer (IO), charges regarding Subject alleged sexual assault of Victim were dismissed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												OCONUS Off-Base: The Victim, was sexually assaulted by the Subject while he was staying at their home. The Subject was identified as a family member. Subject stated he knew what he did to Victim was wrong and he apologized. This investigation is pending additional coordination with local PD and the Attorney General's Office regarding possible judicial/administrative actions against Subject. This investigation is pending trial currently scheduled. The Subject was charged with three (3) violations of UCMJ, Article 120 (Rape, Sexual Assault, and other Sexual Misconduct). Subject was found not guilty on all charges at the GCM.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Yes			BCD							OCONUS on-base: Subject was subsequently interrogated, wherein he admitted culpability to sexually assaulting the Victim while he was asleep. A General Courts-Martial (GCM) trial was held for Subject wherein he plead guilty to violation of Article 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and not guilty to Article 125 (Sodomy) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject signed a guilty Pre-Trial Agreement (PTA) and was sentenced to be confined for a period of 30 months and to be discharged from the USN with a bad conduct discharge.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E6	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	CONUS on-base: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim said Subject did not threaten her. Results of an Article 32 hearing recommended a General Court Martial. RA obtained a memo from Command stating Subject's request to be discharged from USN under Other Than Honorable conditions in lieu of trial by court martial was approved.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Subject pulled Victim into his bedroom and allegedly sexually assaulted her. Subject was acquitted of violation of Article 120 (Rape) during a trial by General Court Martial.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she woke up to being sexually assaulted by the Subject. Local Magistrate anticipated that final disposition in the Subject's case would not be reached in the next few months and further investigative assistance from NCIS is not expected. In consideration of Italian judiciary opinion, and with the concurrence of Staff Judge Advocate, this investigation is closed.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Victim identified Subject as having sexually assaulting her while she was unconscious. Subject was subsequently interviewed and arrested by the local authorities. Subject remains incarcerated awaiting his plea hearing. Command has been apprised of the status of the investigation. Subject plead "No contest" in the Superior Court and was released from jail - the location of his incarceration since his arrest. Subject is awaiting an Administrative Separation (ADSEP) Board to determine his disposition in the USN.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim advised while on the beach the unknown male raped her. There is currently no database analogous to CODIS for comparison purposes in the host country. Individuals with the Victim were interviewed and gave varying descriptions of the unknown individual and the Victim advised it was dark on the beach and she did not believe she would recognize the individual. No camera footage was available from the club. All investigative leads were completed and no subject was identified.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Other Sexual Misconduct Art. 120c	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Victim reported she awoke to Subject sexually assaulting her. Subject admitted to sexuallay assaulting the Victim while she was asleep. At a Special Court Martial (SPCM), Subject pled guilty to Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 (Indecent exposure) and Article 128 (Assault). Subject was sentenced to 360 days confinement, a Bad Conduct Discharge, reduction in rate to E-1, and an automatic forfeiture of 2/3 pay while confined.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Other Sexual Misconduct Art. 120c	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS off-base: Victim and Subject were at an off base residence where she was sexually assaulted. Alcohol was involved. At a Special Court Martial, Subject pled not guilty to violation of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 for his offense against Victim. The charge was withdrawn. Subject pled guilty to UCMJ Article 120 (Indecent exposure) and Article 128 (Assault). Subject was sentenced to 360 days confinement, a Bad Conduct Discharge, reduction in rate to E-1, and an automatic forfeiture of 2/3 pay while confined.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Drugs were involved. Victim and Subject were in Subject's barracks room where Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim went to the hospital due to head pain and alluded to the sexual assault. Victim was subsequently diagnosed with a minor concussion but stated she refused to have a rape kit done. Subject pled guilty to violations of two (2) specifications of UCMJ Article 92 - Violation of a Lawful Order by possession and use of "Spice." He pled guilty to a violation of Article 112(a) - Use of Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). Subject pled guilty to a violation of UCMJ Article 134 - To the Prejudice of Good Order and Discipline. He also pled guilty to a violation of UCMJ Article 128-B - Assault Consummated by a Battery. Subject was sentenced to a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD), thirty-five (35) months confinement, reduction in rate to E-1 and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	Yes		Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Drugs were involved. The Victim had been taking prescribed medication woke up to the site of the Subject standing next to her bed. The Subject later confessed to sexually assaulting the victim while she was unconscious. He also confessed to his knowledge of the Victim being under the influence of medication-and his professional knowledge of its medical attributes. At a General Court Martial, Subject was found guilty of one specification of Article 125 (Sodomy), three specifications of Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct) and one specification of Article 128 (Assault) of the UCMJ. Subject was sentenced to three months confinement, a Bad Conduct Discharge from the Navy, and reduction in rank to E-1 .
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes		Yes								CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim awoke to the Subject sexually assaulting her. The Subject's command was notified and removed him from recruiting duties and temporarily reassigned. At GCM, Subject pled guilty to violations of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 Wrongful Sexual Contact, Article 92 Orders Violation, and Article 134 for providing alcohol to a minor. Subject was sentenced to nine months confinement, and reduction in rate to E-4.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes					CONUS on-base: Victim #1 reported Subject had sexually assaulted in exchange for leave. She identified Victim #2, who also came forward and disclosed that the Subject sexually assaulted her in his office. Subject was found guilty at a GCM on the following UCMJ Article violations: Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation), and Article 120 (Sexual Assault and other sexual contact). Subject was sentenced to 88 days confinement, reduction from E-7 to E-4, forfeitures of $1162.95 a month for 12 months ($13,955.40), 90 days hard labor without confinement and to be restricted to a military installation for 60 days.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	O4	Male	O-1	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes										CONUS on-base: Victim reported that Subject has been sexually harassing her for months and it eventually led to physical contact and sexual assault. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial (GCM) and was sentenced to: One (1) year confinement and a letter of reprimand.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E8	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes								CONUS on-base: Victim alleged that on multiple occasions, Subject sexually assaulted her while she is working. Subject appeared before a Special Court Martial, and pled guilty to violations of Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation) and Article 128 (Assault). All charges related to alleged violations of Article 120 (Sexual Assault) were dismissed. Subject was awarded forfeiture of $1,000 for six months; to be confined for a period of sixty (60) days; and to be reduced to the pay grade of E-6.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes			Yes	Yes					CONUS off-base: Subject allegedly sexually assaulted Victim who is now out of the USN and wrote to her Congressional Representative and to the Office of the Inspector General, stating no action had been taken against Subject. At a General Courts-Martial Subject pled not guilty to UCMJ violations of three (3) counts of Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation), Article 120, seven (7) counts of Article 128 (Assault) and Article 80 (Attempts). As a result of the aforementioned Courts-Martial, Subject was found guilty of sexual harassment, assault consummated by battery, and attempted wrongful sexual contact. Subject was awarded two (2) months restriction, 60 days hard labor without confinement, and forfeiture of $1,133.00 per month for six (6) months.
Rape Art.120	Kuwait	E5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: A male Suspect raped Victim. Victim is pregnant and has signed a VPS. CO dismissed all charges against Subject and advised no further action would be taken.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol and drugs were involved. Victim Subject provided a sworn statement denying culpability. Subject was re-interviewed and provided a sworn statement admitting culpability. Subject was found not guilty on all specifications.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Cadet / MIDN	Male	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	Yes			Info not available							CONUS on-base: Victim reported she was in her dorm room when Subject came to her room. Subject left her dorm room immediately after sexually assaulting her and she contacted a friendl. She received a sexual assault examination that evening, when she made a restricted report. She then decided to report the incident to NCIS. Subject was found guilty at GCM of UCMJ Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 120 (Rape) and was sentenced to 6 months confinement and dismissal from service.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Attempt to Commit Crime Art. 80	Yes	Yes		BCD							OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Upon returning to Victim's room, Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was found guilty of Article 80 (Attempted Aggravated Sexual Assault) and Article 107 (False Official Statement) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, in a trial by General Courts Martial. Subject was awarded four months confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances while confined, and Bad Conduct Discharge.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim indicated she was sexually assaulted by an unknown male in a wooded area near her apartment. This investigation is closed and will be reopened upon identification of a suspect in Victim's rape.
Rape Art.120	Uganda	E5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim and Subject went back to Subject's hotel room where she was sexually assaulted. Subject was charged and pleaded not guilty to five specifications of UCMJ Article 120 (Rape, sexual Assault, and other sexual misconduct) and one specification of UCMJ Article 134 (Disorderly conduct). Subject was found not guilty on all charges.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92					Yes						OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim alleged she went to the barracks room of a friend (Subject) where she was sexually assaulted. Subject was found not guilty of Article 120 (Aggravated sexual assault) and Article 125 (Forcible Sodomy) at a GCM. Subject was found guilty of Article 92 (Orders Violation -wrongfully engaging in sexual activity in the barracks) under the UCMJ and received 30 days restriction.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E6	Male	E-6	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128			Yes								OCONUS off-base: Subject allegedly groped Victim. A Summary Court Martial was held which Subject plead guilty to violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 128, (Assault) and Article 134, (Drunk and disorderly). Subject was awarded reduction in pay grade to E-5.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q1	Subject Deceased or Deserted														OCONUS on-base: Victim #1 reported he awoke due to an unidentified person touching him inappropriately. Victim #2 reported same thing happened to him. During investigation, three additional victims were identified that reported unwanted touching by Subject while they were sleeping. Subject admitted culpability for touching Victims. Subject was discovered deceased in his barracks room.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS unknown: Drugs were involved. Victim stated that Subject sexually assaulted her. Results of Trial stated Subject pled guilty to violations of two (2) specifications of UCMJ Article 92 - Violation of a Lawful Order by possession and use of "Spice." Subject pled guilty to a violation of Article 112(a) - Use of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). Subject pled guilty to a violation of UCMJ Article 134 - To the Prejudice of Good Order and Discipline. Subject also pled guilty to a violation of UCMJ Article 128-B-Assault Consummated by a Battery. Subject was sentenced to a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD), thirty-five (35) months confinement, reduction in rate to E-1 and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS on base: Victim was sexually assaulted by an unknown male. This investigation is being closed due to the absence of additional investigative leads or the identification of a logical suspect.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by an unknown person after attending a Squadron Christmas Party Subject was taken to an Article 32 Hearing. The Investigating Officer recommended charges be dismissed citing "Insufficient Evidence." Subsequent contact with Command determined that a Court Martial would not be convened.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS unknown: Alcohol was involved. Subject stated in text messages that he sexually assaulted the Victim while she was unconscious. Victim confirmed Subject's statements. Victim further stated she has not filed a report with any law enforcement agency, however she is willing to participate in this investigation. At a trial by General Court-Martial, Subject was found guilty of violations of UCMJ Article 120 (Rape), Article 120 (Indecent Assault), and Article 107 (False Official Statements). Subject was awarded six (6) months confinement, a Bad Conduct Discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Oman	O3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes										OCONUS on-base: Subject sexually assaulted the Victim. A trial by general courts-martial was convened, subsequently finding Subject guilty of violating the following UCMJ articles: Article 80 (Attempting to commit sodomy on an enlisted member by force and without consent); Article 120 (Engaging in a sexual act with an enlisted service member and causing her to be in fear of physical injury); Article 120 (Engaging in sexual act with an enlisted service member by threatening use or abuse of military position, rank, or authority); Article 125 (Committing sodomy with an enlisted service member by force and without consent); Article 128 (Unlawfully grabbing the throat of an enlisted service member); Article 128 (Unlawfully biting the breasts of an enlisted service member); and Article 133 (Wrongfully engaging in sexual intercourse with an enlisted service member, a woman not his wife). Subject was sentenced to be confined for a period of five years.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Obstructing justice Art. 134-35	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial	Obstructing justice Art. 134-35										UOTHC	CONUS unknown: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject. She made a restricted report. Victim later unrestricted the report. The Investigating Officer recommended a Special Court-Martial be convened pursuant to obstruction of justice charges. Charges related to the alleged sexual assaults were recommended to be withdrawn. Subject was separated from the USN under other than honorable conditions pursuant to a separation in lieu of trial by court-martial.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. While sleeping in her hotel room, Victim was woken by Subject sexually assaulting her. Subject's Special Courts-Martial was held at the Regional Legal Service Office (RLSO). Subject was subsequently acquitted of Article 120 (Sexual Assault) and Article 107 (False Official Statement) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she and Subject went to a friend's apartment where she was sexually assaulted. DNA testing showed evidence of the Subject. At Court-Martial the subject was found not guilty.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim woke up to discover that Subject was sexually assaulting her. A sexual assault examination kit was obtained and entered into evidence. Subject was charged with three specifications of violation of Article 120, UCMJ. All charges were dismissed against Subject due to Victim's declination to participate in prosecution.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E6	Male	E-2	Male	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim came forward with an official allegation against Subject stating he sodomized him without his consent. An Article 32 hearing was conducted in which compelling evidence was established to proceed with a General Courts-Martial (GCM). Following the GCM, Victim submitted a signed victim declination statement to JAGC, Trial Counsel, Regional Legal Service Office (RLSO). As a result, the charges against Subject were withdrawn and Subject received a SILT under OTH conditions and was discharged from the Navy.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Bahrain	E4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes			DD							OCONUS off-base: Victim had disclosed to two male coworkers she had been raped. Victim, subsequently reported to NCIS that Subject raped her at the apartment. Subject was tried and found guilty of UCMJ 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault) and 134 (Adultery) Violations. The sentence adjudged included a Dishonorable Discharge (DD) from the U.S. Navy and a 7-year confinement at the U.S. Federal Penitentiary in Leavenworth, KS.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. RA learned thatVictim accused Subject of raping her while she was unconscious. Subject denied having any sexual contact with Victim and provided an exemplar DNA sample. Jurisdiction was taken by NCIS. Subject was found not guilty at a General Court-Martial (GCM) for Article 120 (Rape).
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Victim was allegedly sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim said the sexual contact was unwanted and unprovoked. Subject was subsequently interviewed and stated he had consensual sex with Victim. After review of the results of the Article 32 hearing, Commanding Officer dismissed the Article 120 charge.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported Subject physically and sexually assaulted her. Subject was tried by a General Courts Martial for violation of UCMJ Articles: Article 80 (Attempts); Article 120 (Rape); Article 128 (Assault); and Article 134 (Public Drunkenness). Subject was found not guilty on all counts.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Soliciting an offense Art. 134-48	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Soliciting an offense Art. 134-48											OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim believed she may have been sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject stated he believed he had Victim's consent. Subject received Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) for violation of UCMJ Article 134 for wrongfully encouraging the use of alcohol to a fellow USN member who was under the age of twenty-one (21). NO PUNISHMENT SPECIFIED, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Victim reported that after consenting to engage in sexual activity with Subject, he had sex with her a second time without her consent. The Command preferred the case to a Court-Martial. An Article 32 was held. Upon completion of the Article 32, the Investigating Officer (IO) recommended Dismissed. Subsequently, the Command concurred with this recommendation and the case was dismissed.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to														CONUS off-base: Two victims have both reported that they were sexually assaulted by Subject during drill weekends. Subject is no longer in the Navy Reserves and AFOSI stated they will brief this case to the local authorities.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: NCIS was contacted by Victim regarding a report of a sexual assault that occurred while she was on leave. Efforts to further identify Subject have been unsuccessful thus far; furthermore, several attempts to contact Victim have met with negative results.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Subject sexually assaulted Victim during a birthday party. Alcohol was involved. Subject was found Guilty by a General Courts Martial of UCMJ Article 120 (Engaging in Abusive Sexual Contact) and UCMJ Article 92 (Violating Lawful General Regulation). Subject was sentenced to one year confinement in the Military Penal System, Dishonorable Discharge from the United States Navy, reduction in grade to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											CONUS off-base: Victim stated she was sodomized by Subject. This case was presented at an Article 32. Investigating Officer (IO), Region Legal Service Office (RLSO), determined reasonable grounds do not exist to believe Subject committed the violation of Article 125 (Indecent Assault); however, reasonable grounds exist to believe Subject committed a violation of Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation). IO recommended Non-Judicial Punishment for the violation of Article 92, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject was administratively separated from USN for Misconduct-Commission of a Serious Offense as evidence by violation of UCMJ.
Rape Art.120	Djibouti	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Victim was allegedly raped by a "stranger," who was described as a male with no descriptive details provided. The rape allegedly occurred in Victim's living quarters. Two attempts to interview Victim were made and Victim refused to cooperate in the investigation or make a statement regarding the allegation. Victim elected to sign the Victim Preference Statement.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	~~Yes~~	Yes	Yes		YES		YES				OCONUS off-base: Subject #1 and Subject #2 were accused of inappropriately touching three females. Alcohol was involved. Subject #1 was subject of a Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP). He was charged with a violation of Article 92 (Failure to obey other lawful written orders) and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly). Subject #1 was awarded a reduction in rank to E-4, forfeiture of two (2) months of pay and 45 days restriction and extra duty. Command declined prosecution of Subject #2 based on the SPF investigation finding he was not involved in the alleged acts. No confinement imposed - please delete. Please add Restriction and Extra Duty to columns at left.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E4	Male	O-3	Female	Q1	Administrative Discharges	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												General	OCONUS on-base: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject while at her on base residence. Command Judge Advocate advised Subject was beyond his Expiration of Active Obligated Service (EAOS) therefore, Command removed the legal hold and Subject processed out of the USN.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	~~Yes~~	Yes	Yes		YES		YES				OCONUS on-base: Victim provided a sworn statement regarding an allegation wherein she was the recipient of unwanted sexual contact by an unidentified male aboard the ship. Victim provided a physical description of the male, however she did not know him by name or rate. Subject was taken to NJP and received reduction in rank, forfeitures of 1/2 month's pay for 2 months, restriction, and extra duties. No confinement imposed - please delete. Please add Restriction and Extra
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS on-base: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject in the personnel lounge of the Transient Personnel Unit (TPU). Victim stated she did not report the incident immediately as she was afraid of being reprimanded. Victim reported no injuries. Prosecutor's Office declined to prosecute Subject due to lack of evidence.
Attempt to Commit Crime Art. 80	OCONUS	E1	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	Yes	Yes	Yes								OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim related Subject continued sexually assaulting her despite her resistance. Subject was found guilty at General Court-Martial of two (2) violations of Article 128 (Aggravated assault) and (Assault consummated by a battery) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Subject was awarded three (3) months confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of $1,379.00 for three (3) months.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	~~Yes~~	Yes	Yes		YES		YES				CONUS on-base: Victim informed her command she was the victim of an indecent assault committed by Subject. Subject was taken to Captain's Mast and found guilty of violations of Article 120 (Indecent Assault) and Article 128 (Simple Assault) of the UCMJ. Subject received the following: 45 days restriction, suspended for 6 months; 45 days of extra duty, suspended for 6 months; reduction in grade to E-2, suspended for 6 months; forfeiture of $822.00 per month for 2 months, 1 month of which was suspended for 6 months. ADD RESTRICTION AND CONFINEMENT TO COLUMNS AT LEFT. PLEASE CLARIFY "1 MONTH SUSPENDED FOR 6 MONTHS" -- ONE
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Cadet / MIDN	Male	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120				Info not available							CONUS on-base: Victim stated she was raped by Subject GCM members found Subject not guilty of the charge of rape, but guilty of wrongful sexual contact. During sentencing, Subject was dismissed from the U.S. Navy.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes										OCONUS on-base: Victim had been sexually assaulted the night prior by the Subject in the barracks. Victim was contacted by NCIS and declined to provide a statement and signed a VPS. Victim later rescinded the VPS and identified the individual who sexually assaulted her. General Court Martial for Subject was held. Subject had been charged with violations of UCMJ Article 107 (False Official Statements) and Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault). Subject was found guilty of False Official Statements and not guilty of Aggravated Sexual Assault. Subject received 89 days confinement; however, he was given credit for spending 114 days in pre-trial confinement and released.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							ABOARD SHIP: Victim reported that, while underway aboard ship, he was indecently assaulted by an unknown male while sleeping in his rack in one of the berthing areas of the boat. During investigation, 3 more Victims were identified. The 3 additional Victims experienced the same male reaching into their berthing area and touching their penis on the outisde of their clothing. One Victim identified Subject. Subject was found guilty at a GCM for violation of Article 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and sentenced to 360 days confinement, reduction to the pay grade of E-1, forfeiture of $970.00 per pay month for a period of 12 months ($11,640), and a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD).
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim states Subject sexually assaulted her in her bedroom. An Article 32 hearing was held and the Regional Legal Service Office (RLSO) requested additional information which was provided. Command declined to take any Administrative or Judicial action due to insufficient evidence for the offense.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	O4	Male	E-2	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											ABOARD SHIP: Alcohol was involved. While aboard the ship, Subject sexually assaulted the Victim. Subject plead guilty at Captain's Mast for violations of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to Obey an Order or Regulation) and Article 133 (Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman). NO PUNISHMENT NOTED AT LEFT. PLEASE CHECK APPROPRIATE COLUMNS AND SPECIFY PUNISHMENT HERE.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS on-base: Victim alleged she was raped by Subject in Subject's barracks room. Alcohol was involved. Subject subsequently transferred. Trial Counsel, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate of the adjudication of Subject. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial and received five (5) years confinement, reduction to E-1, total forfeiture of pay and allowances and a dishonorable discharge.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Victim reported she had been assaulted on two occasions by Subject in her barracks room. An Article 32 was held and the Investigating Officer determined there was a lack of evidence that Subject engaged in any nonconsensual sexual activity with Victim and a lack of evidence that Subject had intent to sexually assault Victim after unlawfully entering Victim's room.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E4	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Adultery Art. 134-2		Adultery Art. 134-2									LOR		OCONUS on-base: Victim alleged she had been raped by Subject in his quarters. Alcohol was involved. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) notified Reporting Agent (RA) that Commanding Officer provided Subject with a Letter of Reprimand for adultery and having an unauthorized person in male Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ).
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes	Yes									CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim felt Subject sexually assault her. Subject was found guilty at a GCM of violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject was awarded one year confinement. All pay and allowances will be forfeited while Subject is confined.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-1	Male	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge														CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim was sexually assaulted at a barracks by his brother's roommate, Subject. Command was apprised of the investigation and decided to administratively separate Subject for reasons other than the captioned investigation. No disciplinary action will be taken against Subject for the indecent assault.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported when interviewed by Police Department that he was indecently assaulted and sodomized by Subject at Subject's apartment .The investigation was presented to the State Attorney's Office (SAO) for prosecutorial determination. The SAO spoke with Victim and he advised he did not want to pursue criminal charges.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved.Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim advised she does not feel threatened by Subject and is unwilling to participate any further with the investigation. Victim advised she was reporting to the Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, VA for sexually transmitted disease tests. During a General Courts Martial, Subject was found not guilty of Article 120 (Rape, Sexual Assault and other Sexual Misconduct).
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	O3	Male	O-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim identified Subject as the person responsible for sexually assaulting her. Subject was charged with violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Articles 120 (Rape, Sexual Assault, or Other Sexual Misconduct) and 133 (Conduct Unbecoming of an Officer and Gentleman), and an Article 32 hearing was held. A General Court-Martial was held; wherein, Subject was found "Not Guilty" of all charges.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	False official statements Art. 107			Yes								CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim was interviewed by NCIS and Victim said she awoke and discovered Subject sexually assaulting her. Subject admitted he entered Victim's room and engaged in consensual sex with her. The Article 32 hearing Investigating Officer found that the charges were supported by the evidence; however, the Investigating Officer recommended none of the charges be referred to Court-Martial and both Subject and Victim should face Administrative Separation Proceedings. Subject received Captains Mast and was awarded a reduction in pay grade to E-2 for violations of UCMJ Article 107 (False Official Statement), UCMJ Article 134 (Communicating a Threat) and UCMJ Article 134 (Obstructing Justice).
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E8	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes	DD							CONUS unknown: NCIS was contacted by victim advocate with allegations by Victims that on numerous occasions Subject touched them inappropriately. Subject was found guilty of violations of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to Obey an Order), Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact), and Article 128 (Assault). Subject was reduced in rate to E-1 and given a dishonorable discharge.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes			DD							CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she was asleep in her secured barracks room where she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Command members in the vicinity heard the commotion and came to Victim's aid. Security apprehended Subject in his barracks room. Subject pled guilty at a General Court-Martial to one charge of the UCMJ, Article 120-A8 (Engaging in sexual contact without permission), and one charge of Article 129 (Burglary). Subject was sentenced to six years confinement and a Dishonorable Discharge.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base:-Alcohol was involved. Victim was allegedly sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim was arrested for public intoxication and after being released from jail, decided to make a report. No disposition information is available at this time.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Female	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim had decided to change her reporting of a sexual assault from restricted to unrestricted. Victim was interviewed and provided a statement detailing that Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was charged with five specifications of violation of Article 120, UCMJ. An Article 32 hearing was held. The charges were withdrawn and dismissed against Subject.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS unknown: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated that Subject sexually assaulted him. Subject was interrogated and confirmed the sexual encounter occurred, but claimed it was consensual. The investigation was presented to the State Attorney's Office (SAO) who declined prosecution.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS on-base: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject apologized to Victim. Subject turned himself in to PD pursuant to an arrest warrant for Assault to Commit Criminal Sexual Conduct and was subsequently released on bond. Subject attended a court hearing to verify his presence for bond purposes and no adjudication procedures occurred on this date. Subject was recommended for and received Pre-Trial Intervention (PTI). RA made contact with Command representatives to apprise of Subject's status and closure of captioned investigation.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim indicated she was sexually assaulted by an unknown male. A Sexual Assault Exam (SAE) was conducted. Witnesses were interviewed and a possible suspect was identified. Additional witnesses were interviewed and confirmed seeing Victim and Subject drinking together and kissing the evening. Local PD is currently seeking to locate Subject. NCIS was notified by PD that the Office of the District Attorney declined prosecution.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-5	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim alleges subject sexually assaulted him in his apartment. Victim would not provide a sworn statement and signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), advising he does not want to participate in the investigation at this time.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. This investigation was initiated subsequent to an allegation by Victim that she was sexually assaulted at her residence. Subject initially maintained he never had sexual contact with Victim. However, Subject eventually stated he engaged in consensual, sexual intercourse with Victim. Subject was tried before a General Courts-Martial and found Not Guilty.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		Yes	Yes			Yes					OCONUS unknown: Victim was sexually assaulted by two Subjects. Victim was re-interviewed and stated that all sexual acts with Subject #2 were consensual. At a Summary Court Martial, Subject #1 was found guilty of violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and subsequently awarded forty five (45) days hard labor, forfeiture of two-thirds (2/3) pay for one (1) month, and reduction in rate to E-2.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	O-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was awoken by being sexually assaulted. Victim went to local hospital; however, declined to submit to a sexual assault examination and informed Metropolitan police she only wanted to make notification and not file a report. Based on insufficient evidence and the inability of the victim to identify a suspect, the investigation is closed.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	Yes	Yes		Info not available							CONUS on-base: Victim reported that Subject, her Commanding Officer, sexually assaulted her in his stateroom aboard the ship. Victim asserted that she was fearful to resist because Subject was her commanding officer. Victim #2 came forward with similar rape allegations against Subject. Subject entered a guilty plea at a General Court-Martial to four specifications of Article 120 and three specifications of Article 133. The plea acknowledged the rape of Victim #2, the aggravated sexual assault and the abusive sexual contact of Victim #1. Subject was sentenced to ten years confinement, dismissal, and total forfeitures. However per the pretrial agreement all automatic forfeitures were deferred and waived and shall be paid by the Subject's dependents. Additionally, per the pretrial agreement all but 42 months of confinement will be suspended.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E4	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial												ABOARD SHIP: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject who came into female berthing. Subject was scheduled to be taken to trial by GCM, but Victim decided she did not want to participate in the trial. As a result, charges against Subject were dismissed. Subject was separated from the US Navy in lieu of going to trial by GCM.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes		BCD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim had been sexually assaulted by her stepbrother, Subject. A General Court Martial was convened in this matter. On 09Mar12, Subject was found guilty of one (1) specification in violation of Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault), and one (1) specification in violation of Article 120 (Indecent Act). Subject was awarded a Bad Conduct Discharge, three (3) months confinement and total forfeiture of pay while confined.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	Yes		Yes	BCD							OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim awoke and caught Subject sexually assaulting him. Subject admitted to inappropriately touching Victim without Victim's consent. Subject pled guilty to violations of UCMJ, Article 128 (Assault Consummated by a Battery). Subject was sentenced to 140 days confinement, a BCD, and reduction to E-1.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Victim explained that she had been raped when she was walking back to the ship from the Navy Exchange. Victim could not identify her attacker. Victim refused to provide a signed sworn statement and refused to turn over the clothing she wore, citing she laundered them twice since then. Victim declined further questioning and signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), indicating she did not want to participate in the investigation/prosecution of this case. This case is closed due to Victim's unwillingness to participate and lack of viable leads.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Victims contacted Command regarding being sexually assaulted, propositioned, and harassed by Subject. During investigation, more Victims of sexual assault by Subject were discovered. Subject appeared before a Special Court Martial where he pled guilty to violating UCMJ Articles 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation), Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct) and 134 (Adultery). Subsequent to his guilty plea, Subject was ordered to forfeit nine hundred dollars ($900) a month for twelve (12) months, reduced in grade to an E-1 and confined for a period of twelve (12) months. Upon his release from confinement, Subject will be discharged from the United States Navy with a Bad Conduct Discharge.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												CONUS unknown: Victim was interviewed regarding her allegation of rape, perpetrated against her by Subject. Article 32 hearing was held for the Subject. Tthe Region Legal Service Office (RLSO) notified Reporting Agent (RA) the charges against the Subject were dismissed due to insufficient evidence and Command has declined any further action regarding this case.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported to NCIS that she was raped by Subject. A General Court-Martial was held and Subject was found not guilty ot the violation of UCMJ Article 120.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	~~Yes~~	YES	Yes								CONUS on-base: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was found guilty at NJP of violating Article 92 (Failure to Obey Other Lawful Order), Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and Article 134 (Disorderly Conduct). Subject was sentenced to forfeiture of 1 months pay and reduction in rank. Additionally, Subject is being administratively separated. REMOVE CONFINEMENT AT LEFT AND ADD FINE/FORFEITURES
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Bahrain	E5	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Fraternization Art. 134-23		Fraternization Art. 134-23									LOC		OCONUS unknown: NCIS was notified of an alleged indecent assault perpetrated against Victim. Subject was given a verbal reprimand by Commanding Officer, and a Page 13 entry was made in Subject's Official Personnel File regarding curfew and fraternization violations.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action												LOC		CONUS off-base: Victim initially made a restricted sexual assault report. Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim filed an unrestricted report because she wanted to receive medical testing for venereal diseases. During interview, Victim stated she never said she was sexually assaulted or raped and executed a Victim Preference Statement to exercise her wish to decline participation with this investigation. Commanding Officer recommended formal counseling for Subject vice taking any judicial action. Counseling for Subject was conducted.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												UNKNOWN off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she may have been sexually assaulted. Following an Article 32 Hearing, Command declined prosecution of Subject.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E6	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											LOC		ABOARD SHIP: Victim reported an allegation of wrongful sexual contact. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) indicated that the command would not be pursuing charges against Subject due to a lack of supporting evidence. He added that Subject would be issued a formal counseling letter, which will be included in his service record.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Disorderly conduct Art. 134-13	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Disorderly conduct Art. 134-13											OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported through her chain of command that she had been the victim of an indecent assault by Subject while she was on liberty. JAGC, USN, declined to pursue the indecent assault charge. Subject was taken to Admiral's Mast and found guilty of a violation of UCMJ Article 134 Disorderly Conduct-Drunkenness; as a result of his actions. Subject was given a punitive letter of reprimand.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject was found not guilty of violations of UCMJ (Uniform Code of Military Justice) Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct).
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. A sexual assault kit was administered. Command withdrew and dismissed, without prejudice, all charges against the subject following an Article 32 hearing.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q3	Administrative Discharges	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												UOTHC	OCONUS off-base: Victim reported she was raped by Subject. Victim underwent a medical examination and the local doctor reported no trauma or evidence of an assault. An Administrative Separation Board voted for Subject to be separated from the US NAVY with an Other Than Honorable Discharge.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes		Yes						CONUS on-base: Victim #1 was sexually assaulted by the Subject during an impromptu defensive tactics course of instruction. Victim #2 reported that she was also assaulted by the Subject. Victim #3 stated she was also assaulted by the Subject on two separate occasions . Subject was taken to Summary Court-martial (SCM), and pled guilty to five counts of Article 92 (Violate a Lawful Order) and one count of Article 120 (Intentionally expose in an indecent manner his penis in the work place). Subject was found guilty and received a Reduction in Rate and 30 days restriction.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92									Other		ABOARD SHIP: This investigation was initiated, subsequent to a report from Victim that she was allegedly indecently assaulted by Subject onboard the ship. Victim opted to make an unrestricted report. A Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action for Subject was received from Commanding Officer. Subject was counseled on the Navy Sexual Harassment Policies.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Female	E-8	Male	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes									CONUS off-base: Victim reported he was indecently assaulted at his residence by Subject. Victim received non-judicial punishment for a violation of Article 92 (Failure to Obey a Lawful Order) of the UCMJ. Victim received a punitive letter of reprimand and a forfeiture of one-half month's pay, per month, for two months. JAGC stated Subject received non-judicial punishment and was given a punitive letter.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Fraternization Art. 134-23	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Fraternization Art. 134-23											CONUS on-base: Victim reported being sexually assaulted and harassed by Subjects. Subject #1 admitted guilt and pled to charges of fraternization. Subject #2 was acquitted due to lack of evidence. NO PUNISHMENT DATA ENTERED, PLEASE ADD TO COLUMNS AT LEFT AND SPECIFY HERE.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	O-1	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	~~Yes~~		Yes		YES		YES				OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated while standing watch as the Officer of the Deck (OOD) she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim stated the following morning Subject knocked on her door and apologized because he was told he had done something to her the previous night but could not remember what had occurred. Subject was taken to Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) and was found guilty of Article 120 (Sexual Misconduct) and Article 128 (Assault). Subject was awarded forty-five (45) days restriction, forty-five (45) days of extra duty, and reduction in rank to E-2. NO CONFINEMENT NOTED - REMOVE FROM COLUMN AT LEFT; ADD RESTRICTION AND EXTRA DUTY TO COLUMNS AT LEFT.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. An Article 32 was held. The Investigating Officer has recommended charges be dismissed. No administrative/judicial punishment will be taken.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Victim advised she had been sexually assaulted and she did not wish to cooperate with law enforcement and refused to provide the name or description of her assailant.Victim described the incident, which occurred on base in a wooded area. Victim reiterated she did not wish to cooperate with this investigation and signed a Victims Preference Statement. Region Legal Services Office (RLSO) declined to prosecute captioned investigation based on the fact no suspect was identified.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											OCONUS off-base: Local Police responded regarding a sexual assault. Victim who reported she had been sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject denied sexually assaulting her, but advised they had consensual sex. NCIS received a copy of the Sexual Assault Disposition Report signed by the Commanding Officer. The report indicates that non-judicial punishment was administered to Subject. Subject was assigned non-judicial punishment for underage drinking and not for any kind of sexual assault. NO PUNISHMENT DATA ENTERED, PLEASE ADD TO COLUMNS AT LEFT AND SPECIFY HERE.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Afghanistan	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Victim reported having been sexually assaulted by a contractor she was acquainted with but did not know the true name of. As the alleged assault occurred in the quarters of the assailant, a crime scene exam cannot be completed until a subject is identified. Due to the Victim's refusal to participate in this investigation and lack of additional logical lead in identifying a subject, this investigation is closed.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim disclosed she was sexually assaulted by a civilian while she was a member of the United States Navy Delayed Enlistment/Entry Program (DEP). Victim advised she no longer wanted to participate in the ongoing investigation and would not provide information or testimony regarding the sexual assault. This investigation was presented to the Office of the State's Attorney, who declined prosecution due to lack of cooperation by the victim and lack of evidence.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E7	Male	Foreign National	Male	Q3	Subject Deceased or Deserted														OCONUS off-base: Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject. Local police interviewed Subject and obtained a confession; however, they advised Victim did not want to file a complaint, so local Police declined further action. Article 32 judicial proceeding was completed. The Investigating Officer's Report (IOR) was completed with a recommendation for General Courts Martial. Subject was found deceased.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes								CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she awoke to having been sexually assaulted by the Subject. Subject admitted tosexually assaulting her. Charges were preferred against Subject for violations of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Article 92-Failure to obey order or regulation; and Article 120-Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct. This case was presented before a jury trial at which time Subject was acquitted for rape, but was convicted for providing a false official statement. Subject received 3 months confinement, reduced in rank to E-1 and total forfeiture of pay and allowance.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Victim stated Subject would have raped her had she not fought him off. Region Legal Service Office advised Victim declined to participate in the captioned investigation. Subsequently, charges were preferred against Subject but had been dismissed without prejudice.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to														CONUS off-base: Victim alleged she was raped by Subject at his residence. Local Police Dept assumed primary jurisdiction in this case, and has closed their case with no charges being filed against Subject.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim alleged that Subject came over to her house and forced her to have sex with him. A medical exam was not conducted. Local Police Department (MVPD) closed the case with no charges pending due to a lack of evidence.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E4	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	~~Yes~~	Yes	Yes		YES		YES				CONUS aboard ship: Alcohol was involved.Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject advised all acts were consensual amongst both parties. Subject received Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) for violations of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to obey other lawful written order) and Article 134 (Disorderly conduct and drunkenness). Subject was awarded 45 days restriction, 45 days extra-duty, forfeiture of half a month's pay for 2 months, and reduction to E-3. NO CONFINEMENT NOTED - REMOVE FROM COLUMN AT LEFT; ADD RESTRICTION AND EXTRA DUTY TO COLUMNS AT LEFT.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim disclosed to personnel aboard ship that she was raped by a fellow service member while assigned to the Transient Personnel Unit (TPU). Subject was later identified to be a civilian vice a service member. Virginia Beach, VA Commonwealth's Attorney Office declined to prosecute due to insufficient evidence, Victim's inability to recall the details of the assault and Victim's decision to no longer participate in this investigation.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Victim had disclosed being sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject was charged with violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Failure to obey order or regulation), Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct) and Article 125 (Sodomy). Subsequent to an Article 32 hearing held. All charges against Subject have been dismissed.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	~~Yes~~	Yes			YES						CONUS off-base: NCIS was notified by Command that Victim was allegedly indecently assaulted by Subject at an off base residence. Alcohol was involved. Reporting Agent (RA) received the Command's disposition for Subject. The report lists the date of Captain's Mast, with charges of violating UCMJ Article 120 (Wrongful sexual contact), UCMJ Article 86 (Failure to report to appointed place of duty), UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to obey a lawful order), and UCMJ Article 134 (Indecent language). Subject received punishment of 60 days restriction to the USS WASP and half forfeiture of pay for two months. NO CONFINEMENT NOTED - REMOVE FROM COLUMN AT LEFT; ADD
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Victim advised he woke up to having been sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim stated he was not consuming alcoholic beverages or taking medication during the evening. Victim sent a text message to Subject asking what had occurred while he was sleeping. Subject responded that he thought Victim was awake and a willing participant. Subject was acquitted via General Court Martial on all charges pertaining to this case.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Bahrain	E3	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	False official statements Art. 107				Info not available							OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim notified NCIS that she was sexually assaulted by the Subject without her consent. Subject was convicted at Courts Martial of one count of Art 120-A1 (Felony Unlawful Sexual Contact), two counts of Art 107-B, (False Statements) and one count of Art 134-B1 (Adultery). Subsequent to that conviction, the military panel gave no punishment to Subject and he was redeployed or out processing from the USN.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS unknown: Alcohol was involved. Victim was reportedly raped by Subject. Victim subsequently submitted to a sexual assault examination. Local Police Department declined case, advising they would only continue if Victim filed a police report. Victim is not interested in filing a police report. State's Attorney's Office declined to prefer charges in regards to this investigation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	Foreign Nat'l - Civilian	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														OCONUS on-base: Two victims were sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim#1 and Victim#2 filed police reports with the local Police. Subject was bared from entering the base and the case is pending adjudication by the local Court. Local police have exercised full jurisdiction over this investigation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E8	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	~~Yes~~		Yes		YES						ABOARD SHIP: Subject allegedly indecently assaulted multiple (4) female crewmembers while underway onboard the ship. Victim #1 was interviewed and stated Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim #3 was interviewed and stated that on multiple occasions, Subject touched her inapprporiately. Victim #2 was interviewed and stated Subject sexually assaulted her before she was allowed to leave the room. Victim #2 subsequently reported this incident to Command. Victim #4 stated that Subject inappropriately touched her on two separate ocassions. A Summary Court Martial was held and Subject was found guilty of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation) and UCMJ Article 128 (Assault). Subject was sentenced to grade reduction to E7 and restriction for 30 days. NO CONFINEMENT NOTED - REMOVE FROM COLUMN AT LEFT; ADD RESTRICTION AND EXTRA DUTY TO COLUMNS AT LEFT.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E5	Male	E-1	Male	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted him at the off base apartment. Local Police Department (PD) was contacted and initiated an investigation. PD agreed to release the investigation to NCIS. Legal Services advised that they are declining to prosecute Subject due to contradictory testimony given by Victim at the Article 32 hearing.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E6	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she had been sexually assaulted by Subject while socializing with him at a nightclub. Subject was charged with two (2) counts of wrongful sexual misconduct, one (1) count of abusive sexual contact, and one (1) count of assault. The charges in this investigation were withdrawn and dismissed without prejudice.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Local PD requested investigative assistance in reference to the rape of Victim. Earlier in the night Victim was observed leaving with an unknown male. The rape occurred in the jurisdiction of local PD which is the primary investigative agency. Local Police Department, Criminal Investigations Division advised all logical leads have been completed in this investigation and no suspects were identified. The case is inactivated and they require no further assistance from NCIS.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS aboard ship: Victim was sexually assaulted by an unknown USMC member in uniform. Victim provided a general description of the unidentified Marine, but was unsure if she would be able to positively identify him later. Victim was re-interviewed but could not provide any additional information to assist in the identification of a possible suspect. As all leads have been completed and no logical suspect could be identified, this investigation is closed.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Victim reported he was forcibly sodomized in a bathroom stall in the locker room by an unidentified male wielding a knife. Victim reported another unidentified male witnessed the assault and possibly served as a look-out. All logical leads have been exhausted without identification of any suspects.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge													Honorable	CONUS off-base: Drugs were involved. Victim related that she and Subject were sitting in his car smoking Spice when she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. No alcohol was involved and it was not forced in any way. Commanding Officer advised Subject was Administratively Separated from the USN under honorable condition for misconduct.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes		Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim advised she awoke to being sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim decided to change the reporting to unrestricted. Subject was convicted of violation of UCMJ, Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault) and Article 107 (False Official Statement) at General Court-Martial. Subject was sentenced to a Dishonorable Discharge, Reduction to E-1, and two (2) years confinement.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS on-base: Victim reported that around 0200 she was awakened by the Subject who sexually assaulted her. Ajudication by Norfolk General District Court System.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E2	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Acquitted												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by her acquaintance and shipmate. Victim reportedly confronted Subject soon after and received an apology for his indiscretion. Other witnesses also claim to have obtained verbal admissions from Subject regarding his sexual assault. A Courts-Martial convened, where Subject was found Not Guilty.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E5	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120													CONUS unknown: Victim reported being sexually assaulted and harassed by Subject. Victim subsequently provided a sworn statement alleging during late December 2010, Subject touched her inappropriately. Victim said because of the situation, she was in fear for her career and became uncomfortable in her work environment. MPO was issued. NOSC advised a disciplinary review board convened and Subject was granted a cautionary evaluation. No other disciplinary action against Subject was forthcoming.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	ABOARD SHIP: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by a known male U.S. Navy service member and he declined to provide further information concerning the identity of the alleged perpetrator. Victim said he knew the alleged offender and was initially reluctant to disclose the person's name. Victim identified Subject. Subject was interrogated and admitted to touching Victim's penis on the outside of his clothing while Victim was asleep. Subject said he did it because he thought Victim would like it. Commander issued an Administrative Discharge of Subject under Other Than Honorable Conditions in Lieu of Trial by Courts Martial. THIS SHOULD BE COUNTED UNDER COURT-MARTIAL CHARGE PREFERRED. CAN'T HAVE A DISCHARGE IN LIEU OF C-M UNLESS C-M CHARGES HAVE BEEN PREFERRED.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Victim returned to her room and was followed by the Subject who sexually assaulted her. Alcohol was involved. Subject pleaded guilty at a Special Courts Martial for violating UCMJ Articles 128 (Assault) and 112a (Wrongful use of controlled substances). Subject received a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD), seven (7) months confinement, a total of $6,300.00 forfeiture of pay, and reduction to pay grade E-1.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	~~Yes~~	Yes	Yes		YES		YES				CONUS on-base: Victim stated she was sexually assaulted while both she and Subject were on Active Duty for training. Victim advised she did not realize Subject's actions were a reportable offense until she recently went through the SAPR GMT training. Subject accepted the imposition of Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) for Violation of UCMJ Article 92 Failure to Obey an Order or Regulation. Command imposed NJP that included the following: Reduction in rate to E-5, Forfeiture of not more than one-half of 1 month's pay per month for 2 months, Restriction not to exceed 60 days, Extra duties not to exceed 45 days, and Admonition or Reprimand. NO CONFINEMENT NOTED - REMOVE FROM COLUMN AT LEFT; ADD RESTRICTION AND EXTRA DUTY TO COLUMNS AT LEFT.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Drugs and alcohol involved. Victim advised her Command that she had possibly been drugged and sexually assaulted at an off-base residence of another USN member. The Victim later signed a Victim Preference Statement, indicating she did not want to assist in the investigation. Commanding Officer was briefed that no further investigative steps are pending.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												OCONUS on-base: Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject was found not guilty at a General Court-Martial. Subject pled not guilty and was found not guilty of all charges and specifications: one specification of UCMJ Article 80 (Wrongful attempt to engage an unduly familiar relationship); two specifications of Article 120 (Engage in a sexual act); and one specification of Article 128 (Unlawfully touch and choke).
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	General Article Offense Art. 134	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	General Article Offense Art. 134	~~Yes~~	Yes	Yes		YES						CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim, a USN dependent spouse, reported that she was sexual assaulted at her residence. RSLO declined prosecutorial consideration based on insufficient evidence. Subject was taken to Commanding Officer's NJP and found guilty of violation of Article 134 (General Article) of the UCMJ. Subject was awarded Reduction to next inferior paygrade, Forfeiture of $80.00 for two (2) months and thirty (30) days restriction. NO CONFINEMENT NOTED - REMOVE FROM COLUMN AT LEFT; ADD RESTRICTION TO COLUMN AT LEFT.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E5	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Fraternization Art. 134-23	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Fraternization Art. 134-23		Yes	Yes				YES				OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim indicated she had been sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim also reported incidents of wrongful sexual contact committed by the Subject. Subject received the following non-judicial punishment for fraternization and adultery: 45 days of extra duty, reduction in rate, and forfeiture. ADD EXTRA DUTY TO COLUMN AT LEFT.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim stated he does not want to report this incident to NCIS but provided details leading up to the alleged assault. Victim stated the assault was done by an individual he met via an application called "Grindr" on his Android cellular phone. Victim would not provided specific details of the alleged assault. Victim stated when the alleged assault occurred there was another unidentified male present in addition to Subject. Victim could not provide details on the second individual. Victim stated he did not consume any alcohol on the night of the alleged sexual assault. Due to lack of cooperation from Victim and no viable suspect being identified; this investigation is closed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E6	Male	E-6	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim contacted NCIS and reported she was raped by Subject. Subject later admitted culpability in the rape of Victim. Subject plead guilty to rape charges in the County state court. County Clerk provided NCIS with Subject's sentencing documentation, which revealed Subject was sentenced to eight (8) years' incarceration.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E6	Male	E-5	Male	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	~~Yes~~		Yes		YES						CONUS aboard ship: Victim was interviewed and provided a sworn statement wherein he detailed an allegation that he was indecently assaulted and sexually harassed on multiple occasions by Subject. Victim also stated he felt that Subject threatened to use his superior rank as intimidation when Victim demanded the unwanted sexual comments and physical contact cease. At an Article 15 hearing, Subject was found guilty of violations of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to obey a lawful general order or regulation) and Article 134 (Indecent language). Subject was awarded sixty (60) days restriction and reduction in rank to E-5.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim was allegedly sexually assaulted off-base by a non-military member. Victim filed a "restricted report" and received medical attention at an unknown location. Victim declined to provide any further details and claimed she did not want to pursue any further judicial action against the unknown suspect. Victim stated she does not want to be interviewed by NCIS. Victim completed a NCIS Victim Notification Preference Form.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E3	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											ABOARD SHIP: NCIS was apprised of the possible indecent assault of two (2) Victims by Subject while the ship was underway. Subsequently, Subject went on Unauthorized Absence (UA) status, eventually progressing to deserter status. Subject was arrested and returned to command. Subject underwent Captain's Mast where it was determined to process Subject out of the US Navy.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E4	Male	O-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	False official statements Art. 107	Yes			BCD							CONUS Off Base: Alcohol was involved. Victim was awakened to the Subject sexually assaulting her. Subject was sentenced to a ten (10) month confinement period and a bad conduct discharge from the U.S. Navy for violations of UCMJ Article 107 (False Official Statement) and Article 120 (Engage in sexual contact with another service member without legal justification or lawful authorization and without permission).
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Civilian	Male	E-3	Male	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Victim made a report of sexual assault at his friend's house. Alcohol was involved. The Victim originally made a restricted report but had decided to pursue an investigation against the Subject. Local PD Special Victims' Unit advised that they had unfounded the report due to Victim's uncooperativeness and lack of interest in prosecuting the case.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-6	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS Off base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported his concerns about possibly being sexually assaulted to his command, who contacted authorities. The victim does not know who the subject could be and believes he was drugged. Due to the lack of any suspects identified in the case, this case is closed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS on base: Victim reported being raped in her barracks room by another USN service member which she knows. No other identifying information was given about the rape or the suspect. Victim has confided some information to her friend. Victim related via voicemail that she was unwilling to participate in this investigation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-1	Male	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											CONUS On-base: Victim reported that he woke up to find the Subject standing beside's the Victim's bed and inappropriately touching the Victim. The Subject maintains that the contact was consensual. Subject was taken to non judicial punishment, for one count of Article 120, Wrongful Sexual Contact; and one count of Article 134, Threat, Communicated. Subject received an oral reprimand by Commanding Officer and was subsequently administratively separated from the USN.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														OCONUS On-Base: The Victim reported being sexually assaulted in the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters. The victim does not wish to provide any additional information about the incident or the events leading up to or following the incident. Victim returned to sign a Victim Preference Statement. Due to the lack of information into the identities of the alleged suspect, witnesses, and location, there are no logical leads to pursue.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E6	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	~~Yes~~	Yes	Yes		YES						UNKNOWN aboard ship: Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim also stated she immediately reported the incident to her chain of command. Subject was taken before Captain's Mast and found guilty of Article 92 (Failure to Obey Other Lawful Order) and Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject was awarded a reduction to next inferior pay grade, forfeiture of $1,657.00 per month for two months and 60 days restriction. NO CONFINEMENT NOTED - REMOVE FROM COLUMN AT LEFT; ADD RESTRICTION TO COLUMNS AT LEFT
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	W-2	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes						OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Subject was taken before Captain's Mast and found guilty of violation of Article 128 (Assault) and Article 92 (Failure to Obey a Lawful Order) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Subject was awarded 60 days restrictions, reduction of rank to E-2, and forfeiture of half months pay for two months.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Female	E-2	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Local Police Department (PD) had responded and assumed investigative jurisdiction. Victim stated he did not desire to provide any details regarding this incident. Victim stated he wanted this report to remain restricted. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement indicating he did not desire to provide additional information or participate in this investigation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		No	Yes		Yes						OCONUS Off-Base: Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Executive Officer (XO) reported that Subject went to Commanding Officer's Non-Judicial Punishment(NJP), and Subject was found guilty of sexual assault. Subject received 60 days of restricted duty and reduced in enlisted rank from E-3 to E-1. Subsequently, Subject is being processed for administrative separation from the United States Navy.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes				OCONUS On-Base: Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Subject received Commanding Officers Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) with a conclusion date for violation of UCMJ articles 92, 109, 120, 128 and 134. Subject was awarded forty five days restriction, forty five days extra duty and forfeiture of half months pay for two months and reduction in rank to next inferior paygrade.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes									OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Non-Judicial Punishment Hearing was conducted and Subject was found guilty of two (2) specifications of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Failure to Obey an Order or Regulation) and two (2) specifications of UCMJ Article 28 (Assault). Subject received a punitive letter of reprimand and a forfeiture of $1,500 per month for two (2) months.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Q3	Subject Deceased or Deserted														OCONUS on-base: Three Victim stated they were sexually assaulted by the Subject. An Article 32 hearing was conducted. The Investigating Officer's Report (IOR) was completed with a recommendation for General Courts Martial. Subject was found deceased.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed			Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes				CONUS off-base: Victim stated she has been raped by a Navy service member, (later identified as Subject). Subject was taken to Captain's Mast on about 14Dec11, for misconduct, and awarded 45 days restriction, 45 days of extra duty, fined $400.00 for two (2) months, and reduced in rate.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes								CONUS on-base: Victim was sexually harassed and indecently assaulted by Subject. A Summary Court Martial was held and Subject was found guilty of violating of UCMJ Articles 120 (Wrongful Sexual contact), 128 (Assault), and 134 (Indecent Language). Subject was sentenced to 25 days confinement, reduction to E-1, and forfeiture of 2/3 pay for 1 month.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim reported to command that he was sexually assaulted by an unknown male. Victim disposed of the clothing he wore during the assault in the trash and refused to submit to a physical examination for the completion of a sexual assault evidence collection kit. Victim declined to make a statement and to participate in the investigation. Investigation conducted utilizing limited information Victim provided to command and a shipmate to corroborate an indecent assault.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120												Under Other then Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	CONUS off-base: Victim awoke -to having been sexually assaulted. CO was advised Subject had been separated with an under other than honorable discharge for unrelated offense. CO stated he did not wish to recall Subject if Subject had already been separated from the USN with an other than honorable discharge.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported being sexually assaulted by the Subject. Charges were preferred against Subject for violation of UCMJ Article 120(a) (Rape), Article 120(c) (Aggravated Sexual Assault), Article 128 (Assault) (2 Specifications), and Article 134 (Assimilative Crimes Specification - Wrongfully Providing Alcoholic Beverages to a Person Under the Age of 21). Victim decided against providing any additional information or participating in this investigation, and signed a Victim Declination Acknowledgement. All charges against Subject were dismissed without prejudice per the Convening Authority.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	O-1	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she awoke feeling as if she might have been sexually assaulted. Victim reported to NMCP but refused a Physical Evidence Recovery Kit. Victim also refused to provide details of the evening and would not identify the people she was with. Victim agreed to report to NCIS but she still refused to provide any details regarding the incident. Victim stated again that she did not want to pursue this matter, and she told RA that she wanted to sign a Victim Preference Statement.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Bahrain	O-3	Male	O-2	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											OCONUS on-base: Victim advised she was sexually assaulted. Victim did not feel like she was able to give consent and because of this, wanted to report a sexual assault. Commanding Officer held a Non-Judicial Punishment hearing and Subject was charged by the command for violating a lawful order. As a result of the hearing Subject received a Non-Punitive Letter of Conduct.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Rape Art.120	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							OCONUS off-base: Victim was found passed out by two witnesses reported seeing Victim on the ground with her pants down. Victim was immediately transported to hospital to undergo a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE). Further investigation revealed that a surveillance camera recorded sexual contact between Victim and Subject while Victim was potentially unconscious. Subject was given a trial by General Court-Martial. He was found guilty of violations of Articles 92, 120, 128 and 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject was awarded a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD), six (6) months confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances while confined, and reduction in rank to E-1.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes				OCONUS off-base: Victim alleged that Subject had inappropriately touched her. While en-route to the ship, Subject made several spontaneous utterances admitting to the violation. Subject was subject to a Captains Mast/Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) resulting in Subject being found guilty of violation of UCMJ Article(s) 92 (Failure to obey an order) and 120 (Wrongful Sexual Conduct). Subject was awarded a reduction in rank to E-4 (suspended for 6 months), 30 days restriction to barracks, 30 days extra duty, and forfeiture of half pay for one month.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Victim had made an allegation of Rape while on suicide watch. Attempts were made to re-interview Victim and Victim again stated she did not want to participate in the investigation or any judicial proceedings. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement. No pertinent actionable details regarding the alleged rape of Victim could be obtained.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Victim possibly had an unwanted sexual encounter. ictim advised he did not want to provide any information regarding the incident and did not wish to participate in an investigation. Victim again advised he did not wish to provide any information or participate in an investigation and executed a Victim Preference Statement. No pertinent actionable details regarding the alleged sexual assault of Victim could be obtained.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-3	Male	E-6	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes			BCD							ABOARD SHIP: Alcohol was involved. Subject was suspected of wrongful sexual contact. Based on the description Victim provided of the individual, Subject was identified as a viable suspect. At a trial by Special Court-Martial, Subject was found guilty of attempted wrongful sexual contact. Subject was awarded 251 days of confinement. Subject will also receive a bad conduct discharge after his time in confinement is complete.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														ABOARD SHIP: Victim was awoken in his rack to being inappropriately touched.Victim stated he was not able to identify him. At this time, all investigative leads have been completed and this investigation is closed pending information on a viable suspect.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Victim was interviewed and declined to provide any details or information regarding the alleged sexual assault and advised she did not wish to participate in an investigation. Victim was re-interviewed at NCIS. Victim again advised she did not wish to provide any information or participate in an investigation. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement. No pertinent actionable details regarding the alleged sexual assault of Victim could be obtained.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: NCIS received notification regarding the reported Rape of Victim, an active duty USN member, by Subject, a Civilian Contractor at Victim's off-base residence. Assistant Attorney General (AAG) met with Victim recently to review the incident for prosecutorial merit. Victim stated she has had no additional contact with Subject and is comfortable with the fact that Subject no longer works at Naval Station Newport. Victim reportedly informed AAG that she no longer wishes to pursue prosecution. Local PD/AAG has closed their case.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim reported she was raped by an unknown assailant. Victim signed a victim preference statement and advised she did not wish to participate in the investigation. No Subject could be identified.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Victim was interviewed and stated she did not wish to participate in an investigation or give a statement. Victim affirmed she did not wish to participate in an investigation. Victim was re-interviewed and stated once again, she still did not want to provide information or wish to participate in an investigation. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement. This investigation is being closed as no pertinent actionable details regarding the alleged rape of Victim could be obtained.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim awoke to Subject sexually assaulting her. Subject's investigation was presented to an Article 32 hearing. CO concurred with the recommendations of the Article 32 officer and dismissed all charges against Subject without prejudice.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			Yes		Yes						CONUS on-base: Victim reported being sexually assaulted and harassed by another USN sailor, Subject, who worked aboard theship. Victim said because of the situation, she was in fear for her career and became uncomfortable in her work environment. Subject was taken to SCM for violations of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact), and found guilty. Subject received fifteen (15) days restriction, reduction in rank to E-5, suspended for six (6) months.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	O-1	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) notified NCIS of the alleged sexual assault of Victim. Victim did not want to report the incident and did not want NCIS involvement. However, Victim had mentioned the incident to someone (NFI), making the report unrestricted.-Victim stated that she did not want to talk about the incident and did not wish to pursue this matter. Victim returned to sign a Victim Preference Statement (VPS) after giving some thought to the matter.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes						OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim was found passed out after being sexually assaulted. Subject was found guilty of Art 92 (orders violation for drinking after hours) and Art 134 (drunk and disorderly conduct). Subject received reduction in rate (suspended for 6 months), forfeiture of $1,040.00 for two months, and restriction to the ship for 60 days (30 days suspended for 6 months).
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-1	Male	E-6	Male	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Letter of Counseling (LOC)		UNKNOWN various locations: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated, while standing in line at the Subway, Subject sexually assaulted him. Subject was counseled by Command and received a Page 13 entry into his Official Military Personnel File.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Kuwait	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to														OCONUS: Victim stated that she was inappropriately touched by the Subject. DynCorp International advised that Subject was terminated, his Visa was being cancelled and that he would be repatriated.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Victim advised she had been raped by a co-worker in her unit; however, she would not divulge her assailant's name. Victim advised she only notified her command to obtain counseling and had no intention of reporting the assault. Victim met with NCIS Agents but did want not to cooperate in the investigation and stated she felt pressured by her command to make a report to NCIS. Victim advised she informed her command of her assault in order to obtain counseling only. Victim discussed limited information in reference to the assault. Victim stated she would not provide information which would lead to the identification or apprehension of her assailant, pursue charges, assist in the investigation, or testify in court. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		Yes	No		Yes						UNKNOWN off-base: Victim stated that after dinner, they went to a Bar where she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Alcohol was involved. Subject was subject to Non-Judicial Punishment and was found guilty of Article 128 (Assault), specifically that he did unlawfully strike Victim on the body with his hands. Subject was awarded forfeiture of $770.00 per month for 2 months and 60 days restriction.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Other		CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim alleged an intoxicated Subject whom she did not know in appropriately touched her. NCIS was notified Subject had been issued a Non-Punitive Letter of Caution (NPLC) in accordance with the captioned investigation. No additional administrative/judicial action would be taken by the command.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			Yes		Yes		Yes				ABOARD SHIP: Victim was approached from behind by Subject who sexually assaulter her. Subject was taken to Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) for wrongfully sexually assaulting Victim and awarded Reduction-in-Rate (RIR), 45 days Restriction (15 days suspended) and 45 days Extra Duty (15 days suspended).
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Victim reported to her chain of command she had been sexually assaulted over the weekend. Victim did not want to report who had allegedly sexually assaulted her. Victim advised that the person who sexually assaulted her was a sailor onboard the ship whom she looked up to. However, the Victim would not identify the Subject as she did not want to cause problems for him or his family. Due to Victim's unwillingness to provide information in furtherance of a criminal investigation, all logical leads exhausted.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she was raped. Victim was subsequently transferred-and decided that she wanted to make an unrestricted report, but she does not want an investigation. VIctim declined to give a statement, participate in an investigation or name the sailor involved in the rape. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement. Due to lack of viable leads the investigation was closed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-1	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Drugs involved. Victim reported that she had been sexually assaulted by an unknown person driving a white car. All logical leads have been completed with no Subject identified.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Letter of Counseling (LOC)		CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that a fellow U.S. Navy (USN) member, Subject, visited her at her temporary quarters, sexually assaulted her. Victim executed a Victim Declination Statement. Due to her lack of cooperation with the prosecution of Subject, the matter was turned back to Subject's command for administrative adjudication. As a result, he received a Non-Punitive Letter of Caution for his actions associated with the captioned investigation.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim asserted she was sexually assaulted or possibly even raped. Based on the lack of information provided to them by Victim and her unwillingness to cooperate she was arrested for public intoxication. Victim stated the possibility of having been sexually assaulted. Victim advised she does not want to pursue an investigation because she is unsure if anything happened to her at all.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												UNKNOWN aboard ship: Victim #1 stated Subject had been sexually touching and harassing her for approximately a week using his rank to keep her quiet as well as raped her . Victim #2 came forward and reported she had been sexually touched by Subject also during the last underway period. Subject was charged on 19Mar12 for suspected violations of Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct), 120a (Stalking) and 128 (Assault) of the UCMJ. All charges pending against Subject were dismissed following Article 32 hearing.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Security Dept made a duty notification to reporting agent of a possible indecent sexual assault of Victim by Subject. The results of Captains Mast by reason of Command absence due to deployment were reported. On 18May12, a Captain's Mast was administered; wherein, charges for violation of Article 120, UCMJ (Wrongful Sexual Contact), were dismissed with a warning and violation of Article 128, UCMJ (Two Specifications of Assault Consummated by a Battery), were both dismissed. Command does not intend to process Subject for administrative separation.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes				CONUS on-base: Victim advised her Command that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject received Non-Judicial Punishment from his Command for violations of the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Violation or failure to obey lawful order) and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject received 45 days restriction to base, forfeiture of pay ($3496.00), reduction to next inferior pay grade and 45 days extra duty. Additionally, Subject was recommended for administrative separation.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Wrongful use, posession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a	Convicted	Wrongful use, posession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported to her command that she was sexually assaulted. Subject was found guilty at trial by SCM of violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 86 (Absence Without Leave) and Article 112(a) (Wrongful Use or Possession of a Controlled Substance). The charge of UCMJ Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual conduct) was withdrawn. As the result, Subject was awarded 140 days confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, forfeiture of 2/3 pay while confined and a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD).
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-5	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120		Yes	Yes		Yes						CONUS onbase: Victim reported that he awoke to his roommate, Subject, inappropriately touching him. Victim reported the alleged assault occurred in his barracks room. A Summary Court Martial and Subject was found guilty of violations of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and Article 107 (False Official Statement) of the UCMJ. Subject received forty-five (45) days restriction, forfeiture of two-thirds (2/3) pay for one (1) month, and a reduction in rate to E-2.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted but did not want to talk about it.-Victim stated she did not want to participate in an investigation. At a follow-up meeting, Victim affirmed her desire to not participate. Victim signed VPS. As there are no pertinent investigative leads to pursue and Victim declined to participate, this case is closed.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-6	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN aboard ship: Victim disclosed being raped while stationed onboard the ship during a counseling session regarding her Navy career, but declined to provide any amplifying details. Victim acknowledged being raped but declined to provide any information stating she "just wanted to move on and put the incident behind her." Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS). Staff Judge Advocate advised no further action was anticipated.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														OCONUS unknown: Victim stated that during her last deployment, approximately two years ago, she was raped. Victim stated that she did not want to participate in an investigation. She also did not want to provide the subject's name. Subsequently, Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Nonjudicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Disorderly conduct Art. 134-13					Yes		Yes				OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim provided a signed sworn statement detailing her being sexual assault by the Subject. Two of the USN members present at the club, intervened by talking to Subject about his actions. Subject received Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) and was found guilty for violation of Article 134 (Disorderly Conduct and Drunkenness). Subject received 30 days restriction and extra duties.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Victim reported a rape. RA re-interviewed Victim to update her on investigative endeavors. Victim stated she no longer wanted to participate in this investigation and executed a Victim Preference Statement indicating as such. Due to the lack of victim's willful participation, a suspect, and investigative leads, this investigation is closed.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Rape Art.120											Other		OCONUS on-base: Victim reported she was raped by Subject. Subject was interviewed and admitted to having sex with Victim but stated the sex was consensual. Due to Victim expressing her desire not to participate in the investigation and the limited amount of evidence, it would be significantly difficult for the government to prove this case beyond a reasonable doubt. As a result, Command ordered Subject receive a memorandum for record, attend counseling and receive sexual assault awareness training.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes		Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Victim's husband reported his wife was sexually assaulted by Subject at their residence. Subject admitted to allegations against him. Subject went to a General Court Martial where he was found guilty of Article 120 (Engage in sexual act with someone substantially incapacitated) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject was sentenced to four (4) years of confinement, he was reduced to an E-1 and received a Dishonorable Discharge from the Navy.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes						OCONUS aboard ship: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported to command that Subject sexually assaulted her onboard the ship. Victim was interviewed and provided a sworn statement regarding the allegation that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim admitted to having a previous sexual affair with Subject, however did not recall the sexual encounter with Subject. Victim related she did not feel Subject took advantage of her or raped her or used his position to persuade her to have sex with him. Victim executed a Victim Declination Acknowledgement declining to participate in this investigation. Subject and Victim were both taken before Captain's Mast for violation of UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation and UCMJ Article 134 (Adultery.) Subject was awarded 60 days restriction; Forfeiture of $42 of pay for two months; Reduction to next inferior pay grade.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														UNKNOWN unknown: Victim reported sexual assault to local law enforcement. Victim stated she did not want to make a statement or press charges against Subject. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement acknowledging her choice to not to provide information or participate in the investigation.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Through a third party the Command had learned that Victim had been raped. The SAPR advocate contacted Victim, who did not wish to provide any details regarding the incident. Victim refused to speak with RA regarding the sexual assault incident and did not provide any details for investigation. RA provided Victim with a Victim Witness Assistance Pamphlet (VWAP) and a business card advising her to contact him if she changed her mind.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Bahrain	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											Under Other then Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported a sexual assault which occurred on board the ship while in port. Subject admitted to initiating all sexual contact with Victim. Subject requested and was approved to be separated from the US Navy under Other Than Honorable circumstances, in lieu of a Trial by Court Martial.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Victim reported she had been sexually assaulted by Subject while in her assigned barracks room. Subject was interviewed and admitted to having consensual sexual relations with Victim on the night in Victim's barracks room. Subject related he did not sexually assault or rape Victim. Article 32 recommended dismissing UCMJ Article 120 charges. SJA provided a copy of the charge sheet for Subject dismissing without prejudice to the government the Article 120 violations Subject was suspected of violating. No further administrative or punitive action would be pursued against Subject.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed												OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she had consensually engaged in a series of sexual acts with an unidentified male. The consensual activity was punctuated by sexual intercourse, which the Victim reportedly did not want to participate in. Subject was charged with one violation of Article 120, UCMJ. An Article 32 hearing occurred. The charge against Subject was dismissed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-8	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. NCIS notified that at a residence Subject inappropriately touched Victim on several occasions. During investigation, two additional Victims were discovered. Subject was taken to Captain's Mast and found guilty of violation of UCMJ Article 92 (failure to obey lawful general order) and violation of UCMJ Article 120 (5 Specifications)(wrongful sexual contact). Subject was given a letter of reprimand as a result of the NJP.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim reported he was raped by an unknown male in a bar. Victim subsequently stated he did not wish to participate in an investigation regarding the alleged rape. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), indicating he did not wish to provide additional information or participate in the investigation and in the prosecution of the unknown suspect.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported an unknown male approached her on the dance floor, where she was sexually assaulted. Subject was taken to Captain's Mast for violations of the UCMJ, Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) and Article 128 (Assault). The charges were "Dismissed with Warning" by Commanding Officer.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by her supervisor, Subject at the his off-base residence. Subject sent the Victim a series of apologetic text messages. Subject admitted making sexual advances but denied intentionally touching Victim inappropriately. Regional Legal Service Office provided the Non-Judicial Punishment file for Subject. Subject received Captain's Mast and was found guilty of failure to obey an order or regulation, assault, and indecent language. Subject was recommended for administrative separation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-5	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes				ABOARD SHIP: Victim#1 and Victim#3 alleged they had been sexually harassed and assaulted by Subject for the past several months while on board. Victim#1 stated that Subject often makes comments about raping her, Victim#3, and Victim#2. Victim#3 provided a sworn statement detailing the misconduct inflicted upon her by Subject. Victim#1, Victim#2, and Victim#3, were provided with Victim Witness Assistance Program pamphlets. Subject has been temporarily reassigned to another division onboard as a result of the reported incidents. On 06Jun12, Subject was awarded Non-judicial Punishment (NJP) at Captain's Mast. Commanding Officer found Subject guilty of violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Dereliction of Duty), Article 128 (Assault Consummated by Battery, and Article 128 (Simple Assault). Subject was sentenced to 45 days of restriction with extra duties, forfeiture of half pay per month for two months, and reduction in rank to E5.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Victim reported a rape allegation to her command. Victim declined to make any statements or answer any questions and stated she did not want to talk about the incident. Victim returned to NCIS, with her victim advocate, and reaffirmed her decision to not participate in the investigation. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS). This case is closed due to Victim's unwillingness to participate and lack of viable leads.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim provided a sworn written statement wherein she claimed-she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. She got checked at the on-base medical clinic for STD's, but did not report being raped. All pertinent leads to identify witnesses and/or subject(s) have been exhausted. As a result, this case is closed pending the receipt of additional information and/or leads.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Command reported an alleged sexual assault on Victim. Victim was interviewed and during the interview, Victim stated she does not want to report this incident. Victim provided no further details regarding this investigation. Victim completed a Victim Preference Statement. Due to lack of follow-up or identifying information from the victim in this investigation, this investigation is closed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-1	Male	E-6	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Acquitted												UNKNOWN aboard ship: Victim reported he was asleep in his rack aboard the ship when he felt someone touch him inappropriately. Subject's assigned rack is next to and on the same side as VIctim's rack. Subject signed a Military Suspect's Acknowledgement and Waiver of Rights and admitted to rubbing Victim's genital area by sticking his hand into Victim's rack and feeling around for Victim's genitals. A General Court Martial was held and Subject was acquitted of all charges.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim reported being raped to her chain of command; however, she only wanted medical treatment and did not want to participate in an investigation. Victim confide in the UVA that the alleged rape occurred while she was staying at a family friend's (NFI) residence (NFI). Victim was uncooperative and refused to provide any identifying details regarding the family friend who allegedly raped her or his residence. A Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) pamphlet was provided to Victim . Since the Victim did not wish to participate further in the investigation and no viable suspects have been identified, this investigation was closed.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim's report was originally restricted; but became unrestricted when Victim confided in a Command member. Victim was interviewed and declined to name the subject or his address and to cooperate with the investigation or any subsequent prosecution. Victim advised Subject raped and sodomized her in his residence when she exited his bathroom. Command was briefed on the status of this investigation and based on the lack of evidence and no identified suspect, no administrative/judicial action would be taken in this investigation.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E3	Male	E-5	Male	Q3	Adverse Administrative Action	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120											Other		OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim provided a sworn statement detailing an allegation wherein he was the recipient of unwanted sexual contact from a male. This case was disposed and Subject received Extra Military Instruction (EMI).
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim disclosed to healthcare providers she had been involved in a recent sexual assault. Victim relayed she did not wish to participate in a criminal investigation. Victim was vague in her disclosure. Victim refused to provide any information to NCIS. RLSO provided a copy of Victim's Declination Agreement. Subject is a civilian.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. An unrestricted indecent assault allegation made by Victim. Local PD has since closed their investigation citing no evidence of a crime being committed.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Yes			BCD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported being the victim of a sexual assault. Subject admitted to prying open the window screen with a knife and entering Victim's bedroom. Subject was found guilty during a general court-martial of violating Article 120 (Engage in sexual contact with another service member who was substantially incapable of declining participation), Article 125 (commit sodomy with another service member by force and without consent) and Article 134 (Unlawfully enter the room of another service member which conduct was prejudicial to good order and discipline) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Subject was sentenced to two (2) years confinement and received a bad conduct discharge from naval service.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes								OCONUS aboard ship: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject was interviewed and denied touching Victim sexually or inappropriately. Subject received Non-Judicial punishment for violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 92 (Failure to obey lawful general order or regulation), and Article 134 (Indecent language). Subject received an Verbal Reprimand and a reduction in rate to E-5.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Naval Security Forces (NSF) reported an alleged sexual assault involving Victim. A friend of Victim advised that Victim alleged she had been sexually assaulted. Victim stated she did not want to disclose the name of the alleged suspect or details regarding the incident. Victim denied the alleged suspect had made any threats against her. Victim stated she had no injuries and did not feel she was in danger. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	United Arab Emirates	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Yes	Yes		Yes						OCONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated after returning from liberty, a Sailor she did not know, later identified as Subject, sexually assaulted her. Subject was found guilty at NJP for a violation of Article 92 of the UCMJ (Failure to obey lawful general order or regulation/sexual harassment). In addition, Subject was found guilty of a violation of Article 121 of the UCMJ (Larceny) for an incident unrelated to this investigation. Subject was awarded a reduction in rank to E-2, 60 days restriction and suspension of half of a month's pay for two (2) months with totals $1730.00.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Victim made a restricted sexual assault report to the Command Sexual Assault Prevention & Response (SAPR). Subsequently, Victim's friend reported the sexual assault to her chain of command. Victim did not agree to be interviewed at this time, however stated she will provide a statement in the future. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement and stated she did not desire to cooperate with the criminal investigation. All investigative leads have been exhausted.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted. Victim reported she was raped, but provided limited details about the incident. Victim reiterated she did not want to participate in an investigation and signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS). Due to victims unwillingness to participate, lack of information about the rape, or additional identifying information on a possible suspect, this investigation is closed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject went to a Non-judicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ) hearing for violation of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact) at the Region Legal Service Office (RLSO). Subject received an Administrative Discharge from the Military as a result. NO PUNISHMENT NOTED - SPECIFY TYPE OF ADMIN DISCHARGE.
Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			Yes		Yes		Yes				OCONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. VIctim alleged that she had been Indecently Assaulted by Subject while on liberty. Subject provided a sworn statement admitting culpability to the assault. Subject claims to have been intoxicated during the incident. Command held a Nonjudicial Punishment hearing for Subject. Subject was found in violation of UCMJ Article 107 - False Official statement, Article 120 - Wrongful Sexual Contact, and Article 134 - Disorderly Conduct/ Drunkenness. Subject was awarded 30 days Restriction, 30 days Extra Duties, and Reduction In Rank to E-4.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator reported Victim had been the victim of a rape. Victim declined to provide any information regarding the rape allegation. Victim signed a Victim's Preference Statement.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim reported she may have been sexually assaulted. Victim felt it was likely that someone could have drugged her, entered her residence, and sexually assaulted her without her knowledge. Victim denied any recent consensual sexual activity and advised she had no idea who could have assaulted her. Victim was recommended for Administrative Separation based on medical diagnosis.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														CONUS on-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim reported that she had been sexually assault by Subject in her Barracks' room. County Prosecutor's Office (ICPO) informed they would not pursue criminal charges against Subject since they could not prove "lack of consent beyond a reasonable doubt."

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial												CONUS on-base: Victim advised that she was sexuallally assaulted by the Subject. JAG advised Subject received Separation in Lieu of Trial (SILT).
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Alcohol involved. Victim reported she was raped by the Subject. Victim reported she was not willing to provide any names of individuals involved or knowledgeable of the incident, but would report the events which occurred. Victim signed a VPS. Due to the lack of information gleaned from Victim, no investigative leads remain to identify the alleged assailant.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128		Yes	Yes		Yes						OCONUS off-base: Subject was arrested by local police for allegedly inappropriately touching local national female. Subject was subsequently arrested for sexual assault. Subject was taken before CAPTAIN'S Mast and found guilty of Violating Article 128 (Assault) and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly Conduct), and awarded reduction to the next inferior pay grade, forfeiture of $1,040.00 per month for two months, and 60 days restriction.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial		Convicted		Yes	No	Yes	DD							CONUS on-base: Victim advised she had been raped by Subject. Victim first reported the assault to her Command, but was told that Subject was already in pre-trial confinement for unrelated offenses. In the PTA, Subject pled not guilty to two specifications of a violation of Article 120 of the UCMJ pertaining to crimes alleged by Victim. In a trial by GCM, Subject was found guilty of numerous charges unrelated to sexual assault and was awarded 30 years confinement, reduction in rate to E-1, and a DD from the USN.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes	Yes							OCONUS off-base: Naval Base reported an alleged sexual assault involving Subject and Victim. Victim initially reported the incident as restricted, but later changed her mind and went unrestricted. An Article 32 hearing was conducted and the case was not recommended for trial by Court-Martial. Subject was taken to Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP). Subject was found guilty of violations of UCMJ Article 92 (Sexual Harassment) and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject was reduced in rank to E-4 and adjudged forfeitures of $2522. Subject was also informed he will be processed for administrative separation.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Drugs involved. Victim stated she was the victim of a sexual assault and made a restricted report. Victim declined to provide CID any further details of the alleged report of sexual assault.Victim provided limited information about the alleged assault and stated she did not want to make a report or discuss the details further. Victim claimed that "someone put something in her drink". Victim signed a VPS. As Victim declined to provide detailed information of the alleged sexual assault and declined to participate in this investigation, there are no further logical leads to pursue.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Cadet / MIDN	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128					Yes						CONUS off-base: Victim-reported that she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. A Command investigation was initiated on 19Apr12 for UCMJ Article 128 (Assault). Article 120 not pursued due to a lack of evidence showing Subject's specific intent in the touching of Victim's breasts and groin. In a conduct hearing held, Subject found guilty of violating UCMJ Article 128 (Simple Assault) and Subject was given 45 days of restriction.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: NCIS contacted Victim in reference to an allegation of rape, in PPV Housing. Victim made to Command. Victim reported that an unknown male forced entry into her apartment and raped her. During Victim's interview, Victim stated she did not want to provide information regarding the alleged rape or participate in the investigation.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120			Yes								CONUS off-base: Victim provided NCIS with a sworn statement detailing an incident of wrongful sexual contact. Subject faced a Summary Court Martial and was found guilty of a violation of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject received a reduction in rank to E-5, suspended for 6 months.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Subject Deceased or Deserted														CONUS on-base: Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject in Subject's assigned barracks room. Alcohol was involved. Victim stated that he was too intoxicated to give consent. Subject was interrogated and admitted to sexually assaulting Victim. Subject was found deceased in his assigned barracks room.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes								CONUS on-base: Victim was interviewed during a command investigation into a hostile work environment when she conveyed to the command that Subject sexually assaulted her. Legal Officer advised that Subject's case was heard at Captain's Mast. Subject was found guilty of Article 92 (Failure to obey order) and awarded Reduction in Rank to the next inferior pay grade (E-5).
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator reported an alleged rape involving Victim and an unknown person, that occurred at an unidentified address. Due to Victim's unwillingness to participate in this investigation and no investigative leads, this investigation is being closed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Male	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Branch Medical reported a possible sexual assault. Victim was sexually assaulted on the weekend and wanted to make a restricted reporting, but had notified his command of the incident. Victim was interviewed regarding the alleged sexual assault and advised he did not want to discuss the incident. Additionally, Victim advised he did not want to participate in the investigation.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Foreign National	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: NCIS received notification of a suspected rape involving Victim, a USN student. Victim confirmed basic details of the alleged assault, that her male friend had sexually assaulted her. Victim declined to participate further in the investigation because she was afraid her friend would lose his work visa and be deported.Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement. As Victim has declined to fully identify the subject or to participate further in an investigation and no developed information indicates a DOD nexus under NCIS investigative jurisdiction, this investigation is closed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	Foreign National	Unknown	E-5	Male	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim was sexually assaulted during a port visit. Victim filed a Restricted Sexual Assault Report, but told a non-privileged command member about the report when questioned about violating the liberty policy. Victim advised that he does not wish to cooperate with the investigation and will not provide a statement detailing the alleged sexual assault. Victim also signed a Victim Preference Statement. No details about the alleged sexual assault were provided. Victim stated he does not remember anything about the alleged crime including the perpetrator, but stated it was not a US service member or US citizen, but believes it could have been a local National.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim reported to medical personnel she was sexually assaulted. Victim intended to keep the report restricted but medical personnel thought they were required to report the incident. Victim reported the assault occurred while she was on leave and the alleged offender was a civilian. Victim provided no further details and declined to participate in the investigation.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	UNKNOWN	US Civilian	Male	O-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim was transported to naval hospital for a psychological evaluation. Victim was having suicidal ideations following a sexual assault. Victim provided limited information regarding the assault before deciding to not participate in the investigation. Victim stated her attacker is not active duty military and the assault occurred at her residence. RA met with Victim to have her sign a Victim Preference Statement confirming her decision to not participate in the investigation.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12)	United Arab Emirates	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim reported she was touched sexually by an unknown male. All investigative leads to identify the subject have been exhausted. Based on lack of evidence to positively identify a subject, this investigation is closed.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Nonjudicial Punishment	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125											CONUS on-base: Victim advised the Subject sexually assaulted her. There was no apparent use of alcohol or drugs by either Victim or Subject during this incident. Subject was taken to Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP). Subject was administratively discharged from the United States Navy.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Local PD reports documenting the arrest of Subject were reviewed. According to arrest report, Victim woke up having been sexually assaulted by the Subject. Local PD arrested Subject for a felony violation (Object Sexual Penetration).
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Victim advised she was sexualy assaulted but unwilling to discuss any details of the reported assault. Victim confirmed she was unwilling to discuss any details of the reported assault and signed a Victim Preference Statement.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	UNKNOWN	E-1	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											Under Other then Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	ABOARD SHIP: Victim advised Subject sexually assaulted her. Command advised in lieu of trial by court martial for Violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and Article 128 (Assault Consummated by Battery), Subject accepted a plea bargain for an Other Than Honorable discharge.
Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim told her Victim Advocate that she was raped by a local national (NFI). Victim stated she did not wish to participate in an investigation. Victim stated it was her intention from the beginning to have the case remain "Restricted" but the paperwork was not filled out correctly. Victim indicated she wished to fill out a Victim Preference Statement which was signed by Victim and witnessed by her Victim Advocate.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: An enlisted Sailor reported to the emergency room with her assigned Victim Advocate (VA) seeking medical treatment following a sexual assault. NCIS met with Victim and Victim stated she did not wish for law enforcement to become involved and declined to provide additional information regarding the assault. Victim completed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS) documenting her declination to participate.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: Security advised that Victim reported being the victim of a sexual assault which occurred approximately two years prior. Victim advised that she had filed a "Restricted Report" and did not want the matter investigated by law enforcement. After further discussion it was learned that Victim had not disclosed the reported assault to a third party, but rather her Command Victim Advocate had reported the incident to the naval hospital Security, violating the confidentiality provision of Restricted Reporting. Victim reasserted her unwillingness to participate in the investigation and declined to provide details of the assault. Victim executed a Victim Preference Statement.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120											Letter of Counseling (LOC)		OCONUS off-base: Victim alleged Subject inappropriately touched Victim. Legal Officer advised Command had disposed of the allegation against Subject via administrative action. Specifically, Subject was counseled by Commanding Officer regarding his inappropriate behavior toward Victim, and issued a non-punitive letter of caution (NIPLOC).
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Security Department reported the alleged rape of Victim. Victim was interviewed and stated she would not confirm or deny that she was the victim of a rape. Victim refused to provide any details regarding the alleged rape. Victim declined to cooperate with NCIS pertaining to this investigation and she signed a Victim's Preference Statement.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														OCONUS unknown: Victim indicated she had been the victim of approximately ten additional separate sexual assaults by members assigned to the same command. Victim was interviewed regarding her indication of being the victim of approximately ten additional sexual assaults and elected to not provide amplifying details or identifying information regarding those assaults. Victim stated she was firm with her decision and elected to execute a Victim Preference Statement.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Female	E-1	Female	Q4	Administrative Discharge	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120												General	CONUS on-base: Subject had indecently assaulted Victim. Subject was administratively seperated, with an ELS discharge, from the United States Navy due to this assault.
Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown: Alcohol was involved. Victim Advocate, reported the possible rape of Victim. Victim requested restricted reporting. Reporting Agent made contact with Victim a number of times, and initially Victim stated she didn't know if she wanted to report the incident. Victim ultimately decided she did not want to report the incident and Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Victim had reported he was sexually assaulted to his Command Master Chief. Victim's Victim Advocate advised Victim did not wish to participate in an investigation and did not want to talk about the incident with NCIS. Victim declined to provide the name of the perpetrator or any other details surrounding the alleged sexual assault, to include the date, location, or any criminal acts conducted. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement. Commanding Officer, advised Victim contacted the ship's Quarterdeck and requested a ride to medical but did not want to state why. Command Master Chief spoke with Victim, at which time Victim disclosed he had been sexually assaulted in his barracks room in the late afternoon, but did not provide any other details.
Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Unknown	E-5	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN unknown:Victim had reported to his Command that he was sexually assaulted. Victim stated the incident happened over one year ago while he was overseas, and he did not know the identity of his perpetrator. Victim declined to provide any other details surrounding the alleged sexual assault, to include the date, location, or any criminal acts conducted. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement.
Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: Command reported the suspected rape of Victim. Victim could not identify the location, her assailant or what happened; therefore she does not want to initiate a NCIS investigation. Victim maintained she did not want to report being raped, and she signed a Victim Preference Statement.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim filed a restricted report alleging being was sexually assaulted by an unidentified, possibly civilian, male subject. The report was changed to an unrestricted status once Victim's command became aware of the incident. Victim refused to provide any details of the sexual assault and subsequently signed a victim preference statement (VPS),.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS unknown: NCIS received a duty call that there was a victim in an unrestricted rape case in the ER. Victim refused to submit to a SANE examination or to be interviewed by Law Enforcement. The only information provided by the victim was that she had been raped after a party by an unknown male at an unknown residence in an unknown jurisdiction approximately 2 weeks earlier. Victim indicated that she did not want to provide additional information or participate in an investigation. Victim signed a Victim's Preference Statement confirming her desire not to participate or be contacted by NCIS.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	O-2	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Victim related she felt she was the victim of a sexual assault. Victim provided a sworn written statement detailing that she had been sexually assaulted in her barrack's room in the early morning by an unknown male. Convening Authority (CA) did not proceed with a trial on alleged violations of UCMJ Article 120, Aggravated Sexual Assault as no credible suspect(s) had been identified.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	O-2	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														OCONUS on-base: Victim related she felt she was the victim of a sexual assault. Victim provided a sworn written statement detailing that she had been sexually assaulted in her barrack's room in the early morning by an unknown male. Convening Authority (CA) did not proceed with a trial on alleged violations of UCMJ Article 120, Aggravated Sexual Assault as no credible suspect(s) had been identified.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E1	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim stated while on a working party with Subject #1, he sexually assaulted her. Subject #1 and Subject #2 attended Captain's Mast, wherein charges were dismissed on both Subjects due to no evidence being developed to substantiate Victim's allegations.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												CONUS on-base: Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim stated while on a working party with Subject #1, he sexually assaulted her. Subject #1 and Subject #2 attended Captain's Mast, wherein charges were dismissed on both Subjects due to no evidence being developed to substantiate Victim's allegations.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was advised by another USN member that approximately five or six Subjects had sexually assaulted her. Victim's friend was interviewed and denied ever telling Victim she was raped. No additional witnesses have been identified to corroborate Victim's allegation. Due to the delay in reporting, no video surveillance coverage of the restaurant could be obtained. No additional logical leads have been developed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was advised by another USN member that approximately five or six Subjects had sexually assaulted her. Victim's friend was interviewed and denied ever telling Victim she was raped. No additional witnesses have been identified to corroborate Victim's allegation. Due to the delay in reporting, no video surveillance coverage of the restaurant could be obtained. No additional logical leads have been developed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was advised by another USN member that approximately five or six Subjects had sexually assaulted her. Victim's friend was interviewed and denied ever telling Victim she was raped. No additional witnesses have been identified to corroborate Victim's allegation. Due to the delay in reporting, no video surveillance coverage of the restaurant could be obtained. No additional logical leads have been developed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was advised by another USN member that approximately five or six Subjects had sexually assaulted her. Victim's friend was interviewed and denied ever telling Victim she was raped. No additional witnesses have been identified to corroborate Victim's allegation. Due to the delay in reporting, no video surveillance coverage of the restaurant could be obtained. No additional logical leads have been developed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim stated she was raped. No additional witnesses have been identified to corroborate Victim's allegation. Due to the delay in reporting, no video surveillance coverage of the restaurant could be obtained. No additional logical leads have been developed.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Victim alleged at the hotel Subject#1 and Subject#2 had sexually assaulted her. Subject#3 blocked the doorway so she could not leave to get help. Alcohol was involved. Records search revealed sexual assault charges for Subject #1 were no longer pursued and charges against him for providing liquor to a person under 21 years of age were nolle prosequi filed. The search also revealed the charges against Subject #2 were reduced from Unlawful sexual activity with certain minors to Contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a child. Subject #2 subsequently pled nolo contendere and was sentenced to one year of probation and ordered to have no contact with Victim. The State Attorney's Office declined to pursue charges against Subject #3.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Victim alleged at the hotel Subject#1 and Subject#2 had sexually assaulted her. Subject#3 blocked the doorway so she could not leave to get help. Alcohol was involved. Records search revealed sexual assault charges for Subject #1 were no longer pursued and charges against him for providing liquor to a person under 21 years of age were nolle prosequi filed. The search also revealed the charges against Subject #2 were reduced from Unlawful sexual activity with certain minors to Contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a child. Subject #2 subsequently pled nolo contendere and was sentenced to one year of probation and ordered to have no contact with Victim. The State Attorney's Office declined to pursue charges against Subject #3.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ														CONUS off-base: Victim alleged at the hotel Subject#1 and Subject#2 had sexually assaulted her. Subject#3 blocked the doorway so she could not leave to get help. Alcohol was involved. Records search revealed sexual assault charges for Subject #1 were no longer pursued and charges against him for providing liquor to a person under 21 years of age were nolle prosequi filed. The search also revealed the charges against Subject #2 were reduced from Unlawful sexual activity with certain minors to Contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a child. Subject #2 subsequently pled nolo contendere and was sentenced to one year of probation and ordered to have no contact with Victim. The State Attorney's Office declined to pursue charges against Subject #3.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim, reported to the chaplain she was sexually assaulted by two unknown male Subjects. Victim was unable to provide any description of her assailants except they spoke in Haitian dialect. All logical leads have been exhausted and Victim's assailants have not been identified.
Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS off-base: Victim, reported to the chaplain she was sexually assaulted by two unknown male Subjects. Victim was unable to provide any description of her assailants except they spoke in Haitian dialect. All logical leads have been exhausted and Victim's assailants have not been identified.
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-6	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: USN member reported to the medical clinic stating he may have been sodomized. Victim reported the alleged sexual assault occurred during the early hours. Victim declined to participate in creating a facial composite sketch of his alleged assailants. No viable suspects have been identified.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-6	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														CONUS on-base: USN member reported to the medical clinic stating he may have been sodomized. Victim reported the alleged sexual assault occurred during the early hours. Victim declined to participate in creating a facial composite sketch of his alleged assailants. No viable suspects have been identified.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN on-base: Victim revealed to him that she had been sexually assaulted by an unnamed senior chief and an unnamed master chief. Victim refused to provide any additional information and stated she did not wish to report the incident to NCIS. Reporting Agent interviewed Victim who advised she did not wish to provide any additional information on the sexual assaults to NCIS. Victim signed a Victim's Preference Statement. At this time, no information is available as to when or where the alleged sexual assaults occurred or whom the suspects are in the assaults.
Rape Art.120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN on-base: Victim revealed to him that she had been sexually assaulted by an unnamed senior chief and an unnamed master chief. Victim refused to provide any additional information and stated she did not wish to report the incident to NCIS. Reporting Agent interviewed Victim who advised she did not wish to provide any additional information on the sexual assaults to NCIS. Victim signed a Victim's Preference Statement. At this time, no information is available as to when or where the alleged sexual assaults occurred or whom the suspects are in the assaults.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim was present in the emergency room–undergoing a sexual assault examination. Victim did not want to participate in any criminal investigation. Victim did undergo a sexual assault forensic examination during which she identified the assault as occurring by three male strangers. Victim was interviewed and elected to execute a VPS. Victim stated the offenders were not Department of Defense affiliated, and declined to answer whether alcohol or drugs were involved. Due to insufficient information to pursue an investigation, this investigation is closed.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim was present in the emergency room–undergoing a sexual assault examination. Victim did not want to participate in any criminal investigation. Victim did undergo a sexual assault forensic examination during which she identified the assault as occurring by three male strangers. Victim was interviewed and elected to execute a VPS. Victim stated the offenders were not Department of Defense affiliated, and declined to answer whether alcohol or drugs were involved. Due to insufficient information to pursue an investigation, this investigation is closed.
Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														OCONUS off-base: Victim was present in the emergency room–undergoing a sexual assault examination. Victim did not want to participate in any criminal investigation. Victim did undergo a sexual assault forensic examination during which she identified the assault as occurring by three male strangers. Victim was interviewed and elected to execute a VPS. Victim stated the offenders were not Department of Defense affiliated, and declined to answer whether alcohol or drugs were involved. Due to insufficient information to pursue an investigation, this investigation is closed.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E7	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Yes	Yes	Yes								CONUS: unknown: Victim#1 alleged she had been sexually assaulted and harassed by two senior enlisted members of her command. Additional witness interviews were conducted, after which another victim of wrongful sexual contact emerged. Subject#2 was tried at a Summary Courts Martial and received 30 days restriction and was reduced in rank to E-7. A Special Courts Martial for Subject#1 was conducted. Subject#1 entered a guilty plea to Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation) and Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject#1 was sentenced to reduction in rank to E-5, forfeiture of $1500.00 in pay for five months and five months confinement. A pre-trial agreement reduced Subject#1 to E-6, reduced the forfeiture in pay to two months and reduced the confinement to 15 days.
Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E8	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			Yes		Yes						CONUS: unknown: Victim#1 alleged she had been sexually assaulted and harassed by two senior enlisted members of her command. Additional witness interviews were conducted, after which another victim of wrongful sexual contact emerged. Subject#2 was tried at a Summary Courts Martial and received 30 days restriction and was reduced in rank to E-7. A Special Courts Martial for Subject#1 was conducted on 30Nov11. Subject#1 entered a guilty plea to Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation) and Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact). Subject#1 was sentenced to reduction in rank to E-5, forfeiture of $1500.00 in pay for five months and five months confinement. A pre-trial agreement reduced Subject#1 to E-6, reduced the forfeiture in pay to two months and reduced the confinement to 15 days.
Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN off-base: This investigation was initiated subsequent to the disclosure to command by Victim of a previously restricted report of sexual assault. Victim stated while he was on leave, he was approached by two males. Victim stated he did not know where he was at the time of the assault. Prior to terminating the interview Victim provided no location for the assault, description of the assault, or description of the assailants. Medical records pertaining to Victim's visit to Naval Hospital were reviewed and indicated he stated he was sexually assaulted six days prior while on emergency leave. The medical records indicated Victim stated he was sexually assaulted.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														UNKNOWN off-base: This investigation was initiated subsequent to the disclosure to command by Victim of a previously restricted report of sexual assault. Victim stated while on leave he was approached by two males, one of which put a knife to his throat and asked for money. Victim stated he did not know where he was at the time of the assault. Prior to terminating the interview Victim provided no location for the assault, description of the assault, or description of the assailants. Medical records pertaining to Victim's visit to naval hospital were reviewed and indicated he stated he was sexually assaulted six days prior while on emergency leave. The medical records indicated Victim stated he was sexually assaulted.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim originally made a restricted report of being sexually assaulted at a local motel. When interviewed by NCIS, the Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted by five sailors. All but one of the Subjects (Subject4) admitted culpability in having sexual intercourse with the Victim. All Subjects were referred to General Court Martial. Subject #1 appeared before a GCM and pled guilty to violations of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #1 was awarded confinement for 100 months; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #2 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #2 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #2 was awarded confinement for a period of eight (8) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #3 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #3 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #3 was awarded confinement for a period of three (3) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #4 appeared before a General Court-Martial (GCM), and pled guilty to violations of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject #4 was awarded confinement for a period of ten (10) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #5 appeared before a General Court-Martial and pled guilty to violations of Articles 86, 92, and 120, and 134 of the UCMJ. Subject #5 was sentenced by the military judge to nine (9) years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim originally made a restricted report of being sexually assaulted at a local motel. When interviewed by NCIS, the Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted by five sailors. All but one of the Subjects (Subject4) admitted culpability in having sexual intercourse with the Victim. All Subjects were referred to General Court Martial. Subject #1 appeared before a GCM and pled guilty to violations of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #1 was awarded confinement for 100 months; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #2 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #2 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #2 was awarded confinement for a period of eight (8) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #3 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #3 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #3 was awarded confinement for a period of three (3) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #4 appeared before a General Court-Martial (GCM), and pled guilty to violations of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject #4 was awarded confinement for a period of ten (10) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #5 appeared before a General Court-Martial and pled guilty to violations of Articles 86, 92, and 120, and 134 of the UCMJ. Subject #5 was sentenced by the military judge to nine (9) years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim originally made a restricted report of being sexually assaulted at a local motel. When interviewed by NCIS, the Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted by five sailors. All but one of the Subjects (Subject4) admitted culpability in having sexual intercourse with the Victim. All Subjects were referred to General Court Martial. Subject #1 appeared before a GCM and pled guilty to violations of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #1 was awarded confinement for 100 months; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #2 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #2 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #2 was awarded confinement for a period of eight (8) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #3 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #3 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #3 was awarded confinement for a period of three (3) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #4 appeared before a General Court-Martial (GCM), and pled guilty to violations of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject #4 was awarded confinement for a period of ten (10) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #5 appeared before a General Court-Martial and pled guilty to violations of Articles 86, 92, and 120, and 134 of the UCMJ. Subject #5 was sentenced by the military judge to nine (9) years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim originally made a restricted report of being sexually assaulted at a local motel. When interviewed by NCIS, the Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted by five sailors. All but one of the Subjects (Subject4) admitted culpability in having sexual intercourse with the Victim. All Subjects were referred to General Court Martial. Subject #1 appeared before a GCM and pled guilty to violations of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #1 was awarded confinement for 100 months; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #2 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #2 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #2 was awarded confinement for a period of eight (8) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #3 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #3 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #3 was awarded confinement for a period of three (3) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #4 appeared before a General Court-Martial (GCM), and pled guilty to violations of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject #4 was awarded confinement for a period of ten (10) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #5 appeared before a General Court-Martial and pled guilty to violations of Articles 86, 92, and 120, and 134 of the UCMJ. Subject #5 was sentenced by the military judge to nine (9) years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-
Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							CONUS off-base: Alcohol was involved. Victim originally made a restricted report of being sexually assaulted at a local motel. When interviewed by NCIS, the Victim stated she had been sexually assaulted by five sailors. All but one of the Subjects (Subject4) admitted culpability in having sexual intercourse with the Victim. All Subjects were referred to General Court Martial. Subject #1 appeared before a GCM and pled guilty to violations of Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #1 was awarded confinement for 100 months; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #2 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #2 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #2 was awarded confinement for a period of eight (8) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #3 underwent trial by GCM. Subject #3 was found guilty of violations of Articles 81 and 120 of the UCMJ. Subject #3 was awarded confinement for a period of three (3) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, a dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #4 appeared before a General Court-Martial (GCM), and pled guilty to violations of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject #4 was awarded confinement for a period of ten (10) years; forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the pay grade E-1; and, dishonorable discharge from the USN. Subject #5 appeared before a General Court-Martial and pled guilty to violations of Articles 86, 92, and 120, and 134 of the UCMJ. Subject #5 was sentenced by the military judge to nine (9) years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

US Marine Corps - FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 Totals
Total Service Member victims in all investigations closed in FY12*	**181**
Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	**119**
Total Service Member subjects in all investigations closed in FY12**	**231**
Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**	**89**
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened and Completed in FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Service Member victims identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12*	82
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	49
# Service Member subjects identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12	88
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated	15
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened Prior to FY12 and Completed in FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Service Member victims identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12*	99
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	70
# Service Member subjects identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12	143
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated	74

***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. 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.**

FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 Totals
# Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports	**109**
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	7
# Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted	**102**

US Marine Corps FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data about Unrestricted Reports in Sections A and B below is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**FY12 Totals**
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports	**351**
# Service Member victims	248
# Non-Service Member victims	103
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	**333**
# Service Member on Service Member	190
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	93
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	22
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	28
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	**333**
# On military installation	184
# Off military installation	133
# Unidentified location	16
# Investigations Initiated (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	**333**
# Investigations **pending** completion as of 30-SEP-12	161
# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-12	**172**
# All Restricted Reports received in FY12	**109**
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	7
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	**102**
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS RECEIVED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	**333**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	111
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	68
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	97
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	36
# Unknown	21
Time of sexual assault	**333**
# Midnight to 6 am	55
# 6 am to 6 pm	9
# 6 pm to midnight	15
# Unknown	254
Day of sexual assault	**333**
# Sunday	49
# Monday	16
# Tuesday	18
# Wednesday	24
# Thursday	27
# Friday	38
# Saturday	60
# Unknown	101

C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	FY12 Totals
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	**334**
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	172
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	24
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	162
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	46
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	**387**
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	**330**
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	320
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	10
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	19
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	38
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	**350**
# Service Member victims	**246**
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	229
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	17
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	104
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals	D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**172**		
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**200**	**# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12**	**182**
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	**160**	**# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12**	**131**
# 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
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**62**		
# Unknown Offenders	33	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	26
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	6	# 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	20	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	3
# Subjects who died or deserted	3	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted subject	3
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**51**		
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	20	*# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action*	16
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	23	*# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute*	10
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	*# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations*	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	8	*# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command*	7
# 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 still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**72**	**# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-12**	**49**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**15**		
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**15**	**# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action**	**10**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	4
# 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	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# 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	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	3

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12)	FY12 Totals	E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)	**166**		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12	4		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12	**162**		
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12	**187**	**# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12**	167
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12	**170**	**# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12**	**115**
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	**0**	**# Total Pre-FY12 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
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**31**		
# Unknown Offenders	16	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	13
		# 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	13	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	2
# 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	**55**		
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	23	*# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action*	14
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	18	*# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute*	8
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1	*# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations*	1
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	13	*# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command*	6
# 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 still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**27**	**# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-12**	**16**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**74**		
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**74**	**# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action**	**53**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	25	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	22
# 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	19	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	13
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	21	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	11
# 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	8	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	6

* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.

F. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for court actions reported in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	**29**
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	**29**
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	5
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	**24**
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	8
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	**16**
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	13
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	14
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	12
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	1
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
G. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for nonjudicial punishment actions reported in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	**0**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	**0**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	**0**
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	0

H. Other Actions Taken. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	**0**
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	**1**
I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial 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.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	**22**
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	**22**
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial for a non-sexual assault offense	2
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	2
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	**20**
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	**20**
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	12
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	15
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	7
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	9
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	6
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	2
J. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Non-sexual assault offense). 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.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	**25**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	**24**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	**24**
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	15
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	17
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	12
# Subjects receiving extra duty	9
# Subjects receiving hard labor	1
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	6
K. Other Actions Taken (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offens	**2**
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	**10**

US Marine Corps FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER								
L. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) ***[Investigation opened within the reporting period]*** Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully	**Male on Female**	**Male on Male**	**Female on Male**	**Female on Female**	**Unknown on Male**	**Unknown on Female**	**Multiple Mixed Gender Assault**	**FY12 Totals**
	292	**30**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**333**
# Service Member on Service Member	165	23	0	2	0	0	0	**190**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	91	1	0	1	0	0	0	**93**
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	18	3	1	0	0	0	0	**22**
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	18	3	0	0	3	4	0	**28**

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE																	
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	***Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12***								***Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12 through***								
M. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS ***[Investigation opened within the reporting period]*** Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**FY12 Totals**
	27	**23**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**0**	**66**	**96**	**17**	**32**	**27**	**18**	**0**	**1**	**333**
# Service Member on Service Member	7	15	3	6	3	4	1	0	33	60	12	18	16	11	0	1	190
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	30	4	9	7	3	0	0	93
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	3	2	3	0	0	22
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	7	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	5	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	28
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	**17**	**20**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**0**	**40**	**66**	**14**	**24**	**25**	**15**	**0**	**1**	**248**
# Service Member Victims: Female	17	20	4	4	3	3	1	0	**40**	65	9	18	18	8	0	1	211
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	1	3	0	6	1	0	0	1	5	6	7	7	0	0	37
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																	
Time of sexual assault	**27**	**23**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**0**	**66**	**96**	**17**	**32**	**27**	**18**	**0**	**1**	**333**
# Midnight to 6 am	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	9	24	5	6	2	5	0	0	55
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	9
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	2	1	0	1	0	1	15
# Unknown	25	23	6	5	2	8	2	0	52	64	9	23	23	12	0	0	254
Day of sexual assault	**27**	**23**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**0**	**66**	**96**	**17**	**32**	**27**	**18**	**0**	**1**	**333**
# Sunday	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	23	2	5	3	2	0	1	49
# Monday	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	16
# Tuesday	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	2	4	0	0	18
# Wednesday	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	1	4	2	1	0	0	24
# Thursday	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	6	1	4	3	2	0	0	27
# Friday	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	17	1	5	2	3	0	0	38
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	28	4	9	3	3	0	0	60
# Unknown	22	12	6	4	1	4	2	0	22	6	5	3	11	3	0	0	101
N. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 ***[Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Invesigation was opened]*** Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	***Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but investigation completed during FY12***								***Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Investigation Completed in FY12***								**FY12 Totals**
Gender of VICTIMS	**34**	**76**	**3**	**6**	**32**	**14**	**1**	**2**	**55**	**58**	**16**	**14**	**24**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**350**
# Male	0	1	0	0	4	7	1	1	0	1	2	1	4	7	0	0	29
# Female	34	75	3	6	28	7	0	1	55	57	14	13	20	7	0	1	321
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	**34**	**76**	**3**	**6**	**32**	**14**	**1**	**2**	**55**	**58**	**16**	**14**	**24**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**350**
# 16-19	4	15	3	0	11	4	0	2	17	18	4	5	8	4	0	1	96
# 20-24	18	44	0	5	11	8	1	0	18	30	11	3	11	7	0	0	167
# 25-34	10	16	0	1	5	2	0	0	12	8	1	6	3	3	0	0	67
# 35-49	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
VICTIM Type	**34**	**76**	**3**	**6**	**32**	**14**	**1**	**2**	**55**	**58**	**16**	**14**	**24**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**350**
# Service Member	22	50	3	3	23	12	1	1	30	47	12	10	19	12	0	1	246
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	11	25	0	3	8	2	0	1	24	11	4	4	3	2	0	0	98
# Foreign national	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**22**	**50**	**3**	**3**	**23**	**12**	**1**	**1**	**30**	**47**	**12**	**10**	**19**	**12**	**0**	**1**	**246**
# E1-E4	17	46	3	1	20	9	0	1	26	43	12	8	16	9	0	1	212
# E5-E9	3	1	0	2	3	2	1	0	4	4	0	1	2	3	0	0	26
# WO1-WO5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	**22**	**50**	**3**	**3**	**23**	**12**	**1**	**1**	**30**	**47**	**12**	**10**	**19**	**12**	**0**	**1**	**246**
# Army	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# Navy	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
# Marines	20	44	3	2	22	11	1	1	30	42	12	10	18	12	0	1	229
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**22**	**50**	**3**	**3**	**23**	**12**	**1**	**1**	**30**	**47**	**12**	**10**	**19**	**12**	**0**	**1**	**246**
# Active Duty	21	49	3	3	22	12	1	1	30	47	12	10	19	12	0	1	243
# Reserve (Activated)	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 *[Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Invesigation was opened]* Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	***Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12***								***Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12***								**FY12 Totals**
Gender of SUBJECTS	**44**	**88**	**3**	**6**	**28**	**14**	**1**	**3**	**55**	**69**	**16**	**13**	**23**	**23**	**0**	**1**	**387**
# Male	40	85	3	6	26	12	1	3	49	67	16	13	23	21	0	1	366
# Female	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
# Unknown	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	13
Age of SUBJECTS	**44**	**88**	**3**	**6**	**28**	**14**	**1**	**3**	**55**	**69**	**16**	**13**	**23**	**23**	**0**	**1**	**387**
# 16-19	4	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	9	2	1	0	1	0	0	28
# 20-24	19	45	1	4	11	2	0	0	14	38	5	3	12	8	0	0	162
# 25-34	8	14	2	1	11	5	0	0	11	13	4	5	7	2	0	1	84
# 35-49	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	14
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	13	20	0	0	2	6	1	3	22	8	4	3	3	12	0	0	97
Subject Type	**44**	**88**	**3**	**6**	**28**	**14**	**1**	**3**	**55**	**69**	**16**	**13**	**23**	**23**	**0**	**1**	**387**
# Service Member	37	81	3	6	28	11	1	3	37	62	14	11	21	14	0	1	330
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	16
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# Unknown	6	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	14	4	1	0	1	6	0	0	38
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	**37**	**81**	**3**	**6**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**3**	**37**	**62**	**14**	**11**	**21**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**330**
# E1-E4	23	51	2	3	15	6	0	2	22	49	8	8	14	12	0	0	215
# E5-E9	11	25	1	3	11	4	1	0	13	12	5	2	6	2	0	1	97
# WO1-WO5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	**37**	**81**	**3**	**6**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**3**	**37**	**62**	**14**	**11**	**21**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**330**
# Army	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Navy	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
# Marines	31	81	2	6	28	10	1	3	37	60	14	11	21	14	0	1	320
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	**37**	**81**	**3**	**6**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**3**	**37**	**62**	**14**	**11**	**21**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**330**
# Active Duty	37	80	3	6	25	11	1	3	37	61	14	11	21	14	0	1	325
# Reserve (Activated)	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals

***NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories will change on June 18, 2012.**

USMC FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses).	**FY12 TOTALS**
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	**109**
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	104
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	5
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	**7**
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	7
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	**102**
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	97
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	5
# Reported sexual assaults involving Service Members in the following categories	**109**
# Service Member on Service Member	68
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	22
# Service Member on **Non-Service Member** (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	11
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	8
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	**109**
# On military installation	60
# Off military installation	45
# Unidentified location	4
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	**109**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	40
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	17
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	28
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	24
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault incident	**109**
# Midnight to 6 am	42
# 6 am to 6 pm	2
# 6 pm to midnight	45
# Unknown	20
Day of sexual assault incident	**109**
# Sunday	24
# Monday	16
# Tuesday	7
# Wednesday	6
# Thursday	11
# Friday	11
# Saturday	34
# Unknown	0
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Service Member VICTIMS	**104**
# Army victims	0
# Navy victims	8
# Marines victims	96
# Air Force victims	0
# Coast Guard	0
# Unknown	0

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	**109**
# Male	12
# Female	96
# Unknown	1
Age of VICTIMS	**109**
# 16-19	28
# 20-24	57
# 25-34	17
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	4
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**104**
# E1-E4	92
# E5-E9	8
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	2
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	2
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**104**
# Active Duty	99
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**109**
# Service Member	104
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	5
# Foreign national	
# Foreign military	
# Unknown	0

E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	**3**
# Service Members Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	3
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Members Choosing Not to Specify	0

F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY12 TOTALS
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0

* 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.

USMC FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**1,975**
# Medical	290
# Mental Health	325
# Legal	291
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	315
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	417
# DoD Safe Helpline	267
# Other	70
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**651**
# Medical	86
# Mental Health	115
# Legal	85
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	94
# Rape Crisis Center	118
# Victim Advocate	125
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	28
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	84
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	8
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	**222**
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	**9**
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	9
# 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	22
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	12
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**314**
# Medical	50
# Mental Health	79
# Legal	13
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	48
# Rape Crisis Center	3
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	91
# DoD Safe Helpline	24
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**54**
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	5
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	9
# Rape Crisis Center	19
# Victim Advocate	19
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	11
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC)	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories:	**79**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	58
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	13
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	8
Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted	**79**
# Male	1
# Female	67
# Unknown	11
Age of Non-Service Members Assisted	**79**
# 16-19	20
# 20-24	34
# 25-34	20
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	2
Non-Service Member Type	**79**
# DoD Civilian	14
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	51
# Foreign National	7
# Foreign Military	0
# Unknown	6
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**439**
# Medical	70
# Mental Health	60
# Legal	61
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	61
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	100
# DoD Safe Helpline	56
# Other	30
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**323**
# Medical	41
# Mental Health	54
# Legal	44
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	41
# Rape Crisis Center	93
# Victim Advocate	41
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	9
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	18
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

E. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Member victims making Restricted Report	**0**
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	**0**
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member victims in the following categories:	**0**
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# 18-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**0**
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other - Specify in Victim Cohort	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Member VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

US Marine Corps COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	**FY12 Totals**
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	**11**
# Service Member victims	10
# Non-Service Member victims	1
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	**9**
# Service Member on Service Member	5
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	**9**
# On military installation	9
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
# Investigations (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	**9**
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	3
# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	**6**
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	**0**
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	0
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	0
B. FY12 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	**FY12 Totals**
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	**9**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Unknown	2
Time of sexual assault	**9**
# Midnight to 6 am	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0
# Unknown	7
Day of sexual assault	**9**
# Sunday	3
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	0
# Friday	0
# Saturday	0
# Unknown	6
C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF CAI UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	**6**
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	6
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	2
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	0
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	0
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	**12**
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	**9**
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	9
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	0
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	2
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	1
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	**12**
# Service Member victims	**12**
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	12
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	0
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	0
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**6**
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**7**
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	5
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	**0**
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**2**
# Unknown Offenders	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	2
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**1**
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**3**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**1**
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**1**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	1

D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**7**
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12	7
# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	**0**
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	3
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	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
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-	**2**
# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	**1**
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault	0
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	1

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12) *[Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies]*	FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)	**5**
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12	0
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12	**5**
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12	5
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12	4
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	**0**
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**1**
# Unknown Offenders	1
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**2**
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	2
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**0**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**2**
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**2**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	1
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0

E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS *[Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies]*	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	5
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	5
# Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	**0**
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	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
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	2
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-	**0**
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	**2**
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	1
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA 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.

US Marine Corps FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST

F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**Male on Female**	**Male on Male**	**Female on Male**	**Female on Female**	**Unknown on Male**	**Unknown on Female**	**Multiple Mixed Gender Assault**	**FY12 Totals**
	8	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**
# Service Member on Service Member	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE

UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	***Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12***								***Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12***								
G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**Rape (Art. 120)**	**Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"**	**Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)**	**Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)**	**Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.**	**Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)**	**Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)**	**Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)**	**FY12 Totals**
	1	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	5
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	8
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																	
Time of sexual assault	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	7
Day of sexual assault	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	6

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
H. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	*Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12*								*Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12*								FY12 Totals
Gender of VICTIMS	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Female	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	11
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# 20-24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	6
# 25-34	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VICTIM Type	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**
# Service Member	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**
# E1-E4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	7
# E5-E9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**
# Active Duty	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
I. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	***Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12***								***Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12***								**FY12 Totals**
Gender of SUBJECTS	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**
# Male	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of SUBJECTS	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
# 25-34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Subject Type	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**
# Service Member	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**
# E1-E4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
# E5-E9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**
# Active Duty	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

J. FY12 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 FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	*Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12*								*Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12*								
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea																	
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central and South Asia																	
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	8
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**

***NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories will change on June 18, 2012.**

USMC COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	**FY12 TOTALS**
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	**0**
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	0
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	**0**
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	**0**
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	**0**
# Service Member on Service Member	0
# 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
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	**0**
# On military installation	0
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	**FY12 TOTALS**
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	**0**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 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	0
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault incident	**0**
# Midnight to 6 am	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0
# Unknown	0
Day of sexual assault incident	**0**
# Sunday	0
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	0
# Friday	0
# Saturday	0
# Unknown	0
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# Army victims	0
# Navy victims	0
# Marines victims	0
# Air Force victims	0
# Coast Guard	0
# Unknown	0

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	**0**
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of VICTIMS	**0**
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# E1-E4	0
# E5-E9	0
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# Active Duty	0
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**0**
# Service Member	0
# DoD civilian	
# DoD contractor	
# DoD [illegible] Employee (Other)	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Foreign national	
# Foreign military	
# Unknown	0

E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military	**0**
# Service Members 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 Members Choosing Not to Specify	0

F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY12 TOTALS
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	

* 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.

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

USMC COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
E. TOTAL # FY12 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	**FY12 Totals**
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	*0*
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea	
Bahrain	0
Iraq	0
Jordan	0
Lebanon	0
Syria	0
Yemen	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Kuwait	0
Oman	0
Qatar	0
Uganda	0
Saudi Arabia	0
United Arab Emirates	0
Central and South Asia	
Kyrgyzstan	0
Pakistan	0
Afghanistan	0

USMC FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**94**
# Medical	14
# Mental Health	13
# Legal	16
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	10
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	37
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**15**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	8
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	5
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	**26**
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	**0**
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	4
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**2**
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

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

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC)	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories:	**0**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted	**0**
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Members Assisted	**0**
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
Non-Service Member Type	**0**
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

E. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Member victims making Restricted Report	**0**
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	**0**
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member victims in the following categories:	**0**
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# 18-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**0**
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other DoD Government Civilian	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Member VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

FY12 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: US Marine Corps												Punishments										
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
1	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														On-base offense involving alcohol where the son (a Marine) of the Victim returned to the bar to find Victim on the side of the Enlisted Club building, in a semi-conscious state with an unknown male. The case was closed due to lack of plausible investigative leads.
2	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Male	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported that he went to sleep in Subject's bed and awoke to find Subject anally penetrating him with his penis. The Riverside County District Attorney's Office (RCDAO) declined to take any adjudicative action against Subject.
3	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	W-2	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES			YES				LOR	UOTHC	Off-base offense where the Victim drank alcohol provided to her at a party and by Subject, but she could not remember events until she awoke the following morning in a hospital. Subject pled guilty to violations of Article 92 (Order Violation), 133 (Conduct Unbecoming), and Article 134 (Fraternization) at a Special Court-Martial. Subject was sentenced to restriction for a period of 60 days; forfeiture of $3000.00 per month for 12 months; and a letter of reprimand. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
4	Rape	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2									LOR		On-base offense where Subject came to Victim's barracks room seeking marital advice. Subject had been drinking alcohol and Victim allowed Subject to sleep in her barracks room chair for the evening. Victim awoke to Subject having sexual intercourse with her, without her consent. Subject's letter of reprimand indicated Subject was charged with violation of Article 134 (Adultery) of the UCMJ. Subject received a non-judicial punishment and was ordered to re-familiarize himself with the Marine Corps orders and directives, and to seek assistance from his chain of command or the Chaplain.
5	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where an unidentified male Subject entered the Victim's room while she was sleeping and forcibly raped her using force, such as punching the Victim in the face.The investigation was closed due to all logical leads being exhausted and Victim's unwillingness to cooperate with this investigation.
6	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92										General	Off-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped by the Subject when she was attending USMC Administration School. Subject pled guilty at Summary Court-Martial to violating Articles 92 (Fraternization) and 134 (Adultery and Disorderly Conduct). Subject was subsequently administratively separated with a General characterization of service.
7	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	False official statements Art. 107											On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she was awakened by Subject penetrating her vagina with his penis. At a Special Court-Martial Subject was found not guilty of Article 120 but guilty of Article 107 (False Official Statement). Subject was awarded no punishment beyond the conviction itself.
8	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Rape Art.120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2			YES		YES						On-base offense where the Victim reported that subject raped her when she went to use the bathroom of the residence. Subject received NJP for a violation of Article 134 (Adultery), was reduced to the rank of Lance Corporal (E-3) and awarded 15 days of restriction.
9	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject removed her pants and forced her to engage in vaginal intercourse while ignoring her pleas for him to stop. The Investigating Officer (IO) recommended Subject be tried by General Court Martial for violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct) and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject appeared before General Court Martial where he was acquitted on all charges.
10	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent Acts Art 120	Convicted	Indecent Acts Art 120					YES	YES	YES				On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject pulled Victim's pants down and inserted his penis into her vagina while holding her around the neck with one hand. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial of violating Article 120 (Indecent Acts); pursuant to a post-trial agreement, the findings and sentence were disapproved and the subject accepted NJP for violation Article 120 (Indecent Acts).
11	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense where the Subject removed Victim's clothes and forced the Victim to engage in vaginal intercourse. Subject appeared before General Court Martial for violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct) and Article 134 (Adultery) and was acquitted on all charges.
12	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported awaking in her barracks room feeling as if she had been beat up and was extremely wet in her vaginal area. She initially reported the incident as a restricted report. Due to lack of logical leads or suspects, this investigation was closed.
13	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES			YES						Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reported she awoke naked in Subject's bed and Subject was naked on top of her. Victim indicated she did not consent to any sexual relations with the Subject and experienced pain and discomfort in her vaginal region. Subject was given non-judicial punishment (NJP) for a violation of Article 134 (Adultery) and was sentenced to a forfeiture of $2,012.00 pay per month for two months and seven days of restriction. Subject was fingerprinted and photographed.
14	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	O-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														Unknown location where the Combat Development Command received a letter from the Victim wherein she stated, "While at 8th & I, she was sexually assaulted twice". Victim declined to provide details about the sexual assaults. Staff Judge Advocate, MCCDC advised the allegations could not be substantiated and no further actions/investigation was warranted.
15	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	W-2	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES			YES					UOTHC	Off-base offense where the Victim reported Subject came into her room uninvited and demanded the Victim to engage in non-consensual intercourse. Subject pled guilty at SPCM to violating Article 92 (Fraternization), Article 133 (Conduct unbecoming an Officer and Gentlemen) and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject received restriction for 60 days and forfeiture of $3000 pay per month for three months. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
16	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES							UOTHC	Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject allegedly forced Victim to perform oral sex on him and attempted to penetrate her anus with his penis. Subject was found guilty at a Summary Court-Martial of violating UCMJ Article 92 (Failure to obey and order) and Article 134 (Adultery). Subject was reduced in grade to E-1 and required to forfeit $978.00 pay for one month. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
17	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim reported Subject forced her to engage in vaginal intercourse by striking her about the face, body, and strangling her around the neck. Subject was arraigned on four (4) misdemeanor charges (two counts of Misdemeanor Sexual Abuse and two counts of Simple Assault). The Court found Subject not guilty.
18	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke up to discover Subject digitally penetrating her vagina. Victim stated without her consent Subject then put his penis inside her vagina for approximately one minute then he stopped. Subject was found not guilty at a General Court-Martial.
19	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim's husband woke up and observed Subject performing oral sex on Victim. Victim reported she was paralyzed in fear and the oral sex from Subject was unwanted. After the Article 32, the victim signed a Victim Preference Statement indicating that she did not want to further participate in the proceedings. The charges were dismissed from court-martial and subject was processed for administrative separation; the victim did not testify at the adsep board, and the board found that the preponderance of the evidence did not support the allegations.
20	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim alleged she had been raped by Subject, at a public park in Temecula, CA. Temecula Police Department investigation was forwarded to the RCDAO who declined to file charges in this case due to insufficient evidence.
21	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES								UOTHC	Off-base offense where the Victim alleged the Subject fondled her breasts and buttocks. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation and Fraternization). Subject received a suspended forfeiture of one half months pay for two months and was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
22	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Acquitted												On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject threatened, berated, and made her orally sodomize him. An Article 32 Hearing resulted in the referral of this matter to Court Martial. The subsequent trial resulted in Subject being acquitted of all charges.
23	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Female	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES		YES	DD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke up realizing her vagina was being digitally penetrated by Subject. Subject was convicted at GCM for violations of Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault and Indecent Conduct); Article 125 (Forcible Sodomy); and Article 134 (Unlawful Entry). Subject was sentenced to 30 months confinement, reduction to E-1, and a Dishonorable Discharge. Sex offender notification required, and required to submit her DNA.
24a	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Indecent Acts Art 120	Convicted	Indecent Acts Art 120	YES	YES	YES							UOTHC	On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim related while lying on the futon Subject digitally penetrated her vagina while Subject#2 attempted to insert his penis into her mouth. Subject was found guilty at Summary Court-Martial of violations of Article 120 (Indecent Conduct), Article 125 (Sodomy) and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly Conduct). Subject was reduced to Private (E-1), ordered to forfeit two-thirds pay ($904.00) for one month, and confinement for 30 days. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
24b	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Disorderly conduct Art. 134-13	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Disorderly conduct Art. 134-13			YES								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim related while lying on the futon Subject#2 digitally penetrated her vagina while Subject attempted to insert his penis into her mouth. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 134 (Disorderly Conduct/Drunkenness) and was reduced in rank.
25	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES	YES	YES							UOTHC	On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject sexually assaulted her multiple times, to include kissing her and licking her breasts, putting his fingers in her vagina, vaginal sex, and oral sex. Subject pled guilty at a Summary Court-Martial to a violation of Article 128 (Assault), and two violations of Article 134 (Adultery and Drunk and Disorderly Conduct). Subject was sentenced to reduction in rank to E-1, forfeiture of two-thirds (2/3) pay for one month, and confinement for 30 days. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service for a Pattern of Misconduct.
26	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES		YES	DD							Off-base offense where the Victim reported she held a party at her residence. After the party she fell asleep and awoke to find Subject on top of her naked. A General Court-Martial was held and Subject as found guilty for violations of Articles 120 (Rape, sexual assault and other sexual misconduct) and 134 (Indecent Assault) of the UCMJ. Subject was sentenced to three years confinement, a dishonorable discharge and reduction to E-1. Upon release, Subject will be required to register as a sex offender.
27a	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	O-3	Male	O-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Adultery Art. 134-2	YES				YES				LOR		Off-base offense where the Victim reported she had been sexually assaulted by two Subjects. Subject #1 was found guilty at a General Court Martial for two specifications of UCMJ, Article 134 (adultery and indecent language) and was sentenced to 45 days confinement, 60 days of restriction and received a letter of reprimand. No further information was developed on Subject #2.
27b	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	O-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported she had been sexually assaulted by Subject. Subject was found not guilty at a GCM of the sexual assault allegation, but was found guilty of two specifications of Article 134 (adultery and indecent language) and was sentenced to 45 days confinement, 60 days of restriction, and a punitivie letter of reprimand.
28	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim awoke to Subject having nonconsensual sexual intercourse with her. Riverside County Sheriff's Department (RCSD) further advised that charges were not being filed against Subject.
29	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Dismissed												Off-base offense where the Victim stated she performed oral sex on the Subject and at one point, the Subject began to perform oral sex on her. Victim stated she did not want him to proceed and told him "No," and to stop, however according to her he continued. An Article 32 Investigating Officer recommended that the charges be dismissed. Command dismissed all charges without prejudice.
30	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-6	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														On-base offense involving alcohol. Victim woke up the next morning feeling like she had had sex. Victim did not remember anyone coming into her room that night

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
31a	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Indecent Acts Art 120	Convicted	Indecent Acts Art 120					YES						On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject #3 engaged in sexual intercourse with her, after which Subject began having intercourse with her while Subject#2 grabbed her head and placed his penis inside of her mouth. Subject was convicted at Summary Court Martial of violation of UCMJ Article 120 (Indecent Act) and was awarded reduction in rank to E-4 (suspended) and restriction for 30 days.
31b	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES		YES	DD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject #3 engaged in sexual intercourse with her, after which Subject#2 began having intercourse with her while Subject grabbed her head placed his penis inside of her mouth. Subject was convicted at GCM of Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual Assault), Article 120 (Indecent Acts), Article 125 (Forcible Sodomy), and Article 81 (Conspiracy). Subject was sentenced to 3 years confinement, reduction to E-1, and a dishonorable discharge.
31c	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Indecent Acts Art 120	Convicted	Indecent Acts Art 120	YES			BCD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her, after which Subject#2 began having intercourse with her while Subject#3 grabbed her head and placed his penis inside of her mouth. Subject was convicted by GCM of Article 120 (Indecent Acts) and was sentenced to 18 months confinement and a bad conduct discharge.
32a	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent Acts Art 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent Acts Art 120		YES			YES		YES			UOTHC	On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject shoved his penis down her throat while Subject#2 shoved his penis into her anus, then the Subjects switched positiions. Subject received NJP for wrongful possession and use of Spice, wrongfully having a female visitor, consuming alcohol while on restriction, indecent act. Subject received restriction and extra duties for 45 days and forfeiture of pay. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service for drug abuse.
32b	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTHC	On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject shoved his penis down her throat while Subject#2 shoved his penis into her anus, then the Subjects switched positiions. Subject received NJP for for wrongful possession of Spice. Subject received restriction and extra duties for 45 days, forfeiture of pay, and reduction to E-3. Subject was subsequently administratively separated with an Other than Honorable characterization of service for drug abuse.
33	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Dismissed												On-base offense where the Subject allegedly put his hand under Victim's shirt and grabbed her right breast. Victim declined to participate in the prosecution. An Article 32 Investigating Officer recommended that charges be dismissed due to insufficient evidence of any offense. The command concurred with the IO and dismissed the charges.
34	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92										UOTHC	Victim alleged she had been raped by a Marine recruiter on multiple occasions. Subject was administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense (Inappropriate Relationship in violation of Article 92 and Adultery in violation of Article 134) and received an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
35	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	E-6	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES	YES	YES	BCD							Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported Subject biting her nipples, performing oral sex on her, and having sexual intercourse with her. Subject was convicted of assault consummated by battery and sentenced to 75 days confinement, forfeiture of 2/3 pay during confinement, and a Bad Conduct Discharge at Special Court-Martial.
36	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action												Other		Off-base offense where the Victim reported Subject grabbed her left breast and stroked her crotch without her consent.
37	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported when she woke up she was on top of Subject having vaginal intercourse. Victim explained she didn't remember giving consent to have sex with Subject. Case went to GCM and Subject was found not guilty.
38	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120			YES							General	On-base offense where the Victim was sleeping with her husband when she awoke to find Subject had placed his hand down her pants. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial of Wrongful Sexual Contact and received reduction to E-5. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense and received a General characterization of service,
39	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							Off-base offense where the Victim stated she went out for dinner and drinks with Subject. Victim stated that during the taxi ride back to the hotel, Subject reached into her blouse while she was sleeping. At a General Courts-Martial aboard MCB, CPC, Subject was found guilty of two specifications of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact), Article 128 (Assault) and Article 134 (Possession of Child Pornography), of the UCMJ. Subject was sentenced to 4 years confinement, received a dishonorable discharge, was reduced to E-1 and was awarded a total forfeiture of all pay and allowances. Furthermore, upon release of confinement, Subject must register as a sex offender.
40	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense where the Victim stated she awoke to find Subject crouched next to the bed digitally penetrating her vagina. Subject was recommended for General Court Martial (GCM) after receiving an Article 32 hearing. Subject was acquitted of all charges at his GCM.
41	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92										UOTHC	Off-base offense where the Victim stated she and Subject began kissing and Subject inserted his fingers into Victim's vagina, an act to which Victim consented. Victim advised she then realized Subject had inserted his penis into her vagina without her consent. Subject was charged with violating Article 92 (Order Violation for unprofessional relationship) and Article 107 (False Official Statment). Subject was separated in lieu of trial by court martial with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
42	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES								Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she was raped by Subject on two occasions. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 (fraternization) and Article 134 (adultery) and received reduction in rank and forfeiture of pay.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
43	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTHC	On-base offense where the Victim stated the Subject pressured her into performing and receiving oral sodomy. Subject also was alleged to have digitally penetrated Victim without her consent and attempted to insert his penis into her vagina. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 and Article 134 (adultery) and received reduction to LCpl/E-3, forfeiture of $900 pay per month for two months, and 45 days of restriction and extra duties. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
44	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92										UOTHC	Off-base offense where the Subject allegedly raped the Victim by force in her residence. San Bernardino County declined prosecution of Subject due to lack of sufficient evidence. Subject was charged with violation of Article 92 and Article 134 (adultery) and received a separation in lieu of trial with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
45	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim reported Subject digitally penetrated her vagina, then began to orally copulate her. Deputy District Attorney related the Riverside County Sheriff's Dept office will not file charges and preosecute the case due to insufficient evidence.
46	Sexual Assault (After 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she was raped by Subject while staying at his residence. Subject reportedly entered the bedroom and began to "play fight" with Victim. Subject reportedly inserted his penis into Victim's vagina and began to have intercourse with her. Victim informed the Detective that she was unwilling to cooperate further. Due to the lack of Victim cooperation, there was no adjudication.
47	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2			YES								Off-base offense where the Subject allegedly told victim to remove her pants and proceeded to have sexual intercourse with Victim. New Hanover County District Attorney declined to prosecute and closed the case. Subject received NJP for violation of Article 134 (Adultery). Subject's punishment consisted of reduction to E-3, forfeiture of pay (suspended), and restriction for 60 days (suspended).
48	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject touched Victim's breast, rubbed her genital area through the top of her clothing and forced Victim to touch his penis. Subject was found guilty of three (3) charges of violating Article 128 (Assault Consummated by Battery), of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) at a General Court Martial. Subject received twelve (12) months confinement, reduction to E-1, and a Bad Conduct Discharge (BCD).
49a	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES								On-base offense where the criminal acts allegedly occurred in the barracks room belonging to Subject#2 and Subject#3. This case was presented to the Monterey County District Attorney's Office, which declined to file criminal charges. Subject received NJP for violation of Article 92 and received reduction in rank to E-2 and forfeiture of pay for two months
49b	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES						On-base offense where the criminal acts allegedly occurred in the barracks room belonging to Subject. This case was presented to the Monterey County District Attorney's Office, which declined to file criminal charges. Subject received NJP for Violation of Article 92 and received reduction in rank to E-2, forfeiture of pay for two months, and 60 days restriction.
49c	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Indecent Acts Art 120	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Indecent Acts Art 120		YES	YES								On-base offense where the criminal acts allegedly occurred in the barracks room belonging to Subject. This case was presented to the Monterey County District Attorney's Office, which declined to file criminal charges. Subject received NJP for violation of Article 92 and Article 120 (Indecent Act) and received reduction in rank to E-1 and forfeiture of pay for two months.
50	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES		YES							UOTHC	On-base offense where the Subject allegedly grabbed Victim, held her down, and proceeded to have non-consensual sexual intercourse with her. Subject pled guilty at SCM to Assault and received confinement for 30 days, reduction to E-1, and forfeiture of 2/3 pay for one month (suspended). Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
51	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			YES		YES	YES				UOTHC	On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she consumed a bottle of liquor with Subject and subsequently went to a local gentlemen's club where they continued to drink. After leaving the club, Victim stated she returned to Subject's residence and fell asleep on the downstairs couch. Victim stated she later woke up and Subject was on top of her, penetrating her vagina with his penis. Subject pled guilty at GCM to violation of ARticle 92 (providing alcohol to a minor) and Article 134 (adultery); Subject received reduction to E-2, 45 days restriction, and 45 days of hard labor without confinement. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
52	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92									LOR		Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim alleged she was raped by Subject in a secluded area. Subject was formally counseled for violation of Article 92 (Fraternization) with multiple junior ranking females.
53	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim had been socializing with two others.Victim stated that she took a shower and noticed symptoms leading her to believe that she had been sexually assaulted the previous night. Senior Assitant Commonwealth's Attorney declined to prosecute citing insufficient evidence to non-consensual sex and evidence supporting the rape allegation.
54	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported that she awoke in an unknown male petty officer berth, in a state of undress, and with the feeling of uncleanness and soreness in her vaginal area. Review of the case by Trial Counsel, Region Legal Service Office (RLSO) Mid-Atlantic, Norfolk, VA, recommended closure of the investigation due to exhaustion of all investigative leads without identification of any alleged offender or confirmation an offense occurred.
55	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												On-base offense where Victim stated Subject took off her clothes and inserted his penis into her vagina and had non-consensual intercourse with her for approximately thirty minutes. Subject was found not guilty of Attempted Forcible Sodomy, Wrongful Sexual Contact and Threat by Communicating at a Special Court Martial.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
56	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	False official statements Art. 107	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	False official statements Art. 107											On-base offense where Subject allegedly put Victim on his bed and forcibly inserted his penis into her vagina. Subject received NJP for Violation of Article 107 (False Official Statement) and the allegations of rape were unsubstantiated.
57	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	YES		YES	BCD							Off-base offense where Subject allegedly exposed his erect penis and forced Victim to touch his penis. Subject pled guilty to violations of Articles 92 (unprofessional relationship with prospective applicant) and 107 (false official statement). Subject was sentenced to five months confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, and a bad conduct discharge.
58	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	YES	YES	YES	BCD							On-base offense where the Subject allegedly held Victim down on his bed, removed Victim's belt and pants, and forcibly penetrated Victim's anus with his penis. Subject pled guilty to violation of Article 92 (Fraternization) and was sentenced to 11 months confinement, a reduction in rank to E-1, forfeitures of 2/3 pay, and a bad conduct discharge.
59	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-2	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES						On-base offense where the Subject allegedly put his hand under the victim's shirt and bra and fondled her breasts. Subject was also alleged to have pulled victim's shorts and underwear down and fondled her buttocks. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation) by engaging in an inappropriate relationship with Victim. Subject received reduction to LCpl, forfeiture of $975 pay per month for 2 months and restriction for 18 days.
60	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Assault Art. 128											Other		On-base offense where the Victim reported that she and Subject were returning gym equipment,back to the gymnasium when Subject struck her in the groin and buttocks with a 25Kg sandbag. Subject was awarded a Non Punitive Letter of Caution.
61	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Assault Art. 128											Other		On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject entered her office and stood directly behind her while she was working on her computer. Subject then squeezed her left buttock. Subject received counseling for actions deemed inappropriate and unprofessional.
62a	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated Subject #2 held the gun on Victim and forced her to perform oral sex and anal sex with Subject #1. Subjects switched places and Subject #1 held the gun and forced her to perform oral and anal sex with Subject #2. Honolulu Police Department has closed their investigation and the case is pending prosecution of Subject#1 and Subject#2 in the Circuit Court of the City and County of Honolulu.
62b	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated Subject #2 held the gun on Victim and forced her to perform oral sex and anal sex with Subject #1. Subjects switched places and Subject #1 held the gun and forced her to perform oral and anal sex with Subject #2. Honolulu Police Department has closed their investigation and the case is pending prosecution of Subject#1 and Subject#2 in the Circuit Court of the City and County of Honolulu.
63	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											Other		On-base offense where the Victim stated the Subject digitally penetrating her vagina twice against her will in her barracks room. Subject counseled for violating Article 92 (Failure to obey and order) by having a member of the opposite sex in a barracks room after hours.
64	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											Other		On-base offense where theVictim reported Subject placed his left hand around her back as she sat on her dresser and touched her inner right thigh with his right hand. Subject then slid his right hand up her shirt, as though he meant to touch her breasts.Subject was issued a formal counseling for fraternization.
65	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim related he believed he had been the victim of sexual assault, after he woke up in an unknown apartment, with pain in his rectum and potential lubricant on his anus. Due to the lack of developing a Subject, crime scene, and other supporting witnesses and evidence, this investigation was closed.
66	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			YES	BCD							On-base offense where the Subject exposed his penis to Victim #2 and touched her breasts and thigh. Subject also touched Victim #1's thigh and solicited sex from both Victims while in their barracks room. Subject was found guilty at a Special Court-Martial of violating Article 92 (Sexual Harassment), Article 128 (Assault), and Article 134 (Indecent Language); he was found not guilty of violating Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact and Indecent Exposure). Subject was awarded reduction to E-1 and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
67	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	Foreign National	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Subject was named as the subject of a rape investigation by Queensland Police of Australia of an Australian citizen. The Victim did not wish to pursue an investigation and no information about the Victim was available. FPD Australia received the QLD police report indicating this matter was closed as unfounded.
68	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							On-base offense where the Victim woke up to find Subject laying on top of her and appeared to be taking off his pants. Subject was found guilty of violations of Article 90 (Willful disobedience of a superior commissioned officer), Article 120(aggravated sexual contact) and Article 134 (unlawful entry and forging a military pass). Subject was sentenced to 51 months confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a dishonorable discharge.
69a	Attempt to Commit Crime Art. 80	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											Other		On-base offense where the incident occurred as part of a hazing activity where Subject#1 and Subject#2 took the Victim into a room told the Victim to get down on his knees, stood before the Victim only wearing underwear, and told the Victim to close his eyes and open his mouth. The Victim thought he would be made to orally copulate against his will. Both Subjects recieved administrative punishment in the form of Page 11 counselings.
69b	Attempt to Commit Crime Art. 80	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92											Other		On-base offense where the incident occurred as part of a hazing activity where Subject#1 and Subject#2 took the Victim into a room told the Victim to get down on his knees, stood before the Victim only wearing underwear, and told the Victim to close his eyes and open his mouth. The Victim thought he would be made to orally copulate against his will. Both Subjects recieved administrative punishment in the form of Page 11 counselings.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
70a	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Indecent Acts Art 120	Convicted	Indecent Acts Art 120	YES		YES	BCD	YES	YES					On-base offense where the Victim reported she was grabbed by several men and dragged into a bedroom. Victim stated she remembers one of the men penetrating her vagina with his penis in a missionary-style position while the remaining men, three or four in number, stood by her head. Subject pled guilty to violations of Articles 92, 120 (Indecent Acts) and 90 and per a pretrial agreement was sentenced to a BCD, reduction to E-1 and 4 months confinement.
70b	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense where the Victim reported she was grabbed by several men and dragged into a bedroom. Victim stated she remembers one of the men penetrating her vagina with his penis in a missionary-style position while the remaining men, three or four in number, stood by her head. Subject pled guilty to violations of Article 120 (Wrongful Sexual Contact and Indecent Act) and was sentenced to a Bad Conduct Discharge, reduction to E-1, and 5 months confinement
71a	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128							YES				On-base offense where the Victim disclosed that he had been indecently assaulted on two separate occasions by two different Marines from his unit. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 128 (Assault) and received reduction in rank to E-4, forfeiture of pay of $1162.00 per month for two months, and 45 days of extra duties (all but extra duties suspended).
71b	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Male	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Assault Art. 128	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Assault Art. 128							YES				On-base offense where the Victim disclosed that he had been indecently assaulted on two separate occasions by two different Marines from his unit. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 128 (Assault) and received reduction in rank to E-2), forfeiture of pay of $822.00 per month for two months, and 45 days extra duties (all but extra duties suspended).
72	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Unknown location of offense involving alcohol where the Victim related she woke up to an unidentified Hispanic male on top of her engaging in intercourse with her. Victim said she was outside when the incident occurred but was unsure where she was. No information was revealed leading to the identification of a subject or amplifying details concerning the rape. This case was closed.
73	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Iraq	O-3	Male	O-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												Victim said that Subject performed oral sex on her against her will while she was incapacitated by Ambien pills. Article 32 Investigating Officer recommended dismissal of sexual assault allegation due to insufficient evidence; command concurred.
74	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	YES	YES	YES	DD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported that the Subject performed non-consented oral sex on him for about 20 minutes. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial of violating Article 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) and Article 125 (Forcible Sodomy). Subject was sentenced to six years confinement, reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and dishonorable discharge.
75	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES					YES		Other	General	Subject was alleged to have used his rank and physical size to intimidate the Victim into kissing, fondling and oral sex. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 (Order Violation and Dereliction of Duty) and Article 134 (Adultery) and received forfeiture of $1777.00 per month for two months (total forfeiture of $3,554.00), and extra duties for 45 days. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with a General characterization of service.
76	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported that she woke up on the floor in the lounge with her pants and underwear pulled down. The Victim also found a used condom in her pants. The Victim does not remember any additional details from that night. All logical leads have been exhausted with negative results.
77	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim was found partially unclothed and highly intoxicated near her barracks. The Victim could not identify who the suspect was, suspect currently unknown. This investigation is being closed because no suspects were identified, and no evidence was uncovered that corroborated a sexual assault against Victim occurred.
78	Rape Art.120	Bahrain	E-6	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES									Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was allegedly awakened by a pressure on her chest and discovered that the Subject was penetrating her vaginally with his penis. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 134 (Adultery) and received forfeiture of pay in the amount of $1,748.00 per month for two months (suspended for six months).
79	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim alone wearing only the Subject's shirt with pain to her vagina and anus and smeared in blood. A report was obtained from BGPD stating they had closed their investigation due to lack of prosecutorial merit.
80	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art.120	Acquitted												On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject forced his way into Victim's room, physically detained the Victim by placing his right hand on the Victim's throat, slapped the Victim in the face and started to sexually assault the Victim by pulling down the Victim's clothing and digitally penetrating her vagina and anus against her will. Subject pled not guilty and was found not guilty of all charges and specifications: one specification of UCMJ Article 80 (Wrongful attempt to engage an unduly familiar relationship); two specifications of Article 120 (Engage in a sexual act) and one specification of Article 128 (unlawfuly touch and choke).
81	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Burglary Art. 129	Convicted	Burglary Art. 129	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense where both Victims were touched by the Subject while they lay asleep in their beds. Subject was found guilty at SPCM of violation of Article 128 (Assault), Article 129 (Burglary), and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly). Subject was sentenced to 158 days of confinement, reduction to E-1, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
82	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim woke up several times during the night to find Subject digitally penetrating her vagina, sticking his penis in her mouth, and performing vaginal penetration with his penis. Subject was found guilty at a General Court-Martial of violating one (1) specification of Aggravated Sexual Assault, one (1) specifications of Abusive Sexual Contact, and three (3) specifications of Wrongful Sexual Contact under Article 120 of the UCMJ. Subject was also found guilty of violating one (1) specification of Forcible Sodomy under Article 125 (Sodomy) of the UCMJ. Subject was awarded 371 days confinement (timeserved), reduction in rank from LCpl (E-3) to Pvt (E-1), total forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
83	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she woke up naked in her bed with the Subject having intercourse with her. Elon Police had primary jurisdiction. The recommendation was approved for Subject to receive an Other Than Honorable Discharge for misconduct from the USMC.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
84	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Burglary Art. 129	Convicted	Burglary Art. 129	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense where both Victims were touched by the Subject while they lay asleep in their beds. Subject was found guilty at SPCM of violation of Article 128 (Assault), Article 129 (Burglary), and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly). Subject was sentenced to 158 days of confinement, reduction to E-1, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
85	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-3	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported while on liberty to Palm Springs, CA he arrived back to his hotel room to find his friends and an unknown civilian woman. He was fixed a non-alcoholic beverage which he believed to be drugged because he passed out and later came to with the Subject having intercourse with him with out his consent .Palm Springs Police Department has taken primary jurisdiction. No additional information was reported to lead to positively identify a suspect.
86	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported that she voluntarily went to the Subjects' house at the end of the night, took off her clothes, and engaged in sexual intercourse. However, the Victim does not think she was in a state where she was freely able to consent to the sexual relations and believes had she been sober, she would have objected. Morgan Hill Police Department are investigating. Command who advised they spoke to Victim and learned she no longer wished to participate in the MHPD investigation.
87	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported that he was given an alcoholic beverage that he believes was laced with an unknown drug while on liberty in Bakersfield, Ca at a bar called "The Mint". The Victim reportedly woke up hours later approximately 1.5 miles from the bar and related that his rectum hurt extremely bad. It is the Victim's opinion that he was sodimized by an unknown person while under the influence of an unknown substance. No suspects have been identified in this investigation.
88	Rape Art.120	Afghanistan	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported that she was raped by an unknown male of dark complexion, perhaps Indian or Afghan. She was doing laundry in the quad-con living support area (LSA) about midnight when a man grabbed her from behind, placed a knife or sharp object to her side, forced her to a nearby quad-con, unzipped his pants, and "had sex with" the Victim. All logical investigative endeavors were completed. No Subject was identified.
89	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where Subject allegedly strangled the Victim and proceeded to have non-consensual intercourse while the Victim was blacked out. The District Attorney declined to prosecute due to lack of evidence.
90	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Burglary Art. 129	Convicted	Burglary Art. 129	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense where both Victims were touched by the Subject while they lay asleep in their beds. Subject was found guilty at SPCM of violation of Article 128 (Assault), Article 129 (Burglary), and Article 134 (Drunk and Disorderly). Subject was sentenced to 158 days of confinement, reduction to E-1, and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
91	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		YES	YES		YES		YES			UOTHC	On-base offense where the Victim stated the Subject pressured her into performing and receiving oral sodomy. Subject also was alleged to have digitally penetrated Victim without her consent and attempted to insert his penis into her vagina. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 92 and Article 134 (adultery) and received reduction to LCpl/E-3, forfeiture of $900 pay per month for two months, and 45 days of restriction and extra duties. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
92	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported Subject groped her breast, her buttocks, and vagina on one day and on another he forced the Victim to touch his erect penis while he "fingered" the Victim's vagina. Glendale Police Department (GPD) submitted its investigative report to the Maricopa County District Attorney's Office (MCDAO) for prosecutorial review.
93	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-2	Female	Q1	Unknown Subject														Unknown location where the Victim reported that she was raped, but did not provide any other details to investigators. No information about the Subject or specifics about the rape have been uncovered. Investigation has been closed since there are not other viable leads.
94	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated Subject started to kiss the Victim and take the Victim's bra and shirt off, kissing her all over.Victim claimed to no longer wish to pursue criminal charges. Oceanside Police closed the case and forwarded the information to military authorities. No military prosecutorial action was taken.
95	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Unknown location offense where the Victim and her boyfriend drank a 1/2 bottle of vodka then proceeded to a bar for additional drinks. At some point the two were separated. The boyfriend reports he saw the Victim exit the bar and leave with an unidentified male. The Victim does not recall the events from this evening but reports that she was raped. No Subject was identified.
96	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Female	Q2	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject entered the Victim's room, rubbed her back, unhooked her bra, pulled down her pants, and rubbed her breasts. Subject appeared in the Craven County, NC court for trial. The case was dismissed on a motion by the Defense at the conclusion of the State's Case.
97	Rape Art.120	CONUS	O-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated Subject used physical force to restrain and intimidate her during the sexual encounter that occurred at the Subject's off-base residence. Fulton County (GA) Grand Jury, Atlanta, Ga indicted Subject, charging him with four felony counts, including: Rape, Kidnapping, False Imprisonment and Sexual Battery. Subject pled guilty to public drunkenness and received first offender status. All charges relative to the rape indictment were dismissed.
98	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Administrative Discharge	Wrongful use, posession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a		Wrongful use, posession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a										UOTHC	On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she passed out in her room and woke up a time later to find the Subject penetrating her with his penis. Subject was administratively separated for a Pattern of Misconduct and Drug Abuse with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
99	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	YES		YES	BCD							On-base offense involving alcohol where Victim reports she went to sleep and was awakened by the Subject twice rubbing her breasts and buttocks and then digitally penetrating her vagina. Subject was convicted of Assault Consummated by Battery and sentenced to 90 days confinement, reduction in rank to E-3 and a Bad Conduct Discharge.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
100	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	DD							On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported the Subject forced his way in her room then lifted the Victim onto the bed and started to kiss and rub her body including touching her vagina underneath her clothes. Subject was found guilty of violations of Article 90 (Willful disobedience of a superior commissioned officer) Article 120 (Aggravated Sexual contact), and Article 134 (Unlawful entry and Forging a military pass). As a result, Subject was sentenced to fifty-one (51) months confinement, dishonorable discharge, reduction in rank to E-1, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
101a	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reports that she was asleep in her barracks room when she woke up to three unknown males entering her room, then held her down and raped her. The investigation was closed due to lack of an identified offender.
101b	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reports that she was asleep in her barracks room when she woke up to three unknown males entering her room, then held her down and raped her. The investigation was closed due to lack of an identified offender.
101c	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reports that she was asleep in her barracks room when she woke up to three unknown males entering her room, then held her down and raped her. The investigation was closed due to lack of an identified offender.
102	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Wrongful use, posession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a	Convicted	Wrongful use, posession, etc. of controlled substances Art. 112a		YES	YES								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject was alleged to have forcibly sodomized Victim. Victim refused to participate in the proceeding. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 112a (wrongful use, possession of illegal drugs) and received reduction to E-2 and forfeiture of pay.
103	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			YES		YES					UOTHC	Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject allegedly assaulted several members of his military command, dependent wives, and other civilians while attending the Marine Corps Ball. Subject was found guilty at SCM of violating Articles 91, 2, 117, 28, and 134; Subject was sentenced to 30 days restriction and a reduction to E-1. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
104	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Unknown location involving alcohol where the Victim alleged that she was raped during a deployment to Korea in support of Operation Key Resolve. Victim informed that she was raped by an unknown Hispanic male with a bald head, possibly in the US Military. During the course of this investigation attempts to identify the suspect met with negative results
105	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92			YES							General	On-base offense where the Subject allegedly grabbed victim's arm, pulled her into his room and began to kiss her. Subject reportedly forced his penis into Victim's mouth before she was able to get away. Subject pled guilty at SCM to violation of Article 92 and 107 and received reduction in rank to E-4 and restriction for 60 days (suspended). Subject was subsequently administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with a General characterization of service.
106	Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated Subject,raped her in his private motor vehicle while at an off-base location adjacent to the Joshua Tree National Park. A memorandum was received from Supervisory Deputy District Attorney, DA Morongo Office, Joshua Tree, CA. The memorandum advised the DA's office completed a review of this investigation and found insufficient evidence of a crime of rape existed and no criminal charges will be filed against Subject.
107	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-2	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES		YES				On-base offense where the Victim reported she woke up to Subject pulling her clothes off and proceeded to have sexual intercourse with her. Subject went to NJP for violating Article 134 (Adultery) and received a reduction in rank to E-2, 30 days restriction/extra duties, and forfeiture of $835 per month for 2 months.
108	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim advised she went to an off-base party with a civilian friend she met on a social media web site, Plentyoffish.com. Victim didn't know anyone at the party other than her friend. After drinking her second mixed drink, Victim went upstairs by herself. The following morning, Victim awoke in the upstairs bedroom, alone, wearing only her bra and underwear. Her dress was lying on the side of the bed. Victim felt as if she had sex and had pain in her vaginal area and stomach, but had no memories of what happened to her. A suspect was never identified, the address of the alleged rape was never identified and Victim is unwilling to cooperate with this investigation.
109	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-2	Male	E-1	Male	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	YES	YES	YES	BCD							On-base offense where the Victim stated he was asleep in his barrack's room and was awakened after experiencing a feeling like someone was performing oral copulation on him without his knowledge or consent. Victim related as he woke up he observed his roommate, Subject, kneeling down next to his bed.Subject pled guilty to violating Article 120 of the UCMJ and was sentenced to 18 months of confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and a Bad Conduct Discharge.
110	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-1	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim related after going to Nashville's Bar, Waikiki, HI, he met an unknown civilian male Subject on the street, who shared an alcoholic beverage with him, and later apparently sexually assaulted him. Victim further related he suspected he was drugged by the unknown male Subject because he awoke several hours later, alone, within an apparent hotel room, and found a camera containing a photograph of him and the unknown male Subject naked together on the bed. Victim was unable to identify the alleged perpetrator or the hotel location due to his apparent intoxication.
111	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Male	Q4	Subject Deceased or Deserted														On-base offense where the Victim reported he was indecently assaulted during the early morning hours of 17Dec11, by Subject, within Victim's on-base residence. Victim stated Subject touched his penis on three or four occasions while he was sleeping eventually causing him to wake up. Victim confronted Subject about the incident and Subject reportedly admitted to masturbating Victim's penis while he slept. Subject was interrogated and provided multiple explanations including denial, insisting the activity was consensual and an admission of indecently assaulting Victim. Subject was found deceased, hanging by the neck, inside his assigned barracks room aboard MCAS Cherry Point.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
112	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim advised she was subsequently transported off-base to locations in Carlsbad, CA and Oceanside, CA, where she was handcuffed, sexually assaulted, and eventually raped by her abductor. At the time of the notification, Agent disclosed Victim was filing a report with the Oceanside Police Department (OPD), Oceanside, CA. OPD attempted to re-interview Victim in an effort to address the inconsistencies of her original report; however, this was unsuccessful due to the fact Victim no longer wished to participate further in the investigation.
113	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES						On-base offense where the Victim reported Subject lifted her onto the counter, pulled her shorts to the side, and engaged in sexual intercourse. Subject received a Battalion level Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) on for a violation of Article 92 (Adultery) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).Subject was reduced to E-2, forfeiture of $835.00, and placed on restriction for 45 days.
114	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-7	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified												UOTHC	Off-base offense involving alchol where Subject was arrested for rape and attempted murder of Victim. Subject appeared in court and was held to answer to four of five charges, including attempted murder. Subject was administratively separated for Commission of a Serious Offense with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
115a	Rape Art.120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped by three unidentified males within her assigned Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA (CPC). Victim was transported, via ambulance, to Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton, CA (NHCP), for treatment of a anxiety attack, and upon arrival at NHCP, she disclosed the aforementioned incident to USN, Emergency Room Physician, NHCP; however, did not provide any further information.
115b	Rape Art.121	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped by three unidentified males within her assigned Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA (CPC). Victim was transported, via ambulance, to Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton, CA (NHCP), for treatment of a anxiety attack, and upon arrival at NHCP, she disclosed the aforementioned incident to USN, Emergency Room Physician, NHCP; however, did not provide any further information.
115c	Rape Art.122	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped by three unidentified males within her assigned Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA (CPC). Victim was transported, via ambulance, to Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton, CA (NHCP), for treatment of a anxiety attack, and upon arrival at NHCP, she disclosed the aforementioned incident to USN, Emergency Room Physician, NHCP; however, did not provide any further information.
116	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28	Afghanistan	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense:	Assault Art. 128		Assault Art. 128									Other		On-base offense where the Subject's hands allegedly came into contact with Victim's private area over her clothing. Subject was formally counseled for poor judgment and excessive horse playing.
117	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														Unknown location where the Victim disclosed she was sexually assaulted during her Military Occupational Specialty school, in Meridian, MS. The disclosure came during an unrelated, non-punitive counseling session with the Squadron's Sergeant Major. Victim reported she did not want to participate in the investigation, declined to provide any details of the assault and could not recall her assailants name. On 09FEB12, a copy of a Victims Preference Letter (VPL) signed by Victim was provided by Trial Counsel, Joint Law Center (JLC). The VPL relates Victim's desire to not participate in the investigation or to go forward with prosecution if a subject is ever identified. Currently no subject has been identified.
118	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														Unknown locations where the Legal Officer, Wounded Warrior Battalion (BN), Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, CA (CPC), provided RA with a copy of Victim's hand written statement to the ADSEP Authority. Germane to this investigation, RA noted the following sentence: "I've been put through many tests in my time that I've spent in the Marine Corp; I've been raped, told that I was a paranoid skitzophrenic and ripped out of my division in a matter of less than a couple of years." Aside from the aforementioned phrase, "I've been raped," there is no further mention of a sexual assault in Victim's statement. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement relating he did not wish to participate in any investigation based on his allegation. Due to no evidence of a crime being committed, this investigation is closed.
119	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-4	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim was seeking medical attention at the Naval Hospital (NAVHOSP), MCB, CLNC for an alleged rape. Victim disclosed she was raped at the Hampton Inn Suites, St. Augustine, FL after attending a wedding and becoming intoxicated; however, declined to provide any additional information pertaining to the alleged incident. Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS) declining to cooperate with law enforcement or make any statements regarding the alleged rape. No Subject was identified.
120	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped by Subject at a motel in Jacksonville, NC. Jacksonville Police Department maintained investigative jurisdiction on this investigation.
121	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12)	OCONUS	O-3	Male	O-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												On-base offense where the Victim disclosed she was touched non-consensually by Subject at a squadron function. An Article 32 IO recommended dismissing allegations of sexual assault.
122	Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported she was raped at unknown address in Jacksonville, NC. The suspect was unknown to her and was described as a male approximately forty years of age. Victim did report the suspect was not a member of the armed services.
123	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-9	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where Jacksonville Police Department (JPD), Jacksonville, NC reported, Victim's mother reported while within their shared residence Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim reported she was lying fully clothed in her bed with a male friend (NFI), when Subject entered the room and demanded the male friend leave the residence. Upon the departure of the male friend, Subject returned to the bed where Victim was lying, forcibly digitally penetrated her vagina and groped her breast for approximately one hour. JPD disclosed Assistant District Attorney, Onslow County District Attorney's Office, Jacksonville, NC declined to prosecute based on inconsistencies in Victim's statements and lack of evidence.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
124	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Multiple Victims - Male	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Adverse Administrative Action	Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92		Failure to obey order or regulation Art. 92									Other		On-base offense where Victim#1 reported his supervisor, Subject, had placed his hand on his genitals for approximately five (5) seconds in a joking manner. Victim#2 reported Subject, on multiple occasions, would place his hand between his butt cheeks (over Victim's clothes) while he was bent over performing work duties. Subject received a formal counseling for violation of MCO 1000.9A (Sexual Harassment).
125	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim said she woke up naked with a "sore vagina" and sore wrists with Subject naked beside her and three (3) clear capsules on the coffee table next to the futon. Subject was arrested by OCSO for Statutory Rape.
126	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where Subject grabbed Victim by the throat, knocked her to the floor and forcibly penetrated her vagina with his erect penis. OCSO disclosed Subject would only be charged with two misdemeanor counts of Sexual Battery and one misdemeanor count of Assault on a female.
127	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by an unknown male Subject. According to Victim, she went to bed in her assigned quarters Camp Hansen, Okinawa, Japan. Victim stated at an unknown time, she was awakened to the sensation of someone rubbing her buttocks and further rubbing her vagina under her clothing. Victim recalled she was laying on her right side and as she turned to see who was touching her, no one was there. Victim stated when she did not see anyone in her room; she assumed that she was just dreaming and went back to sleep. Victim related she was then awakened to someone holding her head down and attempting to straddle her. Victim then rolled over and saw the unknown individual and screamed. Military Police also conducted a search of the area in attempt to locate the male; however, his whereabouts and identity are currently unknown. Due to a lack of substantial evidence and a suspect, this investigation is closed.
128	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Multiple Victims - Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the San Diego, CA, Police Department (SDPD), identified a person of interest in an on-going SDPD serial rape case. SDPD reported between Sep10 and Jan12, five violent sexual assaults and attempted rapes of prostitutes and one female who was not a prostitute occurred in San Diego, and all victims reported a similar description of their attacker, including similar statements, by all but one victim, that he was wearing some sort of camouflage fatigues. SDPD advised three of the victims positively identified Subject as their attacker. Subject was subsequently booked into the Central Jail, San Diego, for multiple counts including multiple counts of rape, sexual battery, assault to commit rape and one count of kidnapping to commit rape. Subject has been administratively discharged from the USMC.
129	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim advised she was the victim of a sexual assault in Pensacola, FL in 2011 and in Camp Lejeune, NC, date unknown. Victim refused to speak about the matters relating to the alleged assaults. No investigative leads were developed from either of these interviews. Due to Victim's lack of cooperation and no subject identified ,investigation is closed.
130	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where Victim related she allowed Subject to sleep on her couch. Victim subsequently awoke to find Subject on top of her engaging in vaginal intercourse. Detective, MPD, Sexual Assault Unit (SAU), Washington, DC (WDC) presented the aforementioned investigation to the Office of the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia (USAODC) and after a review of the facts declined the prosecution of Subject.
131	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Foreign National	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she was forced to perform oral sexual intercourse on "Subject" while in her barracks room.Victim stated she believed Subject took advantage of her and remembered seeing photographs of her and Subject in sexually compromising positions. The United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia declined prosecution.
132	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-6	Male	Q2	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim advised he was drinking alcohol with co-workers at the Kintai Inn, MCAS Iwakuni, Japan, and the following morning he was awoken by military police circa 1213 in a vacant room. Victim advised when he was awoken by military police his pants and underwear were pulled down to his ankles and he did not recall how he ended up in the vacant room or the later events of the night. Command concurred with the closure of this investigation due to the lack of a suspect, Victim's unwillingness to participate in investigation, and the lack of evidence.
133	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Nonjudicial Punishment	Adultery Art. 134-2	Art 15 Punishment Imposed	Adultery Art. 134-2		YES	YES		YES						On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim was at the US Naval Hospital (USNH) Okinawa, Japan, Emergency Room aboard Camp Lester and reported she had been raped the previous night. Victim said when she woke up, her pants were on, but her panties were in her pants pocket. She felt wetness between her legs, which turned out to be blood. Subject went to NJP for violation of Article 134 (Adultery) and was awarded reduction in rank to E-3; forfeiture of one half month's pay for two months, and sixty days restriction.
134	Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													On-base offense where the Victim told a SARC she was raped by former Marine Subject. SARC reported Victim was and is "afraid" of Subject and does not want to cooperate with an investigation. SARC added Subject is currently incarcerated in Riverside County jail awaiting trial on kidnap and rape charges related to four (4) other women. There is a restraining order/ order of protection obtained by Victim against Subject.
135	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Male	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated she was awoken by Subject lying on top of her, rubbing his clothed genitals against her, grabbing her breasts and buttocks and communicating lewd comments. JPD assumed primary investigative jurisdiction. JPD indicated there was insufficient evidence and they were closing their case as unfounded.
136	Rape Art.120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim reported she had been the victim of rape.Victim reported the incident occurred in June of 2011 in an unknown Barracks aboard Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC. Victim stated the Subject, who she was unwilling to identify, had since left the United States Marine Corps. Victim had come forward to report the incident in furtherance of seeking support through Marine Corps Community Services. She further reiterated she would not provide any details or identify the subject, as he had since left the Marine Corps. Victim stated she was confident she would never encounter the Subject again and she was not in fear of him. Victim signed a Victim Preference Letter at the Joint Law Center reaffirming her refusal to participate in the investigation and as a result the Military Justice Officer advised no legal action would be pursued.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
137	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Unknown location where the Victim told Platton Sergeant the Subject "took advantage" of her when they were asleep in bed together and that she was "unresponsive" when the Subject had sex with her. Victim has not provided any information regarding the alleged sexual assault, nor has she disclosed the identity of the potential suspect to NCIS, or anyone within her Chain-of-Command. Victim stated does not deisre to cooperate with this investigation.
138	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-2	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she was raped by an unknown male. Victim recalled waking up to a white male Marines in bed with her. Victim stated the male Marine attempted to kiss her and she "dunked" her head to avoid kissing him; however, eventually "made out with him". As Victim"made out and French kissed" the male Marine, he began taking her clothes off. At one point, Victim stated "No, not now" and held her hand to his chest to communicate she did not want to have sex. Subsequently, after further intimate contact, the male Marine took all of his clothes off and Victim allowed him to remove her clothing as well. Eventually, the male Marine "got on top of" Victim and had sexual intercourse with her for about "half an hour". Victim stated she did not receive any injuries, nor did the male Marine threaten her. When she woke up the next morning, the male Marine was no longer in the room. All logical leads and endeavors have been exhausted. A suspect has not been identified. As a result, this investigation is being closed.
139	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														On-base offense where Victim#2 identified him as the male who assaulted her. Victim#2 reported while walking to her assigned quarters within LSA 8, she was approached by Subject who initiated a conversation and commenced walking with her. Victim#2 stated as they approached LSA 6, Subject hugged her and she pushed him away. Victim#2 further stated after she pushed Subject away he fled the scene.Victim#1 reported while walking from the gym near the MEF Compound, an unknown male initiated a conversation by asking her for a lighter. Victim#1 stated she told the male she did not have a lighter. Victim#1 further stated the male hugged her and she pushed him away and departed the area. Victim#1 stated she observed the same male near the MEF Compound. Victim#1 further stated she subsequently spoke to a civilian victim about the assault and the two believed they were assaulted by the same male. Victim#1 stated they walked to the MEF ECP to notify the guards and were told they had a male in custody. Victim#1 identified Subject as the male who assaulted her. Subject's employment with Ecolog International was terminated and Subject departed AFG on 27Apr12. Commander, Task Force Belleau Wood, LNK, issued a Letter of Debarment barring Subject from LNK and all U.S. installations in the AFG Combined Operations Area.
140	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Adverse Administrative Action	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120											Other	UOTHC	On-base offense where Victim stated Subject fondled her breasts, buttocks, and the exterior of her vaginal area without her consent. Subject was formally counseled. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for a Pattern of Misconduct with an Other than Honorable characterization of service.
141	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														On-base offense where the Victim relates she had been walking alone on Camp Kinser at approxiamately 2100 circa February 2012, when she was attacked by an unknown assailant. Victim further explained she was forced to the ground, her shorts removed, the assailant exposed his genitalia, attempted to force her to touch his penis, moved her panties to the side and attempted to penetrate her approximately
142	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim had reported she was raped nine months prior to entering USMC Recruit Training. Victim stated she did not know the individual nor has she seen the individual since the assault in August. No Subject was identified in this case.
143	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	Q4	Subject Deceased or Deserted														On-base offense where the Victim stated sometime during February 2012 and March 2012, he was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim stated Subject rubbed his hand in his groin area approximately three times, each time Victim told Subject to stop. Victim stated he was unsure if Subject made contact with his penis; however, when he woke up the following day the zipper to his pants was unzipped. Subject was found deceased, hanging by the neck, inside his assigned barracks room aboard MCAS Cherry Point. As a result of the death of Subject, this investigation is closed.
144	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim stated that Subject, who was her former boyfriend, came to visit her in her hotel room one evening when she was alone. Victim stated that while there, Subject forced penile/vaginal intercourse on her against her repeated objections. Jacksonville Police Department subsequently assumed primary investigative jurisdiction.
145	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she had been raped by a civilian male while staying at a hotel in Wilmington, NC. Victim confirmed she had been raped and digitally sodomized by an unnamed civilian (former Marine) in an unnamed hotel in Wilmington, NC. According to Victim, she drove to Wilmington with her friends and rented a hotel room. Victim reported that she went to sleep on the floor of hotel room and woke up to a male pinning her down by the arms and raping her. Victim stated that her attacker left the room after he had raped her. Victim related that she did not want to pursue a criminal investigation or cooperate by providing any further information. Victim stated she would not cooperate and signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS) indicating her choice to not participate with the investigation regarding the alleged rape. Due to the lack of a viable suspect, crime scene, witnesses and victim cooperation, there are no investigative avenues to pursue.
146	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Victim had been at the Naval Hospital (NAVHOSP) for unrelated medical treatment and disclosed during a Command welfare visit that she had been raped by Subject, while at the a hotel. Victim did not remember the incident; however, had later seen a video depicting her engaged in sexual acts with Subject. JPD assumed investigative jurisdiction. JPD closed their investigation on the basis that there was no evidence to support the allegations made in the case.
147	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-2	Male	Q3	Subject Deceased or Deserted														On-base offense where the Victim reported that he was in his barracks room when Subject came to his room and gestured for him to come into the hallway. Victim reported he walked into the hallway and subsequently followed Subject into his barracks room, where Subject locked the door and grabbed Victim's penis. Victim indicated he pushed Subject away and ran for the door when Subject grabbed him from behind and tried to grab his penis again. Victim reported he was able to break free and leave Subject's room. Subject was found hanging from the ceiling of his barracks room and was declared deceased by responding medical personnel.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
148	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	US Civilian	Female	E-2	Male	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													On-base offense involving alcohol where the Subject started hugging and kissing Victim and then pulled his shorts down exposing his penis. Subject then performed oral sex on Victim. Subject then removed her sweatpants and underwear, straddled Victim and inserted his penis into her vagina. Victim reported that he believed that due to his consumption of alcohol he was sexually assaulted by Subject. Special Assistant United States Attorney, Camp Lejeune, NC was briefed on the outcome and declined this case for prosecution.
149	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-1	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported she had been raped, while at a party on the Penn State University campus (NFI). Victim decided to seek counseling for the above incident while she was attending Marine Combat Training (MCT), School of Infantry, aboard Camp Geiger (Camp Lejeune), NC. Victim stated she went to the aforementioned party with acquaintances and made her own hard liquor drinks throughout the night, getting very drunk, very quickly. Victim related she awoke on the car ride back home, but remembered that at sometime during the party she was held down by the hands and raped by an unknown male. On 19Jun12, during NCIS interview, Victim only confirm the accounts related above and advised that she did not want to pursue a criminal investigation. This incident occurred while Victim was a civilian, prior to her enlistment in the USMC. Based on the limited information Victim provided, the alleged rape occurred within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania State University (PSU). Due to Victim's unwillingness to participate and provide relevant facts pertaining to the alleged rape this investigation is closed.
150	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim related that she awoke completely naked the following morning in a guest bedroom and was lying next to Subject who was wearing only boxer shorts. Victim asked Subject why she was naked and at some point Subject reportedly admitted to digitally penetrating Victim. OCSO assumed primary investigative jurisdiction.
151	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim stated she had very little memory of the later part of the evening and the following morning her friend told her she had had sexual intercourse with Subject sometime the night before. OSCO assumed primary investigative jurisdiction due to the alleged offense having occurred off-base within the jurisdiction of OCSO.
152	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Subject exposed his penis and began masturbating in front of her. Victim stated she immediately told Subject to stop masturbating, which she stated Subject responded to by moving from his end of the couch to hers and got on top of her. Victim further stated Subject held her shoulders down with his hands, while simultaneously thrusting against her with his hips and exposed penis. OCSO assumed investigative jurisdiction.
153a	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim remembered Subject#1 hitting her face with his penis and Subject#2 placing his hands down her pants and inserting his fingers inside of her vagina against her will. Victim stated Subject#2 tried to have sex with her; however, she does not remember having sex with Subject#2 or Subject#1. OSCO District Attorney declined to prosecute based on insufficient physical evidence to support Victim's allegations.
153b	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim remembered Subject#1 hitting her face with his penis and Subject#2 placing his hands down her pants and inserting his fingers inside of her vagina against her will. Victim stated Subject#2 tried to have sex with her; however, she does not remember having sex with Subject#2 or Subject#1. OSCO District Attorney declined to prosecute based on insufficient physical evidence to support Victim's allegations.
154	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-4	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													On-base offense where the Victim related she was raped by Subject, on the hallway floor of her house. Victim reported she did not consent to the intercourse. Victim and her family have requested a restraining order be in place for Subject. Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) advised they closed her investigation. Maricopa County Attorney's Office (MCAO) did not file charges in this case and opined there was no reasonable likelihood of a conviction due to the lack of sufficient evidence.
155	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	Unknown Subject														Unknown location where the Victim was sexually assaulted by an unidentified male in Yuma, AZ circa Jul-Aug09. Victim reported she had attended a "Marine Party" with her then fiance now husband. Victim indicated she had been consuming "jello shots" which heavily impacted her level of intoxication. Victim stated she and her husband went to sleep in the sofa bed located on the first level of this unidentified two bedroom apartment. Victim stated she may or may not have had sexual intercourse with her husband once they went to bed together. She explained she was nude and "blacked out" on the sofa bed. According to Victim, the next thing she remembered was the heavy smell of cigarette smoke and waking up in one of the upstairs bedrooms while the aforementioned unidentified male was engaging in sexual intercourse with her. Victim explained she did not want to provide specific information on this alleged offense to include a suspect's name or the exact location of the alleged offense. Victim provided a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), and indicated she was unwilling to provide details of the alleged offense.
156	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-6	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	YES		YES								On-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported she was sexually assaulted by Subject while she was asleep in the rear seat of a vehicle on the way back to her barracks. Subject pled guilty to violations of Article 120 and 128, UCMJ, at a Summary Court-Martial. Subject was sentenced to 30 days confinement and reduction in rank to E-2.
157	Rape Art.120	CONUS	E-6	Female	US Civilian	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Subject to UCMJ	Federal/State/Local Civilian Sexual Offense Not Specified													Off-base offense where the Subject ripped Victim's clothes off and then digitally penetrated her vagina.Victim also reported Subject performed oral sex on her during the assault. JPD subsequently assumed primary investigative jurisdiction.
158	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Unknown	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim disclosed to one of her drill instructors she was sexually assaulted prior to entering the Marine Corps.Victim declined to provide any further details as to the exact location of the assault or who her assailant was. Contact was made with SVU, South Bend Police Department, South Bend, IN and he was informed him of Victim's allegations, including her declination to provide any further details and desire not to participate. Detective agreed to review Victim's statement, but indicated his department could not act on the information without Victim active participation in the investigation. No subject was identified.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Acquitted	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action Type	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
159	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	Unknown	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim went off base to the bar, "Nashvilles" with a group of friends from her unit. At approximately, 0200 on 01Sep12, Victim departed the bar with an unidentified male friend from her unit in order to return to base when the male friend pushed her up against a wall outside of the club and attempted to forcibly kiss her. The male friend then removed Victim's belt and attempted to remove her pants while both were standing outside of the bar after having unbuttoned her trousers. Victim successfully pushed the male friend off of her; however, after buttoning her pants back up, the male friend again tried to remove her pants after unbuttoning her trousers. Victim once again was able to push off her friend and subsequently was able to return to base with him without any further incident.Victim was interviewed; however, declined to provide any information or participate in the investigation. Due to the fact that no subject was identified, no Military Protective Order (MPO) was issued. Lead Trial Counsel agreed with closing the investigation due to Victim's lack of cooperation and lack of prosecutive merit.
160	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	OCONUS	US Civilian	Male	E-6	Male	Q4	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense involving alcohol where the Victim reported to the Naval Criminal Investigative Service Resident Agency (NCISRA) Twentynine Palms, CA that five (5) years ago, he was knocked unconscious, robbed, and sexually assaulted by two (2) unknown Hawaii/Samoan local males in the vicinity of Waipahu, HI. Victim was unable to provide a description of his assailants, the specific location of the bar/pool club, or the location where the alleged strong armed robbery and sexual assault occurred. Due to Victim's unwillingness to cooperate with the investigation in attempting to identify the specific location where the crime occurred or attempt to identify his alleged assailants, this investigation is closed.
161	Rape Art.120	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported she had been sexually assaulted approximately four months prior in Pensacola, FL, by an unknown male or group of males at an off-base location.Victim refused to provide any details as to her alleged assault, to include the location, time, and date of the assault, or any information pertaining to the alleged perpetrators.Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement (VPS), memorializing her desire to abstain from participating in this investigation. NCISRA Iwakuni currently possesses no active leads in this investigation.
162	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Afghanistan	Foreign National	Male	E-4	Female	Q4	Civilian or Foreign Prosecution of Person Not Subject to UCMJ														On-base offense where the Victim stated, while bent over grabbing supplies inside a connex box Victim was struck on the buttocks with an open hand by Subject following the strike Victim point her knife toward Subject saying "no" and quickly walked out of the connex box and informed Sergeant of the incident.Subject was released to Nazir Ahmad. Military Police issued Subject a Debarment Letter Camp Leatherneck and All U.S. Installations for indecent assualt. Military police secured the scene with no futher incedent.
163a	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported that he was forcibly sodomized by four unknown males, who broke into his off-base apartment. No witnesses or forensic analysis could corroborate the allegations made by Victim. All logical investigative leads were exhausted; no subject identified.
163b	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported that he was forcibly sodomized by four unknown males, who broke into his off-base apartment. No witnesses or forensic analysis could corroborate the allegations made by Victim. All logical investigative leads were exhausted; no subject identified.
163c	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported that he was forcibly sodomized by four unknown males, who broke into his off-base apartment. No witnesses or forensic analysis could corroborate the allegations made by Victim. All logical investigative leads were exhausted; no subject identified.
163d	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	Unknown	Male	E-3	Male	Q1	Unknown Subject														Off-base offense where the Victim reported that he was forcibly sodomized by four unknown males, who broke into his off-base apartment. No witnesses or forensic analysis could corroborate the allegations made by Victim. All logical investigative leads were exhausted; no subject identified.

ENCLOSURE 3:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

Office of the Assistant Secretary

MAR 18 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL AND READINESS)

FROM: Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

SUBJECT: FY12 Annual Report on Sexual Assault

On behalf of the Secretary of the Air Force, attached is the Air Force submission for the FY12 Annual Report on Sexual Assault. The AF received 790 reports of sexual assault; 449 were unrestricted and 341 were restricted. These totals included 24 reports from the deployed area; 10 which were unrestricted and 14 which were restricted.

We remain committed to eliminating sexual assault from the Air Force and continue to enhance sexual assault prevention and response training, victim care, legal assistance and holding offenders accountable.

Daniel B. Ginsberg

DANIEL B. GINSBERG
Assistant Secretary
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

Attachment:
As Stated

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC 20330

APR 2 6 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

FROM: HQ USAF/CC
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

SUBJECT: Addendum to Fiscal Year 2012 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

I am keenly aware that there is much work to be done to ensure an enduring climate where all Airmen are treated with the respect and dignity they deserve. While the 2012 annual report still shows significant under-reporting of sexual assaults, we are encouraged that within the Air Force, reporting actually increased by 28 percent with no corresponding increase in the rate of incidence. We are committed to ensuring that this and other positive trends continue, and we have increased program efforts and leadership emphasis at all levels. The following are some key actions and initiatives that we have taken in fiscal year 2013 (FY13) to continue to combat sexual assault:

a. In November 2012 at Joint Base Andrews, MD, I discussed with all Air Force wing commanders their responsibility to combat sexual assault and enforce a climate of respect. This effort was followed in December with an Air Force-wide health and welfare inspection of all government work areas. The purpose of this inspection was to discover, correct, and deter any conditions detrimental an environment of respect for every Airmen and to remove inappropriate materials that could potentially create a hostile and offensive work environment.

b. To help make our sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) education and training curricula more relevant and impactful, we conducted several Integrated Product Team (IPT) meetings. The IPT brought together academicians and military and civilian subject matter experts to reassess our pre-command, senior enlisted, entry-level, and sexual assault response coordinator (SARC)/victim advocate (VA) SAPR training. As a result, we have implemented a new pre-command course, strengthened our entry level courses, and revamped our SARC/VA training.

c. On January 28, 2013, we began an Office of Secretary of Defense pilot program, the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) Program, which provides sexual assault victims a specially trained judge advocate to advise and assist throughout the investigation and court martial processes. This program is critical to improving victim trust in our programs and processes, and we hope that it will eventually encourage more victims to file unrestricted reports

and participate as witnesses. Since its implementation, over 260 victims have requested, and been assigned, an SVC.

d. To reinforce the command emphasis we placed on these crimes, in February 2013, we added sexual assaults as an operational reporting requirement. This requires wing commanders to submit an operational report to me within 48 hours of any reported sexual assault.

e. In February and March 2013, the Air Force Council approved 224 additional manpower positions for Basic Military Training supervisors and dedicated SARCs, installation-level SAPR positions, and special victims councils. This additional manpower will strengthen the SAPR program.

f. In 2009, the Air Force hired and trained 24 Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) agents to exclusively investigate sexual assaults. Reinforcing this cadre, we have instituted a course co-attended by judge advocates and AFOSI agents that teaches cognitive interview techniques and other methods specifically tailored to victims of sexual trauma. This course better prepares prosecutors and investigators to work with sexual assault victims.

g. In April 2013, CMSAF Jim Cody and I released a video to the field emphasizing the importance of establishing and maintaining a culture of respect, emphasizing that sexual assault has no place in our Air Force.

The Air Force will continue to directly confront the problem of unprofessional relationships and sexual assault throughout our Air Force. Airmen are the heartbeat of our Air Force and we are committed to ensuring they are afforded dignity and respect. Sexual harassment and assault violate this premise. We will continue to improve our program and will align our efforts in accordance with the Department of Defense's strategic lines of effort of prevention, investigation, accountability, advocacy/victim assistance, and assessment. We are committed to ensuring a climate that reflects our core values and eliminating sexual assault from the Air Force.

MARK A. WELSH III
General, USAF
Chief of Staff

Attachment:
FY12 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

FY12 DoD Sexual Assault (SAPR) on
Sexual Assaults in the Military Program Review: Air Force

Executive Summary

The Air Force, like the Department of Defense, is unequivocal in its commitment to prevent incidents of sexual assault; to provide victim care where assault has occurred; and to hold those who commit such acts accountable, while protecting the due process rights of the accused. Our current and ongoing initiatives to achieve a zero tolerance environment are targeted toward prevention (dissuade, deter and detect) and response (victim care and responsibility).

The Air Force has a sound SAPR education and training foundation where each Airman currently receives a minimum of one hour of training annually. However, SAPR education and training is also conducted at accessions, PME, pre-command training and informally by unit CCs. The last two years, the Air Force focused on Bystander Intervention Training as a primary prevention effort. Service-wide training was completed September 2012.

Further efforts are underway to improve messaging techniques and training for leaders at all levels. Our messaging will concentrate on creating/sustaining a climate of respect and dignity, and a climate where Airmen look after and care for Airmen. Sharing AF efforts through Congressional and Public Affairs (PA) leadership engagements are critical to ensuring our intentions and initiatives are accurately communicated to all intended parties.

In February 2012, the Air Force distributed a Wing Commander's SAPR Guide to MAJCOM and installation commanders across the total force. The guide was, developed by SMEs, Wing Commanders and Command Chiefs. It includes statistics, facts and talking points to help installation leaders encourage healthy conversations with their Airmen and was recognized by DOD SAPRO as "well done". Additionally, we are utilizing the Unit Climate Assessment, a known commander's management tool, to proactively assess climate. Our survey is evolutionary to include current human relation topics and we completed 17,717 ADAF Surveys with SAPR questions received between May-September 2012. Air Force noted four SAPR climate factors including more information geared towards junior enlisted, civilians and lessening the barriers to reporting. Both our Bystander Intervention training and reporting options are understood and found to be highly viable tools.

Our Annual Leader Summit is mandatory for our SECAF, CSAF, Wing Commanders/Vice Commanders, Headquarters Air Force Functionals, and Major Commands and SARCS. Key components include senior leader emphasis, increasing reporting, promoting the "Hurts one. Affects all" Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) campaign messaging, and supporting the SECDEF's commitment to zero-tolerance. The SECAF and CSAF emphasize that commanders/leaders set the deciding tone and must establish zero tolerance by addressing adverse behavior across the continuum of harm

In FY12, the AF received 790 reports of sexual assault; 449 were unrestricted reports (including 58 converted from restricted reports at the request of the victims) and 399 were restricted reports (58 converted to unrestricted, leaving 341 restricted). This number of reports represents an increase of 94 unrestricted (26%) and an increase of 108 restricted (36%) reports from the number of reports received in FY11. These totals included 24 reports from the Combat Areas of Interest, 10 of which were unrestricted reports (a decrease of 3 from FY11) and 14 were restricted reports (none converted to unrestricted reports). The restricted reports from the Combat Areas of interest represent an increase of 2 from FY11, of which 3 had converted to unrestricted reports.

We have dedicated professionals to care for all victims of assault. Our installation-level SARCs and VAs receive extensive 40-hour initial training before assuming their positions. In FY12, we had 96 full-time installation SARCs, 14 MAJCOM or equivalent SARCs to provide oversight and management of installation activities, and two SARCs at the Air Force Personnel Center to oversee the implementation of SAPR Program operations. Additionally, we have 3,159 trained volunteer VAs comprised of military and civilian employees. SARCs receive annual refresher training at the SAPR Training Workshop. This training workshop not only helps maintain competency, it provides networking opportunities to shape their practice and work environment to be successful. SAPR Operations in Texas provides 24/7 resource support with advisors who have been SARCs numerous times. DoD's Safe Helpline was fielded to provide confidential support and a warm hand-off to local SARCs.

Air Force implemented the Installation Case Management Group: it is chaired by the installation SARC and attendees include 1st Responders, VA, AFOSI, Security Forces, Medical, Chaplain, legal, and victim's commander (if the report is restricted only the SARC, VA and Medical professional attend). We have also fully implemented the DoD Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) to streamline data collection efforts and reporting.

The following FY12 SAPR Program Review Data Call Template should be used to capture congressionally required content for the FY12 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

1. Program Overview

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

- **Authorizing regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication.**
- **General organizational structure of your SAPR program and personnel (e.g., Installation 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 roles in your SAPR program.**
- **Other (Please explain):**

The AF SAPR program is implemented by direction of the Secretary of the Air Force by

AF Policy Directive (AFPD) 36-6, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, 28 March 2008; and AF Instruction (AFI) 36-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, 29 September 2008 (Incorporating Change 1, 30 September 2009); certified current as of 14 Oct 2010.

The definitions used in the SAPR guiding directives and policy mirror those listed in Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 6495.01, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program; and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures.

The Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault. The Assistant Secretary chairs a SAPR Executive Steering Group (ESG) comprised of functional stakeholders dedicated on behalf of the Secretary to pursuing eradication of sexual assault within the Air Force. Members of the ESG include the AF General Counsel, AF Inspector General, AF Judge Advocate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, AF Surgeon General, AF Chief of Security Forces, AF Chief of Chaplains, Director, Air National Guard, Chief of AF Reserves, Director of Public Affairs and the Director, Legislative Liaison.

Within the SAF/MR, the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Force Management Integration), SAF/MRM, provides oversight and coordination between the supporting functional communities and serves as the primary link between the AF and DoD for matters involving the SAPR Program. The AF SAPR Program is built on a multi-disciplinary approach, involving the integrated efforts from the General Counsel (SAF/GC), Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services (AF/A1); The AF Judge Advocate General (AF/JA); AF Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI); AF Chief of Chaplains (AF/HC); AF Surgeon General (AF/SG); Chief of AF Reserves (AF/RE), Director, Air National Guard (ANG), and AF Security Forces (AF/A7S) to deliver capabilities for installation-level commanders to effectively execute the AF's commitment to eliminate sexual assault through awareness and prevention training, education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and accountability.

The AF SAPR Program Manager is located in the AF/A1, in the AF Directorate of Services (AF/A1S); and, provides oversight and guidance for the SAPR Program to major command (MAJCOM) representatives to ensure compliance with AF and DoD policy. The SAPR program management office consists of a civilian program manager (GS14), a program deputy (Lieutenant Colonel), a civilian program analyst (GS12), a designated individual who serves as the Chief, SAPR Plans and Resources (Major), and an AF Reserve augmentee (Major).

AF SAPR program management is assisted by the AF Personnel Center (AFPC), SAPR Operations branch, led by a GS13 and one assigned military officer (Major). An Air National Guard Major on Military Personnel Appropriation (MPA) man-days also

supported the branch to provide the Reserve component perspective. The SAPR Operations staff works all active duty SARC assignments, receiving nominations, arranging for interviews, and recommending selections to the AFPC Assignments function. Additionally, they manage all active duty SARC deployments and provide a 24/7/365 reach-back capability for six deployed locations. They also serve as the contact point for all field and MAJCOM activities to include outside of the continental United States (OCONUS) and deployed locations. In addition, they maintain rosters of all SARCs, prepare attendees for the AF SARC Course, host the AF SAPR web-page, and update DoD Safe Helpline AF contact information for OSD SAPRO.

At the MAJCOM level, a MAJCOM SARC is responsible for administering the SAPR program within the MAJCOM and provides functional oversight and guidance for installation SARCs to ensure compliance with DoD and AF policy, and other applicable authority. They also provide professional supervision and assistance for the installation SARC on matters such as policy interpretation, execution of duties, budget, and other matters as warranted. When determined by the MAJCOM SARC, this assistance may require discussions with the installation SARC or VAs regarding restricted reporting communications from victims in order to assist the SARC in the performance of his or her duties.

The installation Wing Commander (WG/CC) or equivalent implements local SAPR programs ensuring that an immediate, trained response capability exists to support victims of sexual assault. The installation Wing Vice Commander (WG/CV) is the designated responsible official to act for the WG/CC and directly supervises the installation SARC. Supervision cannot be further delegated. At each AF installation, a SARC implements and manages the installation-level SAPR program, serving as the installation's single point of contact for integrating and coordinating sexual assault victim care services and case management. Services may begin at the initial report of sexual assault and continue through disposition and resolution of issues related to the victim's health and well-being. The SARC assists unit commanders as necessary to ensure victims of sexual assault receive the appropriate responsive care. The SARC is a key advisor to commanders, assisting them with meeting annual SAPR training requirements, implementing prevention programs, and establishing and maintaining a positive and proactive network in the surrounding community, to include collaboration with off-installation service providers.

Both MAJCOM (GS13) and installation SARCs (GS12 or military officer in the grade of Captain or higher) are full-time positions. At unique locations such as AF training bases with a large transient population, the installations are authorized two full-time SARCs (1 civilian and 1 military deputy). SARCs must complete a mandatory 40-hour SARC course at Air University (AU). The AF SAPR course at AU has met the National Advocate Credentialing Program credentialing criteria. The AF currently has 211 full-time positions dedicated to sexual assault prevention and response; 96 full-time installation SARCs comprised of 69 GS12 civilians and 27 active duty military officers, 14 MAJCOM or equivalent SARCs, 24 AFOSI investigators dedicated to sexual assault, 7 Special Victim Senior Trial Counsel and 75 support positions.

SARCs who are military officers are also dedicated deployment assets and fulfill requirements through 179-day deployments. The AF has primary responsibility at six main operating locations within the Central Command (CENTCOM) area of responsibility (AOR). Each maintains a full-time capability by utilizing the deployed military officer SARC. Operations for SAPR are mirrored in the deployed environment as those for normal installations, as much as practicable.

AF SARCs are assisted in providing victim care by volunteer VAs. AF VAs are volunteer AF military and civilians who have submitted applications, been screened, received their commander's agreement to serve, and are approved by the SARC and WG/CV. VA responsibilities include providing crisis intervention, as well as referral and ongoing non-clinical support, to include providing information on available options and resources to assist the victim in making informed decisions about his or her case. VAs are not assigned to victims in their own unit of assignment as standard practice. VAs ensure victims continue to receive the necessary care and support until the victim declines SAPR support. VAs must complete a mandatory 40-hour VA course conducted by a trained SARC before they are allowed to work with victims. The course provides all the criteria required by DoD regulation. Currently, there are more than 3,159 trained and available VAs.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department's adopted "Spectrum of Prevention," and its six components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY12 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to stop the crime before it occurs. If "awareness" activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition of prevention.

2.1.1. Identify your efforts to promote prevention.

In FY12, the AF reaffirmed its commitment to prevention with continued Bystander Intervention Training (BIT) for every Airman and civilian who supervises military members, regardless of rank/grade. Developed by subject matter experts (SMEs), the training incorporated discussion-based exercises and scenario-supported learning through 90-minute, small group-facilitated modules targeting males, females and leaders, respectively.

Additionally, individual MAJCOMs initiated program activities to enhance prevention strategy:

Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) initiated "Real Talk," where each session was broken down into smaller roundtable discussions chaired by either a Non-commissioned Officer (NCO) or Senior Non-commissioned Officer (SNCO) and observed by a SARC and VA. The Chair presented topics or encouraged participants to share experiences that required young women to intervene or stand up for themselves. The target audience was female Airmen living in the dorms and the purpose was to empower young women to make positive choices. Participants were educated on ways they can stand up for

themselves if they don't have a Wingman, and encouraged to discuss personal success stories that can enable others to speak up or intervene in an uncomfortable or unprofessional situation. Simultaneously, Airmen were provided an opportunity to network with others outside of their work environment. Additionally, during SAAM, PACAF approved the wear of jeans (Denim Day) at work as a day to remember those who were victimized by an assault. This decision was based on the Italian sexual assault case in which the perpetrator wasn't convicted because the jury ruled the victim's jeans were too tight. PACAF also used SMEs and Sex Signals as avenues to discuss the stigma associated with sexual assault and how to effectively intervene.

Air Education and Training Command (AETC) briefed and trained students through Accessions I and II training, Commander's Calls and case studies. The course goals of Accessions I and II were to: 1) prevent sexual assault from happening in the AF and 2) ensure appropriate response when it does happen. As part of Basic Military Training (BMT), the course reinforced the message that when new students commit to being a part of the AF, they also commit to following AF rules. The primary goals of this course were to define sexual assault, eliminate ambiguity as to what constitutes sexual assault, convey the AF policy regarding sexual assault and reporting, and describe how to reduce risk and how to respond. The secondary goals were to instill the AF Core Values of Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence In All We Do, and to reinforce respect for one's self, wingman, unit, and the Air Force. AETC also provided self-defense classes bi-weekly, teaching participants how to overcome the "freeze" response along with self-defense tactics.

In Air Combat Command (ACC), a multi-functional Victim/Survivor Serenity and Community Resource Room was initiated at each installation. It is currently available at Dyess, Nellis, Davis-Monthan, Mountain Home, Holloman, Tyndall and Shaw Air Force Bases (AFB), with projected completion at the remaining ACC installations as space becomes available. The Community Resource Project has a three-fold purpose: 1) victim-focused care and support, especially as it relates to privacy and comfort during interviews; 2) self-directed VA training to augment credentialing; and 3) a community resource center with evidence-based sexual assault mixed-media prevention resources. Other initiatives included 1) "Mentor Moments," peer-to-peer mentoring to assist members in recognizing, identifying, and eliminating unprofessional and inappropriate behaviors within work centers and social settings in an effort to cultivate a safe and professional environment for Airmen and 2) Stand Together Against Rape (STAR), a rallied community event in which motorcycle riders from the base community rode with a purpose to put an end to sexual violence and bring awareness to the happenings in their midst. ACC also recruited and trained two Airman Leadership School (ALS) instructors as VAs to conduct SAPR awareness and prevention training as part of the PME curriculum to high-risk groups (based on rank and age).

Additionally, for Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), several installations had their event broadcasted live over the radio and/or televised real-time, through local radio and television stations.

2.1.2. Identify the ways you are changing organizational prevention-based practices.

The AF has various initiatives underway to include, but not limited to:

- Assessing manpower requirements across the SAPR Program enterprise to sustain and enhance prevention initiatives
- Providing enhanced, tailored SAPR training for all military and civilian employees to include accessions, Professional Military Education (PME), leadership, pre-deployment, post-deployment, military recruiters, and first responder training; top-to-bottom review and revision of current AF training are underway
- Identifying/sharing trends and best practices throughout MAJCOMs
- Building an ongoing Public Affairs Strategic Plan to provide targeted communications and consistent leadership messaging on the issue of sexual assault
- Researching SAPR phone applications for suitability/rollout
- Mandating a standard SARC call-line prefix and addressing other Inspector General (IG) identified issues with SARC call-lines
- Ensuring standardized “Safe Helpline” advertisement across installations, to include AAFES, Commissaries, Dorms, etc.
- Adding SAPR to “That Guy” website
- Developing standardized SAPR materials for base newcomer orientations
- Working to include SAPR training in Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT)
- Leveraging social media to communicate expectations and elicit feedback (AF Blue Tube, Face book, etc.)
- Coordinating contracting requirements to launch a follow-on survey to the initial 2010 Gallup survey on prevalence and incidence of sexual assault in the AF

2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks, to include prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service or Component level.

The following SMEs were used either for specific projects or in multiple venues as consultants and/or targeted population presentations through different contractual agreements:

Dr. Alan Berkowitz. Ph.D. is an independent consultant who helps institutions of higher education, military organizations, and communities design programs that address health and social justice issues. He has worked with the Air Force, Army, Navy, and Marines to help them design effective bystander intervention programs. Alan is well-known for his scholarship and innovative programming on sexual assault prevention, the social norms approach, drug prevention, gender issues and social justice, and is the recipient of five national awards for his work in these areas. In addition, Alan was the founder and editor of The Report on Social Norms.

Dr. David Lisak, Ph.D., conducted and supervised research on the causes and consequences of interpersonal violence at the University of Massachusetts. In particular, he has studied the motives and characteristics of "undetected" rapists – men

who rape but who are never prosecuted. His research has been published in leading journals in psychology, trauma and violence, and he was the founding editor of the journal, *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*. He has conducted workshops in more than 40 states across the U.S., and consults with universities, the Air Force and the Army, the Department of Defense, and other institutions regarding sexual assault prevention and policies. David was also an SME to the Gallup survey the Air Force had conducted on sexual assaults.

Ms. Anne Munch, Esq., is an attorney from Colorado with 23 years of experience as a prosecutor, educator and consultant in the area of sexual assault and domestic violence. She is highly regarded as an expert in the area of sexual assault in both the US and abroad. She has been working with the AF since 2003 when she first assisted the AF Academy. Since then, Anne has been an integral part of the AF SAPR Program and was on the development team for our Bystander Intervention Training. In addition, Anne works with civilian organizations around the country training attorneys, investigators and VAs. She works with all branches of the military and regularly speaks and presents to US military organizations.

Mr. Russell W. Strand is currently the Chief of the U.S. Army Military Police School Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Division. Mr. Strand is a retired Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) Special Agent with an excess of 34 year's law enforcement, investigative, and consultation experience. Russell has specialized expertise, experience and training in the area of domestic violence intervention, critical incident peer support, sexual assault, trafficking in persons, and child abuse investigations. He established, developed, produced, and conducted the US Army Sexual Assault Investigations, Domestic Violence Intervention Training, Sexual Assault Investigations and Child Abuse Prevention and Investigation Techniques courses, and he supervised the development of the Critical Incident Peer Support course. Russell also assisted in the development and implementation of DOD training standards, programs of instruction, and lesson plans for SARCs, VAs, chaplains, criminal investigators, first responders, commanders, and health professionals.

Mr. Mike Domitrz founded and is currently the Executive Director of **The Date Safe Project**. Through interactive presentations, creative educational resources, and unique national initiatives, **The Date Safe Project** is committed to being the nation's leading organization for creating healthier dating environments and a clearer understanding of "consent," as well as raising awareness on the many issues surrounding sexual assault. He is also the creator of the program “May I Kiss You?” a fun, interactive, and thought-provoking program that focuses on why "*asking first*" makes all the difference.

Additionally, the following expert worked directly with MAJCOMs and installations to further prevention programs:

Ms. Gail Stern, M. Ed., has been a sexual assault prevention educator since 1991and is the co-author of the non-stranger rape prevention program, Sex Signals, which

educates Airmen on the common misconceptions of sexual assault/rape and how to handle unwanted sexual advances. She serves as Director of Education of Catharsis Productions, and has served as a consultant to the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and the Naval Academy. She is currently pursuing her doctorate in Curriculum and Instruction at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, focusing on the use of humor in sexual assault prevention education.

2.1.4. List the prevention education, training initiatives, and programs you offer to responders, particularly those that impart individual skills associated with bystander intervention or appropriate risk reduction that does not blame victims. When describing the initiative, identify the target responder audience and the principal objectives of the initiative.

Air Force senior leaders from the first responder functional communities attend the annual AF SAPR Leader Summit. They hear from national experts on a variety of topics, including bystander intervention, risk reduction, victimology, victim care, investigative techniques, and accountability.

At AF installations, initial and refresher SAPR training are routinely provided to first responders, to include investigators, security forces, prosecutors, chaplains, and medical personnel. Additionally, all first responders received the appropriate AF bystander intervention training on top of the specific first responder training requirements identified in DoDI 6495.02, Enclosure 6.

MAJCOMs also augmented training to expand first responder skill-sets.

Air Combat Command (ACC) trained new chaplain assistants from the Chaplain Assistant Apprentice Course (CAAC) and the AF Chaplain Corps College at Fort Jackson.

US Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) SARCs attended a civilian conference on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Response led by the National Institute on Crime and Prevention.

Air Mobility Command (AMC) contracted SMEs to conduct additional first responder training; first sergeants and WG/CCs were also included.

2.1.5. Identify your efforts to promote community education in the area of prevention (e.g., communications, social marketing, and media initiatives).

Throughout the AF installations engaged in a variety of events to formally launch the annual campaign messaging during SAAM venues and provided members with additional information about sexual assault. These events included utilization of a multi-media approach through American Forces Network (AFN) TV and radio, information fairs, information booths, guest speakers, self-defense classes for women, AFOSI presentations on risk reduction, Take Back the Night Rallies, Walk a Mile in Her Shoes collaboration with local rape crisis centers, and clothesline displays of sexual assault prevention artwork. A few examples include:

USAFE produced and aired a Sexual Assault music video that can be viewed on

YouTube and AFN.

Many AF installations created SARC/SAPR Face book pages, providing 24/7 resources and contact information.

Several ACC bases designed Comfort rooms and Serenity Healing Resource Media rooms. The Comfort rooms were equipped with reference material on sexual assault prevention and awareness and a laptop for research and continued education. They were also sometimes used as respite areas for sexual assault and domestic violence victims during court proceedings. The Serenity Healing Resource Media rooms contained couches, televisions, and bookcases of reference materials, and made DVDs along with research materials available to victims and family members.

An AETC installation posted monthly remarks in the base newspaper, conducted "Sex Signals" improvement groups, held Ladies Night Out events with other base agencies, and distributed "Ask for the Kiss First" cards with candy kisses attached.

These are but a few of the multiple innovative/creative means used by AF installation SARCs and commanders to promote prevention.

2.1.6. Describe the ways that you are strengthening Service or Guard member knowledge and skills in the area of prevention (i.e., bystander intervention, risk reduction).

The AF has education and training in place, from accessions (BMT, ROTC, etc.), First Term Airmen Center (FTAC), Technical Training schools, PME, AU, and various Leader schools that address both prevention and response.

In FY12, the AF continued to provide Bystander Intervention Training (BIT) throughout worldwide AF installations. Mandatory BIT began in January 2010 and was completed in September 2012, at which time over 448,000 Airmen (Active Duty, Reservists, and Guardsmen) and civilian supervisors of military were trained. Knowledge and skills are also provided in other forums such as self-defense classes, newcomer orientations, First Term Airmen's Councils, Commanders' Calls, and VA training.

As discussed in 2.1.1. and 2.1.5 above, individual commands and installations utilized multiple experts in delivering specific educational sessions, primarily targeted at prevention.

2.1.7. Describe your Service or Component's current efforts or plans to provide SAPR training (policy and resources available) to all Service members at initial entrance into active service.

The AF will perform a comprehensive assessment of its initial military training to include, but not be limited to, the following areas:

- Selection, training, and oversight of instructors and leaders who directly supervise initial military training. This review should particularly consider the potential benefits of increasing the number of female training instructors;
- Manning, including the ratio of instructors to students and the ratio of leaders in the chain of command to instructors;

- Internal controls in place to identify and prevent behavior inconsistent with established standards by instructors and leaders throughout all phases of initial military training;
- Student accessibility to SAPR services;
- Timing, content and delivery of SAPR-related training; and
- Timing, content and effectiveness of student feedback mechanisms

2.1.8. Other

N/A

2.2. List all studies of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness supported or performed by your Service or Component.

The AF is currently working to launch a follow-on survey to the initial Gallup survey to compare the repeat measurement to our baseline data to assess program progress. Ongoing biannual measurement and tracking will allow the AF to continue monitoring changes and improvements. Additionally, the AF is seeking other best practice assessment methodologies to evaluate the effectiveness of our program.

Gallup, Inc., under contract with the AF conducted a confidential, web-based incidence and prevalence survey to gather a precise, reliable, and valid measure of the true rate of statistical occurrence of sexual assault, and quantify under-reporting within the AF. The development of the survey was guided by nationally recognized subject matter experts to provide substantive expertise and ensure that the language, procedures, and analysis used for this survey effort were in line with the academic and professional expectations for dealing with this sensitive topic, as well as by representatives from the Air Force Judge Advocate General's military justice division (AFLOA/JAJM). A simple stratified sample design for the entire population based on 20 strata which included age, gender and grade was used with a total sample size of 100,000 across all strata. A total of 18,834 surveys were returned, for an 18.8% response rate. The general flow of the survey was to first determine whether an event met the criteria of UCMJ Articles 120 and 125, as a determination that sexual assault was committed, using lay-person descriptions of the definitions. Prior to the survey's release to the general survey respondent population, a pilot test was conducted to ensure that the design of the survey and the technology behind the web-based application would be able to produce the data required by the AF. The survey results established a valid and reliable baseline for Air Force leaders to expand their knowledge and improve strategies related to combating and eradicating sexual assault in the AF.

2.3. 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 educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.

Sexual assault treatment and rehabilitation programs are primarily administered through the DoD Confinement System. The United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the Naval Consolidated Brig, Miramar, and the Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, California, offer violent offender and sex offender treatment programs for AF inmates convicted of sexual assault.

These long-term programs are for inmates with sentences longer than 26 months. The programs consist of psycho physiological assessment and psychological/ sexual interest evaluation. Treatment includes cognitive restructuring, victim awareness, sexuality, cognitive and behavioral arousal reduction techniques, relationship skills and relapse prevention training. Psychiatric consultation is also available. Those who complete this program are offered sex offender maintenance group programs to maintain program progress and continue to develop and modify relapse prevention plans until released from confinement.

For those with sentences less than 26 months and confined at regional facilities, sex offender education, which consists of educational seminars on the dynamics of sexual perpetration and preparation for treatment, as well as sexual violence treatment programs are available.

AF members convicted of a sexual assault resulting in sentences to confinement of less than 12 months are usually sent to local civilian confinement facilities. Treatment at those civilian facilities is dependent upon each facility's resources. Treatment available at local installations for individuals in on-base confinement facilities or who are not in confinement is not centrally managed.

2.4. Describe any progress made in FY12 on prevention-related efforts identified by your last year's report.

The AF identified gaps in current SAPR education and training, tailored for all military/civilian employees. As a result, the AF established and began executing a plan to conduct a top-to-bottom review, revision and assessment of all SAPR training.
See 2.1.2.

In addition, six SAPR climate questions were added to the Unit Climate Assessment (UCA) which is utilized by the AF to assess the Equal Opportunity Climate. Developed, validated, and released by DoD SAPRO and the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI), these SAPR-focused questions were released as part of the AF UCA on 31 May 2012. The inclusion of these questions was an important step in providing leadership with the knowledge needed to measure and address the climate associated with SAPR in their units. SARCs attend all In/Out-briefs with commanders.

The SAPR questions are as follows:

Note. Questions 1 and 2 encompass "perceptions of leadership support for SAPR"; Question 3 captures the "perceptions of barriers to reporting sexual assault", Questions 4 and 5 cover the "SAPR bystander intervention climate"; and Question 6 assesses "knowledge of sexual assault reporting options".

1. My leadership promotes a climate that is free of sexual assault.
   - Strongly Agree
   - Agree
   - Neither Agree nor Disagree

- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

2. My leadership would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported.
- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

3. Which of the following would be reasons why a victim of sexual assault would not report the incident within your unit (*Mark all that apply*):
- Lack of privacy/confidentiality
- Stigma, shame, fear
- Fear of being reduced in the eyes of the commander or colleagues
- Fear of disciplinary action due to victim's misconduct
- Fear of re-victimization
- Fear of operational impacts on training, security clearances, and overseas deployments
- Not knowing how to report
- Not thinking anything would be done
- Not wanting to get fellow Service members (e.g., perpetrator, bystanders) in trouble for actions or collateral misconduct
- Concern Victim Advocate (VA) will not keep restricted report confidential
- None of the above, sexual assaults would be reported

4. Suppose you see a Service member put something in a person's drink. You're unsure what it was and question if your eyes were playing tricks on you. What are you most likely to do in this kind of situation?
- Nothing
- Leave to avoid any kind of trouble
- Watch the situation to see if it escalates
- Tell the person what you saw the Service member do
- Confront the Service member

5. Imagine you go TDY for training. The first night you go to a restaurant/bar with a large group of colleagues, whom you just met. At what point would you intervene in the following escalating situation?
- A senior leader at the training buys your colleague a drink and he/she is told a drink may never be refused, as doing so would go against tradition
- The senior leader buys your colleague a second and third drink despite his/her repeated objections
- Your colleague appears intoxicated and disoriented, and continues to be the

senior leader's main focus of attention
- The senior leader repeatedly hugs your colleague, rubs his/her shoulders, and offers to walk him/her back to quarters
- You see the senior leader quietly taking your intoxicated colleague out of the place
- As they leave, your colleague tries to push away the senior leader and says, "No."
- In this scenario, I would not intervene at any point

6. A restricted report allows a Service member to report a sexual assault and get help, but without notifying command or criminal investigators.
- True
- False

2.5. Describe any plans for FY13 related to the prevention of sexual assault.

Along with several of the initiatives identified in 2.1.2., future AF plans related to the prevention of sexual assault include:

With the help of highly qualified experts from a variety of institutions and organizations, the AF will fully implement enhanced SAPR education and training at all levels, providing commanders, senior enlisted members, and front-line supervisors with material and delivery methods that will help them institute the right sight-picture, motivate the team, set priorities, establish the bounds of acceptable behavior, and maintain an environment of good order and discipline. In November 2012, the AF stood up its first of several Integrated Product Teams (IPTs) planned in FY13, incorporating university experts and other SMEs to assess our pre-command, senior enlisted and entry-level SAPR education and training curricula with the goal to make it more relevant and impactful. Future IPTs will include the review and assessment of other SAPR-related training, to include annual, pre-deployment, post-deployment, military recruiter. SARC/VA and first responder training, as well as all levels of PME.

The AF will also evaluate how to best implement recommendations from the BMT Commander-Directed Investigation (CDI) to ensure: 1) targeted formal leadership training is developed for BMT commanders, faculty and staff prior to their arrival in BMT; 2) SAPR SMEs teach the SAPR training curriculum to both trainees and Military Training Instructors (MTIs); and 3) functional first responders receive enhanced training on the unique challenges faced in the training environment. Additionally, we will build upon the well-received bystander intervention training, which ended 30 September 2012 and look for ways to facilitate continued discussion on sexual assault prevention. Discussions must include explanation of the continuum of sexual misconduct, from inappropriate comments or touching to sexual assault and rape, as well as prosecutorial and investigative outcomes to highlight lessons learned.

In addition, the AF received an invitation to present SAPR initiatives during a session at the 2013 Military Health System (MHS) Conference scheduled for 11-14 February,

2013. The Workshop will bring together more than 50 Federal employees, to include clinicians and administrators who serve military families and work with sexual assault victims perpetrated by military personnel. The focus of the Workshop will be developing partnerships and making recommendations for enhancement to existing policies and procedures related to evidence-based practices across the DoD MHS. The goal is to improve quality of service and safety for both the service members and victims.

3. Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize and encourage the use of both reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) by Service or Component members (e.g., local command initiatives that demonstrate the commander's role in creating a climate of confidence, explanation of available reporting options on installation websites, etc.).

The fundamental obstacle to reporting a crime of sexual assault is to reduce the negative perceptions associated with it. Each stakeholder either influences an increase or decrease in the perceived barriers, specifically lack of privacy, stigma, and/or fear. The SARC is considered the center of gravity when it comes to ensuring that victims of sexual assault receive appropriate and responsive care. They serve as the single point of contact to coordinate sexual assault victim care and facilitate communication and transparency regarding sexual assault response capabilities. The Air Force placed full-time SARCs at installation level, including downrange locations, who report directly to the Vice Wing Commanders. There are currently 96 full-time installation SARCs, 14 MAJCOM or equivalent SARCs to provide oversight and management of installation activities, and two SARCs at the Air Force Personnel Center to oversee the implementation of SAPR Program operations. Additionally, we have 3,159 trained volunteer VAs comprised of both military and civilian employees.

We believe two recent changes will ease victim's concerns, increase the victim's control over personal information and further ensure that the victim can make an informed decision about participation.

In January, the Air Force implemented Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514, Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege in cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. This MRE provides that a victim has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing a confidential communication made between the victim and a victim advocate, in a case arising under the UCMJ, if such communication was made for the purpose of facilitating advice or supportive assistance to the victim. By providing further protection for victim's communications with the SARC and VA, we believe that a significant barrier to coming forward has been removed.

The Air Force is also "piloting" the Special Victims Counsel (SVC) program to expand the availability of legal assistance to victims of sexual assault. In Jan 2013, the Air Force trained 60 attorneys to perform SVC duties and the program was implemented Air Force-wide. The Air Force and Department of Defense will continue to monitor and evaluate for permanent implementation.

Since 2008, the Air Force has held annual two-day SAPR Leader Summits, attended by the SECAF, CSAF, Wing and Vice Wing Commanders, Headquarters Air Force functionals, and Major Command (MAJCOM) A1s and SARCs. Participants hear from Air Force leadership and national experts on a variety of topics, including victimology, victim care, investigatory techniques and accountability, with the most recent summit held in April 2012. At every opportunity, emphasis is placed on differences between restricted and unrestricted reporting as well as the advantages and disadvantages of both. To supplement discussions, the Air Force distributed a Wing Commander's SAPR Guide, developed by SMEs and current Wing Commanders and Command Chiefs. The guide includes statistics, facts and talking points to help installation leaders encourage healthy conversations with their Airmen. Some of our local efforts include:

At Pacific Air Force (PACAF), a local Commander's Access Channel was established to advertise SARC contact info 24/7. They also used Sexual Assault prevention commercials, office and dorm safety boards that explained Restricted and Unrestricted options.

An 'eSARC' website was implemented at USAFA, harnessing technology to ease contact for reporting or information gathering by victims or friends of victims. The SAPR staff also purchased Blackberries, which allowed 24/7 communication via cell phone, text, or email.

The SARC at Air Force District Washington (AFDW) conducted numerous commander desk-side briefs, which afforded individuals the opportunity to ask questions and get a clear understanding of how to be a supportive leader of sexual assault to their victims; as well as utilizing the Wing Commanders' Guide.

AETC created training material with SAPR Fact Sheets printed on the back. It helped to publicize DoD's Safe Help Line information throughout the installation.

ACC's Wing Commander educated Airmen on leadership's commitment to taking care of them, by personally facilitating small discussion groups based on rank, within each unit. The Commander's message included reporting options and reiterated the AF SAPR and sexual harassment policies of zero tolerance.

The First Sergeants in ACC showcased title displays with SARC information (tri-folds, sliders, etc.) in their offices, so it will be accessible to Airmen at their convenience. Airmen were also encouraged to "Party Smart" with a car deodorizer (one side was an air freshener, the other side listed names/phone numbers of helping agencies most commonly used over the holiday season). Confidentiality with SARCs and VAs was also emphasized.

3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service or Component developed and implemented during FY12 within the context of:

3.2.1. Joint environments

No challenges reported.

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest
No challenges reported.
3.2.3. Tracking victim services
AF instituted the Blue Line program to account for Joint Expeditionary Tasking (JET) Airmen dispersed in various locations as augmentees. Airmen were equipped with resources and services, while being insured they were not forgotten.
3.2.4. Restricted Reporting in any environment (including known incidents, if any, where the confidentiality of the report was breached for any reason).
N/A
3.2.5. Other (Please explain)
N/A
3.3. Describe efforts, policies, and/or programmatic changes undertaken to improve Service or Component member confidence and/or victim participation in the investigative and military justice processes.
Recent improvements in investigations and prosecutions, as well as the increased level of collaboration between AFOSI, JA, and the SARC, are expected to improve both Service member confidence and victim participation in the Air Force's process. Most of the steps taken by AFOSI in FY12 to improve sexual assault investigations are outlined in paragraph 5.10. Of note, AFOSI developed an eight-day advanced sex crimes investigations training program (SCITP) and authored new policy to improve agents' ability to investigate these crimes across the Command. SCITP attendees are taught the Cognitive Interview (CI) technique. The CI, backed by many years of peer-reviewed scientific research, is expected to empower victims and improve their ability to provide the detailed information needed for successful prosecutions. SCITP has evolved into a joint OSI/JA course and will serve as a robust platform to improve the Air Force's cross-disciplinary skills. OSI and JA also collaborated in establishing a new special victim team; physically located at Andrews AFB, MD, but available for consultation on sexual assault investigations worldwide. The Air Force's many efforts in FY12 to improve its response to sexual assault should increase Service members' confidence and victims' participation in the process.
3.3.1. Describe how you are addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.
Leaders at all levels continue to emphasize the importance of reporting. Every training opportunity, whether bystander intervention training, enhanced education for investigators and judge advocates, other first responders or presentations by experts strives to increase victim understanding that it is OK to report. We owe commanders and victims an accurate and candid assessment of the facts and circumstances of each individual case--commanders because they must decide on the appropriate disposition of a case and victims because their participation in the process is frequently the single most critical determinant in the outcome. One of the important goals of the SAPR program is to provide victims with increased control over the release and management of personal information. We recognize that victims choose nonparticipation in part because of a desire to maintain some control over personal information that may otherwise become public during the criminal justice

process.

We believe two recent changes will ease victim's concerns, increase the victim's control over personal information and further ensure that the victim can make an informed decision about participation.

In January, the Air Force implemented Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514, Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege in cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. This MRE provides that a victim has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing a confidential communication made between the victim and a victim advocate, in a case arising under the UCMJ, if such communication was made for the purpose of facilitating advice or supportive assistance to the victim. By providing further protection for victim's communications with the SARC and VA, we believe that a significant barrier to coming forward has been removed.

The Air Force has also implemented the DoD direction, reinforced by the passage of the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act, to expand the availability of legal assistance to all victims of crime, including sexual assault, This change will provide a victim of sexual assault, if they desire, with a legal assistance attorney who can advise the victim of the options, available programs and impact of participation in the criminal justice process. In the Air Force, the expansion of the availability and scope of legal assistance is under active discussion, with the goal of providing a more robust representational capacity in the form of a Special Victim's Counsel. If approved, implementation of this ground breaking program is anticipated in the next fiscal year.
In addition, we have and will continue to provide training to trial counsel and staff judge advocates on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases, including such critical factors as the impact of alcohol; the investigative response; understanding victim behavior; managing similar crimes evidence and evidence of victim behavior under the Military Rules of Evidence; and understanding offender behavior. Our goal is to ensure they can better evaluate and discuss these issues with victims.

3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma and overcome barriers associated with reporting sexual assault (e.g., thinking the report will not be kept confidential, being afraid of retaliation or reprisal, thinking nothing will be done about the report, and any other barrier to reporting identified through research).

- Developed new Sexual Assault Investigations Course; building combined JA/OSI Course
- Designated/trained Special Victims investigators and prosecutors for SA offenses
- Implemented OSI opening all SA cases and facilitating consultation with Senior Trial Counsel
- Reviewing/improving pre-command and senior NCO training
- Reviewing/improving PME
- Reviewing/improving SARC/VA and First Responders training
- DoD SAPRO Safe Helpline

- Credentialing SARC and VAs through National Organization for Victim Assistance
- Expanded legal assistance for victims of crime
- Implementation of MRE 514, Victim Advocate - Victim Privilege

3.5. Describe any progress made in FY12 on reporting-related efforts identified in last year's report.

- Annual Leader Summit and Training Workshop were conducted. Leading SMEs provided pertinent information, influencing how commanders and other leaders will respond and support the SAPR program from that point on, setting the tone for victim support and ensuring the AF has an environment that fosters a goal of zero sexual assaults.
- Continue the efforts already initiated by installations for doing Walk-Abouts and making the SARCs and VAs appear more personal and approachable for Airmen
- AF continues to work with OSD counterparts to expand the scope of legal services offered to sexual assault victims in order to protect their legal interests and ensure they have the best support possible when working with prosecutors. The AF goal is to provide a more robust representational capacity in the form of a Special Victim's Counsel.

3.6. Describe any plans for FY13 to increase the climate of confidence associated with reporting.

Air Force leaders are charged with creating and maintaining an environment that discourages offender behavior by setting a climate of good order and discipline, therefore, we have placed greater emphasis on leadership engagement and targeted messaging, education and training, to achieve and sustain an environment of deterrence and continue the efforts already initiated by installations on outreach and prevention education; making the SARCs and VA more visible and always accessible.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY12 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault.

DoDI 6495.02 (*DRAFT*) establishes the requirement to complete First Responder Training for Healthcare Personnel in relation to SAPR by all medical personnel involved in direct patient care. Additionally, MTF commanders were given the authority to designate additional personnel for mandatory course completion.

Two CONUS MTFs, Wright-Patterson AFB (WPAFB) and Eglin AFB, have SAPR-trained personnel to perform Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFEs). WPAFB and Eglin AFB were given funds to purchase training supplies and fund the Sexual Assault Examiner (SAE) course at their respective facilities. Eglin AFB trained 1 new (initial) provider in SAFE and WPAFB trained 8 (2 providers initial, 6 refresher). 43 MTFs have a MOU with local or military facilities. And 13 CONUS MTFs are in the process of establishing a MOU with a civilian hospital for SAEs.

Also, 8 OCONUS MTFs (Lajes AB, Yokota AB, Incirlik AB, Kunsan AB, Osan AB, and Aviano AB, Misawa AB, Lakenheath AB) have at least 1 trained SAFE. 10 OCONUS MTFs (Geilenkirchen, Hickam AFB, Hurlburt Field, Kadena AFB, Pope AFB, Croughton AFB, Menwith Hill, Upwood AFB, Ramstein AFB, Spangdahlem AFB) have an agreement to send their sexual assault victims to a nearby DoD MTF. AFCENT/SG developed a plan to provide SAFE exams at deployed locations. A primary position was designated with line remark "MSB" at Role II and Role III treatment facilities. The MSB remark states: "Member must be qualified to perform sexual assault forensic examinations. The ability to perform SA forensic examinations is to be noted in the providers' transfer brief or competency folder. If the provider has not had training to perform SA forensic examinations, attendance at a certified SA forensic examiner course is required." Small facilities will have a MOU with the closest Role II or Role III with capability regardless of Service. Four of the six AF MTFs in the AOR perform SAEs on site. The remaining two facilities refer sexual assault cases to other service MTFs.
4.2. List the number of new SARCs (include Deployable) and SAPR VAs (include Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training, and if the training was received prior to deployment.
4.2.1. SARCs (include Deployable) The AF had 96 full time SARCs comprised of 69 GS-101-12 civilians and 27 active duty Military officers who fulfill the deployment requirements as well as augmentees from the 38P career field.
4.2.1.1. List the *total* number of SARCs your Service or Component had at the end of FY12.
Refer to 4.2.1
4.2.1.2. List the number of SARCs that were trained for the first time in FY12 (i.e., list the number of *new* SARCs your Service or Component had in FY12).
In FY12, a total of 70 new SARCs were trained; all attended the mandatory 40-hour SARC Course at Air University. These consisted of 20 civilian personnel and 50 military officers, trained as primary, deputy and/or alternate SARCs.
4.2.1.3. List the number of SARCs that received training that would allow them to operate in a deployed environment in FY12.
The AF has 96 SARCs that received training and are certified to operate in a deployed environment.
4.2.1.4. Identify the number of new SARC positions slated for FY13.
Air Force is slated to add 32 new SARC positions in FY13.
4.2.2. SAPR VAs (include Deployable)
There was a total of 8,014 VAs.
4.2.2.1. List the number of personnel trained in FY12.
A total of 5,145 VAs were trained in FY12 including deployment VA training
4.2.2.2. How many trained to allow them to operate in deployable environment.
5,145 VAs were trained to operate in a deployment environment.
4.2.2.3. List the number of assigned VA positions planned for FY13.
Air Force is slated to add 70 full-time VA positions in FY13.
4.2.3. Describe your efforts to comply with the FY12 NDAA requirement for a full-

time SARC and full-time VA at the brigade/battalion or equivalent level.

The AF has a SARC at each installation. A standard core personnel document is currently in classification with AFPC. Upon completion of review, the AF will provide implementation guidance to the field to employ full-time VAs by 1 October 2013.

4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:

4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer)

SAPR training for unit commanders (0-4/0-5 level) is convened by the major command while Senior pre-command training is conducted at Air University. During FY12, a total of 4,592 Wing/Vice Wing Commanders, and Group Commanders received SAPR training.

4.3.2. Criminal investigators

Annual Periodic Sexual Assault Investigations Training: 2,046
Basic Special Investigations Course: 170
Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program: 24
Advanced General Crimes Investigation Course: 17

4.3.3. Law enforcement

A total of 7,825 law enforcement personnel received sexual assault training in FY12.

4.3.4. Medical personnel

Annual First Responder Training for Healthcare providers-SAPR has increased incrementally over the past 3 years.

- FY12, 24,680 medics completed First Responder Training for Healthcare providers
- FY11, 24,296 medical personnel First Responder Training for Healthcare providers
- FY10, 6,000 medics completed First Responder Training for Healthcare providers

4.3.5. Judge Advocates (include Trial Counsel, Legal Assistance Attorneys, and Defense Counsel broken down by each categories)

The Judge Advocate General's (JAG) Corps Educational Efforts: Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02 (DoDI) specifies training requirements for JAGs in two areas: (1) training requirements for all JAGs; and (2) additional requirements for trial counsel. From 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012, judge advocates and paralegals received training in a number of different venues. The main training effort was conducted through The Judge Advocate General's School (TJAGS) at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. During this time period, TJAGS conducted training as follows on both sets of requirements identified in the DoDI, as specified for each course below.

For FY12, over 1,400 judge advocates and paralegals received training at formal courses conducted by The Judge Advocate General's School. Over 1,000 JAGs and paralegals viewed webcasts on sexual assault-related topics. Hundreds more attended training conducted at venues other than TJAGS.

1. The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course (JASOC), held three times every fiscal year, is designed to introduce new judge advocates to the career field and The Judge Advocate General's Corps. One hundred twenty-four judge advocates received training covering all DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

2. The Trial and Defense Advocacy Course (TDAC) provides judge advocates with the opportunity to develop their trial advocacy skills through practical demonstrations and moot court exercises. Experts are brought from both within and outside the DOD to teach how to overcome the challenges of a sexual assault case, including such topics as addressing a case with an intoxicated victim and crossing-examining an accused. The two week course culminates in a moot court with sexual assault allegations. Seventy-two judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

3. The Military Justice Administration Course (MJAC) provides training in the management of the base legal office military justice system to those judge advocates and paralegals who are currently or soon will be either the chief of military justice or the noncommissioned officer in charge of military justice. This year's course proved to be the largest ever with one hundred thirteen judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates trial counsel and justice paralegals. The course included a four-hour block featuring civilian subject matter experts to provide chiefs of military justice and noncommissioned officers in charge perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. The experts discussed, using scenario supported formats. the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; understanding victim behavior, including the impact of trauma on neurobiology; the impact of similar crimes evidence under MREs 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.

4. The Staff Judge Advocate Course (SJAC) course provides both a refresher course in military law and a study of Air Force leadership principles for judge advocates recently, or about to be, assigned to staff judge advocate positions. One Hundred and twenty-six new and current SJAs received training covering tasks for judge advocates and, although their duties do not include serving as trial counsel, this training also addressed DoDI-specified topics related to sexual assault cases. The course included a four-hour block featuring civilian subject matter experts to provide SJAs perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. The experts discussed, using scenario supported formats. the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; understanding victim behavior, including the impact of trauma on neurobiology; the impact of similar crimes evidence under MREs 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.

5. The Defense Orientation Course (DOC) is taught twice annually, and is designed to introduce new Area Defense Counsel (ADC) and new defense paralegals (DP) to the practical aspects of day-to-day defense counsel duties. The course focuses on advising clients in common defense scenarios, defending clients at courts-martial and working with commanders and the legal office. The course hosted eighty-six ADCs and defense paralegals.

6. The Law Office Management Course (LOMC) provides base law office Superintendents and noncommissioned officers in charge with information on recent developments having an impact on management of the legal services function of a legal office. Ninety senior paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel to assist them in supporting sexual assault cases. The course included a four-hour block featuring civilian subject matter experts to provide perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. The experts discussed, using scenario supported formats. the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; understanding victim behavior, including the impact of trauma on neurobiology; the impact of similar crimes evidence under MRE 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.

7. The Annual Survey of the Law (ASOL) provides experienced Air Reserve Component (ARC) judge advocates and paralegals with the most up-to-date information on recent developments in military law issues. Four hundred twenty-eight judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

8. The Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills (TRIALS) team provides valuable on-site advocacy training at our wing legal offices. The team is staffed by experienced Reserve JAG trial attorneys augmented by JAG School faculty members along with a sitting military judge. The team offers a two-day intensive advocacy training program using a variety of fact patterns, to include sexual assault, to hone the trial skills of our young judge advocates. -Eighty-six judge advocates received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

9. GATEWAY is a two-week course focusing on improving leadership skills of the JAG Corps' junior field grade officers. During the course, the students received instruction on societal attitudes towards sexual assault and seminars were devoted to prosecuting sexual assault cases. Sixty-three judge advocates received 5-hours of classroom instruction devoted to covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

10. The Trial Advocacy Courses (TACs) were held in CONUS, Europe, and the Pacific during the time period. The TACs provided practicing trial and defense counsel updates on evolving aspects of military trial practice, practical lessons on securing and using evidence and experts and courtroom skills practice with immediate feedback. Students learned from experienced litigators, heard from military judges and senior leaders, and networked with other counsel. Students heard from two experts in the field of forensic psychology on dealing with crimes against children and crimes involving alcohol. Two hundred ninety-eight judge advocates and paralegals received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel.

11. In FY 2012 the JAG School hosted several webcasts that focused on military justice issues. Topics included Staff Judge Advocates preparing trial counsel for

litigation, JA-AFOSI working relationships, witness preparation, computer forensics, an Article 120, UCMJ update, and an informational session of the Secretary of Defense's withholding action to Colonel SPCMCA's in certain sexual assault cases. The SJA webcast was viewed by 182 attorneys and paralegals. The JA-AFOSI webcast was viewed by 294 attorneys, paralegals, and OSI agents. The witness preparation webcast was viewed by 235 attorneys and paralegals. The computer forensics webcast was viewed by 210 attorneys and paralegals. The Article 120 session was viewed by 220 attorneys and paralegals. The Secretary of Defense's withholding action webcast was viewed by 744 attorneys and paralegals. In addition, there are 9 Webcasts scheduled for training of the Corps of the new Special Victims Counsel. That training is scheduled to be accomplished 15-17 January 2013.

12. The JAG School has several learning centers on CAPSIL that have a focus on SA training. CAPSIL is the JAG Corps' web-based learning management system used to advance the distance education curriculum throughout the Corps. The system maintains more than 250 learning centers with e-Courses and webcasts available to users worldwide. These e-learning areas specifically focused on the requirements for SA training outlined in the DoDI. Individual lessons include: understanding sexual assault evidence; witness preparation for sexual assault cases; VWAP, sexual offender registration and deployed VWAP; SAFE kit; restricted and unrestricted reports; counterintuitive reactions in victims; recantation and false information; basic forensic photography and scientific evidence.

13. In addition to formal training opportunities through TJAGS, training on sexual assault related topics was conducted in a number of additional venues.

a. KEYSTONE is The Judge Advocate General's Corps annual worldwide leadership summit with over 700 civilian, active duty, Reserve and Air National Guard judge advocates, attorneys, paralegals and support personnel from in attendance. They received training covering DoDI-specified topics for judge advocates and trial counsel at the summit. Specific areas included the use of expert witnesses and initiatives to improve their availability; effective use of the Defense Computer Forensic Laboratory; pending changes to the UCMJ, including Article 120; other potential changes in the National Defense Authorization Act affecting the Air Force SAPR program; and a analysis of several military justice cases, including sexual assault cases, by a panel of experienced staff judge advocates. For KEYSTONE 2011, in addition to other topics, two four-hour breakout sessions provided SJAs and military justice personnel perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. Subject matter experts (Dr. Janine D'Anniballe, Anne Munch, Esq., Teresa Scalzo, Esq. and Russell Strand, US Army CID) discussed in scenario supported formats the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; the investigative response and lessons learned in a review of sexual assault cases conducted by the US Army; understanding victim behavior; impact of similar crimes evidence under MRE 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.

b. The KEYSTONE Installation Leaders Course, for those base level staff judge advocates and law office managers who did not attend SJAC or LOMC, featured

presentations and discussion of the Air Force status of discipline; seizing control the military justice program; pretrial agreements; pre- and post-trial issues; charging and proof analyses; sexual assault update and lessons learned; and mentoring trial counsel and preparing for trial; A four hour block conducted by Dr David Lisak focused on evaluating sexual assault cases, emphasizing offender and victim behavior and the neurobiology of trauma. The Keystone Senior Leaders Course to be held in fall, 2012, will feature Dr Lisak discussing male on male offenses and the neurobiology of trauma and Ms Meg Garvin (, Executive Director & Clinical Professor of Law, National Crime Victim Law Institute at Lewis & Clark Law School) discussing victim's rights and victim's counsel.

c. In particularly innovative training, AFOSI Region 8 at Peterson AFB again hosted a conference designed to improve investigator and legal process skills as applied to allegations of sexual assault. The event represents a unique collaboration between AFOSI and Air Force Space Command. Participants for the conference included AFOSI agents from the Region 8 staff and local Detachments; the HQ AFSPC/JA Chief of Military Justice, and JAGs, paralegals, and civilian Victim-Witness Assistance Program coordinators from several AFSPC and other commands' base legal offices (including USAFA/JA); Senior Defense Counsel and several Area Defense Counsels; and the HQ AFSPC SARC and installation SARCs from throughout AFSPC and other nearby bases.

The conference fostered stronger education, communication, and interagency cooperation in responding to sexual assault allegations. Topics included the psychological aspects and responses to sexual assault allegations, working with false allegations, interagency cooperation, and considerations of the legal and emotional needs of victims, witnesses, and subjects and the meaning and impact of the Gallup 2010 Prevalence/Incidence Survey of Sexual Assault in the Air Force. The most unique outcome of this session was the process of breaking down barriers between functions and observing the great teamwork/partnerships forming. The number of interactive events, both classroom and practical exercises, allowed a stronger bond to form between these different functionals. As an example, AFOSI agents role-played as the subject and SARCs acted as victim and witnesses to enable the investigators to practice interview techniques that accounted for victim sensitivity while focusing on discovering the facts of the case.

d. Ms Anne Munch, David Lisak, and other nationally recognized experts in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases, conducted training seminars at a number of USAF bases around the globe. Attendees included judge advocates from those and surrounding bases, SARCs, investigators from the Office of Special Investigations and local law enforcement personnel and prosecutors. She also provided phone consults on cases; identifying expert witnesses, providing voir dire questions and other trial resources, and providing ideas and advice on how to structure the prosecution of cases.

e. Combining funds provided by the Department of Justice with other funds, 30 Air Force attorneys and paralegals, responsible for managing Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) throughout the Air Force, attended the National Center for Victims of Crime's National Conference. The Conference agenda was

complemented by Air Force specific training on VWAP and SAPR.

f. Using training funds provided by DoD SAPRO and the Air Force, Senior Trial Counsel and base level trial counsel attended such diverse courses providing training on sexual assault cases as the Sexual Assault & Related Crimes Course conducted by the National College of Distract Attorneys, Navy Senior Trial Counsel Course, Army Sexual Assault Training, the Advanced Trial Advocacy Course, Computer Crimes Course; Prosecuting Complex Cases, the Senior Trial Counsel Workshop; the Navy Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution Course, the AFOSI Sex Crimes Investigations Training Program, Army's Special Victims Unit Prosecutors Course and the Army Criminal Law New Developments Course. Senior Trial Counsel attended the in FY12.

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4.3.6. Victim Witness Assistance personnel

See 4.3.5. above

4.3.7. Chaplains

A total of 599 chaplains received sexual assault training in FY12.

4.4. Describe any outcome metrics your Service or Component has developed to measure the impact or effectiveness of the training provided to the personnel specified in the sections above (i.e., SARCs, VAs, commanders, criminal investigators, law enforcement, medical personnel, judge advocates, Victim Witness Assistance personnel, and chaplains).

SAFE location and compliance with AFI44-175:

- 55 Medical Treatment Facilities (MTF) refer the SAFE off-base
  - 43 have MOUs
  - 13 are in the process of establishing a MOU

- AFI44-175 standardized requirements for initial and refresher training for medical providers:
  - FY12: 20 SAEs trained in USAFE, PACAF and AMC
  - FY11: 16 SAEs trained in USAFE, PACAF, and AMC

AFOSI uses a multi-pronged approach to measure the effectiveness of training. Staff members at the USAF Special Investigations Academy (USAFSIA) utilize both written and practical exams to test students' grasp of the material during training and hand out end-of-course critiques. They also solicit feedback from students' supervisors six months after the course ends on the effect training has had on each student's ability to conduct investigations. Additionally, HQ AFOSI reviews at least fifteen percent of the investigations closed each month and reports whether or not they meet/exceed AFOSI's published standards. Issues identified during case reviews are resolved with direct feedback to the field through a variety of venues and through changes to AFOSI policy and training, as appropriate.

AF/JA measures the effectiveness of training through defend mechanisms. The AF Judge Advocate General's School, which conducts the majority of formal training, uses feedback from students, instructor evaluations, and follow-up with student supervisors

to assess the effectiveness of training. Individual proficiency is measured through performance observation by supervisors and third parties. As an example of third-party input, Military Judges provide post-trial critiques to counsel and counsel solicit input from members of court-martial panels following the completion of courts-martial. In addition, through Article 6, UCMJ, The Judge Advocate General has a robust two part inspection process to measure the effectiveness of legal offices. A large part of this inspection regime **is evaluation** of the military justice program.
4.5. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units in order to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.
All deployed SARCs are trained through the AFPC Pre-deployment SARC training and funds are provided on an "as needed" basis.
4.5.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.
Until full time civilian VAs are in place, situations will occur when an absence of a SARC leaves the base SAPR program without a fill. Recently, a situation occurred when the full-time SARC had to take emergency leave and in his absence, a temporary fix was to engage the lead VA, who took full responsibility of the SARC duties.
4.5.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe the measures your Service or Component took to remedy the situation at those locations.
None were reported.
4.5.3. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures you took to remedy the situation.
None were reported.
4.6. Describe sexual assault-related healthcare initiatives undertaken by your Service or Component in FY12:
4.6.1. Describe any mental health treatment programs implemented by your Service or Component to decrease the short- or long-term impact of sexual assault on victims.
Victims of assault or other trauma have access to mental health providers trained in evidence-based treatments for depression, Post-traumatic Stress Disorder, and related symptoms and diagnoses. By FY16, the Air Force will have an increase of 339 (25%) authorizations for active duty mental health staff, which includes 131 privileged providers. Aiming to reduce stigma and bring the provision of focused behavioral health within the walls of primary care clinics, each medical treatment facility now has a position for a full time mental health provider for behavioral health consultations (a program termed the Behavioral Health Optimization Program [BHOP] in the Air Force).
4.6.2. Describe any initiatives to develop protocols for initial and follow-up treatment for victims of sexual assault that is gender-responsive, culturally-competent, and recovery-oriented.
AFI44-102, *Medical Care Management*, states each MTF must have a written plan describing the medical response for sexual assault victims. The plan should be gender

sensitive in order to avoid potentially embarrassing and/or stressful situations, such as evaluating a male victim in the women's health clinic.

4.7. Describe your procedures and efforts for providing resource referrals to victims, including any challenges faced.

Pending revision of the DoD Form 2701, which is provided to victims of crime to inform of the availability of services under the Victim Witness Assistance Program, AF/JA directed the overprinting of the form to inform victims of the availability of legal assistance.

Air Force SARCs and VAs are highly involved in the care and healing of our victims. Some of our local organizations implemented these services:

- Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC): Created SAPR 'pocket' referral card for victims – VAs follow-up on resources utilized/provided additional resources as needed
- Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC): The only challenge is getting SA victims a referral for Military One Source. If they know they are victims of sexual assault, they will not provide service to them. Not every victim needs long term counseling. We need to change this.
- AFMC: The Integrated Delivery System (IDS) pamphlet is provided to them as a resource (base helping agencies) listed description of the service provided/contact information
- Air Mobility Command (AMC): Developed MOU with local rape crisis center and other local agencies to provide services to victims that do not want to be seen on base; Maintained a list of community based, Tri-Care accepted agencies, for victims; Challenges: Stigma of going to mental health; Afraid supervisors/peers would know; Requirement for base mental health to approve referrals off base prevented some personnel from receiving help; Lack of support groups available to victims, especially men.
- Air Force Space Command (AFSPC): SARC made the initial appointments (if victim agreeable) and follows up to ensure victim received services; Provided referrals for SAFE exams, medical treatment, mental health, support groups, Victim and Witness Assistance Program and other resources; Peterson AFB overcame a challenge with the Med Group, who declined to see victims under the Restricted Reporting option due to CO law. That's no longer an issue due to vigorous research/negotiations with Judge Advocate (JA), Med Group, SARC and CV.
- PACAF: We refer victims to supporting resources, based on our conversations with the victims where we determine the specifics of what they want and are looking for. After which, there is a warm hand-off to the supporting agency. Challenges: Getting the victims to realize that they need help/getting them to accept referral to an outside agency (or sometimes even to a VA). There is significant turnover w/in some of the agencies that we refer people to Military Family and Life Consultant (MFLAC), Chaplain, Mental Health etc… For the MFLAC this is due to their scheduled rotations while for the military Chaplain and Mental Health folks this is due to rotations, deployments and PCSs. Having a long term civilian in each agency might be a good solution so victims who

need services over a longer-time frame don't get stuck with having to tell and then re-tell their story/situation to multiple individuals/counselors. The only resource referrals we have at our overseas location are the Chaplains and Mental Health services. It is difficult for some people to talk with a Chaplain because of the religious affiliation they may or may not have. Some are hesitant to talk with Mental Health because of the stigma and documentation that is done. Since there are no outside options for counseling or assistance, it can be difficult at times for Victims to find the help and assistance that they need to be able to work thru the assault and process what has gone on

- Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC): Established relationships with local Veteran Administration facilities; Challenges: Reserve victims are often geographically separated from MTFs or Veterans services through the Veteran Administration; Proving Veteran eligibility can be a long process; Case management can only be done telephonically
- United States Air Force Academy (USAFA): An area of concern is the use of Military One Source for referrals of victims of sexual assault, which is processed through mental health or medical
- AFDW: Challenge- negative stigma for individuals seeking mental health services
- Air National Guard (ANG): Depending on what a victim requested, the SARC/VA contacted the appropriate resource, i.e. Department of Veteran Affairs, State Coalition, Local Rape Crisis Center, Chaplain or Department of Psychological Health to provide the care as needed. In one of the Lackland cases, the victim was required to release her Department of Veteran Affairs record to the Judge for review and as a result, did not return for care.
- ACC: SAPR encounters minor challenges with referrals and case management in a joint environment due to service specific language, individual Service's interpretation and implementation of DoDI 6495.01 and DoD 6495.02; conflicting Service policy and guidance. For example, SHARP/Equal Opportunity (EO) versus SAPR/SARC, this blurs installation program management and responsibilities leading to confusion hampering consistent victim assistance; If victims shared living areas with the alleged offender, the SARC worked with base lodging to provide a safe-haven for those individuals and Vice Wing Commander was supportive in this effort to ensure victims were taken care of; Challenges: Limited number of SANE's in local area often result in delayed forensic examinations, i.e. 7-8 hour wait for examination; Absence of Alternate SARC limits SAPRP coverage during leave/TDY; Fewer off base providers accepting Tri-care as payment which reduces options for victim informed by Military One Source they could not assist with list of providers for sexual assaults; No government vehicle assigned to SARC program made it difficult to transport victim to/from medical facility. Victim was left to drive themselves to OSI and other medical appointments in which they wanted their VA to ride with them for support. Instead, program personnel had to follow victim to their appointments. This sometimes deterred victims from attending appointments or getting medical care after an assault

4.8. Describe your Service efforts or plans thus far to establish a special victim

capability within your Service, comprised of specially trained investigators, judge advocates, and victim-witness assistance personnel. (Not applicable to NGB)

The integral components of a special victim capability to investigate, prosecute and support victims exist. The AFOSI uses 24 investigators dedicated to sexual assault; AF/JA has 7 senior trial counsel who are designated as special victim prosecutors as well as additional senior trial counsel to support this function. In addition, each base has victim and witness assistance liaisons and trained paralegals to support the special victim capability. The Air Force is actively working to more effectively integrate these individual components. The Air Force has established a reach-back capability, physically located at Joint Base Andrews, MD, available for consultation on sexual assault investigations worldwide. The team is comprised of AFOSI's Sexual Assault Investigations and Operations Consultant and a special victim's senior trial counsel. The team will provide assistance on especially difficult, high-interest and/or significant cases. AFOSI has drafted policy and expects to publish the same in January 2013 to educate the field on this new capability.

4.9. Describe your Service or Component's efforts or plans thus far to implement a process for a member of a reserve component who is a victim of sexual assault (committed while on active duty) to be retained on active duty until the line of duty determination is complete.

The AF will follow the guidance provided in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2013.

4.10. Describe any progress made in FY12 on response-related efforts identified in last year's report.

- SAPR-specific training was developed for all first responders, including investigators, security forces, judge advocates, chaplains and health care providers
- DoD Safe Helpline established to provide confidential support and seamless transition to local SARCs for further assistance
- DoD Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database streamlines data collection efforts

4.11. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve sexual assault response.

Compassionate care after a sexual assault is a key component to helping our victims heal more quickly. In FY13 the Air Force is considering these areas to improve our care:

- AFSOC: Will train all ALS instructors as certified VAs - enhances their ability to teach the required ALS Sexual Assault curriculum; USAFE: Conduct Dorm Focus Groups, Offer regular self-defense classes, Create training for first-line supervisors
- AFMC: Will invite Russell Strand to train legal personnel and investigators (both on/ off base) on interview techniques and perpetrator behavior; During SARC briefings and unit walk-arounds, have individuals add SARC Hotline in their phones on the spot
- AMC: Work with mental health and Chaplains to establish a victim support group; Create exercise scenarios to be a part of base readiness
- AFSPC: Will send VAs to conferences as funding allows, this provides depth of

wisdom and knowledge in their response to victims; Emphasize victim empowerment from VAs, first sergeants and commanders to ensure victims are not re-victimized by the "system"; Train dorm managers as program advocates

- PACAF: More SARC/VA presence in the dorms on the weekends between 2000-0300, will set up outreach booths; facilitate SAPR focus groups during exercises using role players who are unable to fully engage in the exercise because of pending PCS, profiles, etc.; Will conduct SARC exercises with other helping agencies; invite Date Safe Project to do stage production for the base populace; Improve medical care/treatment at the 24 hour facility. (As AF members, we only have a Navy 24 hr ER and the care for individuals is different and not always as urgent or sensitive as we would like)
- AFRC: Provide scenario based training for first responders; Implement a voluntary shadowing program for VAs to shadow local rape crisis center's VAs
- USAFA: Working with AF SAPR to secure a full-time SARC or VA position, which will improve services for both prevention efforts and response
- AFDW: Will develop an operating instruction and SAPR action plan to chart/evaluate prevention and response efforts
- ANG: Conduct SAVs, Unit Climate Inspection (UCI)s; Improve leadership training for ANG commanders/SNCOs; Coordinate relationships with colleagues in EO, SG, Judge Advocate General, Chaplains, and Public Affairs Office (PAO)
- AETC: Collaborating with Mental Health to stand up a "Survivors & Friends of Family support group
- ACC: Create a private area with computer where victims and family members can access Quality of Life Network (QoLnet) for victim services, recovery and healing resources; Develop standard Victim Advocate performance assessment and evaluation; Increase the publicity of the DoD Safe Helpline, features, and phone application

4.12. Other (Please explain)

- AFSPC: Proactive preparation for high impact annual SAPR training. With leadership approval, the Peterson SAPR office plans to request (regardless of HAF SAPR parameters for annual training) that all AD, reservist and all civilians be required to attend training, in small groups, and gender segregated (research clearly indicates that the most effective SAPR training is accomplished that way). To this end the SAPR office has recruited over 40 volunteers to help facilitate the annual SAPR training. All volunteers will be thoroughly trained as of December 2012 to present effective, high impact training according to the most current research and modalities for effecting cultural change to prevent sexual assault.
    - Male classes will emphasize: victim empathy (Primarily through the viewing of the <u>One In Four</u> "police rape training video), bystander intervention (scenario based), discussion of consent, and a norms correction component (Berkowitz, 2010).
    - Female classes will seek to educate women on the early warning signs that are seen among many sexually aggressive men (Rozee and Koss, 2001).

- PACAF: We are anticipating the new SAPR annual training to continue soon. Once it has been initiated we will stream line the training by Squadron to improve the tracking capability
- AETC: Working with JA to establish a "mock court" training (in the courtroom) to provide realistic experience to help in Article 32 hearings
- ACC: Holloman SAPR office will conduct a Sexual Assault prevention training called Welcome to the Party. All First Sergeants at Holloman AFB have already attended the training. Many commanders are requiring all of their 18 to 24 year old Airmen and Officers attend; Wing commander requested a climate survey of the dormitories

5. Improve System Accountability

5.1. Provide a description of how you execute oversight of your SAPR program. Please include a synopsis of the formal processes, participants, etc. that support oversight of the program.

Refer to 1.1

5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY12 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:

5.2.1. Program management reviews

The Assistant Secretary of the AF for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR) serves as an agent of the Secretary and provides guidance, direction, and oversight for all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of plans, policies, programs, and budgets addressing sexual assault. The Assistant Secretary chairs a SAPR Executive Steering Group (ESG) comprised of functional stakeholders dedicated on behalf of the Secretary to pursuing eradication of sexual assault within the Air Force. Members of the ESG include the AF General Counsel, AF Inspector General, AF Judge Advocate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, AF Surgeon General, AF Chief of Security Forces, AF Chief of Chaplains, Director, Air National Guard, Chief of AF Reserves, Director of Public Affairs and the Director, Legislative Liaison.

5.2.2. Inspector General (IG) inspections of the program

AF SAPR is a Major Graded Area (MGA) in the IG unit compliance inspection.

The Air Force Inspection Agency (AFIA) Consolidates inspection data for all By-Law requirements for the USAF and reports data as required; forwards AF assessments of Sexual Assault Prevention Response (SAPR) and other By-Law programs to appropriate HHW agencies.

5.2.3. Identify the number of victim inquiries referred by SAPRO to your headquarters and the number of victim inquiries resolved in FY12.

ANG received one referral from SAPRO and this issue was resolved at the program manager level.

5.2.4. Other (Please explain)

N/A

5.3. Describe any standards or metrics you have established to assess and manage your SAPR program. If you have begun assessing your SAPR program

using the standards or metrics established, please describe your assessment findings thus far.

Included 6 SAPR questions to UCA (see 2.4 for list of questions).

Submitted Performance Work Sheet to AFDW/PKI for an anonymous survey as the follow-on to the 2010 Gallup survey. Survey scheduled for May 2013.

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

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office

As a result of the GAO Report, Oversight and Better Collaboration Needed for Sexual Assault Investigations and Adjudications, the DoD IG has engaged with the Service MCIOs, and is actively assessing investigative policy, investigator training and investigative products (reports of investigation). These assessments are on-going and designed to identify best methods and develop standardized protocols for MCIO training in investigating sexual assaults in DoD.

5.4.2. DoD, Military Service or Component IG

Refer to 5.4.1

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

Recommendation Number	Recommendation	AF Update
6a8	The Services to determine the appropriate number of VA based on military population and mission.	Recommendation reads: "SECDEF direct SAPRO to work with the Services to determine the appropriate number of VAs based on military population and mission." AF VAs are volunteer mil/civilians who are screened, interviewed, selected by SARC and Vice Wing Cmdr and who receive 40 hours of training. They are not assigned a victim in their own unit. Over 3,159 have been trained and there have been more than adequate numbers to meet installation level requirements.
6b1	Direct the Services to establish two installation-level sexual assault management groups: a Sexual Assault Response	AF SARCS (along with Vice Wg Cmdrs) chair a Case Management Group that oversees the response to and care of

	Team, responsible for overseeing unrestricted reported cases; and a Sexual Assault Review Board, responsible for installation-level systemic issues.	each victim. This Group includes the installation First Responders and appropriate commanders. However, on Restricted cases, only those first responders with restricted reporting access (AF/SG) will attend meetings addressing RR cases. This Group also reviews installation-level systemic issues.
6c1	Ensure the Services include sexual assault prevention and response programs in their IG assessments, using DOD SAPRO metrics and standards. The IG teams should include a member with DOD expertise and knowledge of Service-specific sexual assault prevention and response program policies.	DoD SAPRO specific metrics and standards have not been developed; except for training requirements. In the AF, SAPR is a MGA in the IG unit compliance inspection. MAJCOM IG teams use MAJCOM SARCs on the inspection teams. In September 2012, AFIA conducted its initial inspection of AF SAPR program responsibilities, specifically, SARC call line
12b	Ensure that each installation and operational commander assesses the adequacy of installation measures to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments.	Ongoing: Installation Commanders are responsible for providing as safe a living environment as possible. They do so working with various functional commanders within their command, including the Safety Office, law enforcement, First Sergeants, Community Action Information Board (CAIB), etc. AF recently developed with Commanders and SMEs a Wing Commander's Guide

		addressing their responsibilities.
17	Develop and establish peer education programs.	Ongoing: conducting top-to-bottom review of training at all levels of the existing SAPR program.
18a	Ensure that recruiters are carefully screened and trained, that sexual assault prevention and response program information is effectively disseminated, and that effective oversight is in place to preclude the potential for sexual misconduct	Ongoing: AF Recruiting Service (AFRS) have updated the Interviewer Checklist to be more specific and include policy briefing. Applicants undergo moral and ethical screening and JAG brief SA at the Recruiting School and the Flight Chiefs and New Commanders course.
20a	Ensure that each member of the Armed Forces who reports that he or she has been sexually assaulted is given the opportunity to consult with legal counsel qualified in accordance with Article 27(b) UCMJ. The victim will be informed of this opportunity to consult as soon as he or she seeks assistance from a SARC or any other responsible DOD official.	Ongoing. OSD P&R Memo of 17 Oct 11 established legal assistance for all victims of crimes. AF TJAG developing implementation procedures for Special Victims' Counsel

5.4.4. Other (Please explain)

N/A

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

5.5.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place during FY12.

Requested Defense Center of Excellence literature review, integrated Mental Health strategy on identifying specific needs, opportunities for improving treatment and preventative services for military sexual trauma.

In May 2012, the AF added six SAPR-specific questions to the commander's Unit Climate Assessment, a known management tool, to proactively assess climate dimensions within our purview. Developed by OSD SAPRO and the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI), the results of these questions provide leaders further assessment of knowledge about sexual assault reporting options,

attitudes toward leadership, and the employment of bystander intervention strategies when presented with a potentially unsafe situation.
Air Force noted four SAPR climate factors including more information geared towards junior enlisted, civilians and lessening the barriers to reporting. We have used this information as a guide for our top-to-bottom curriculum rewrite. The Community Action Information Board reviewed the assessment to identify positive and negative trends in SAPR programming. Both our Bystander Intervention training and reporting options are both understood and found to be highly viable tools.

5.5.2. Describe your efforts to incorporate findings from Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys (DEOCS) or other organizational climate assessments into SAPR programming in FY12.

Refer to 5.5.1 and 5.5.5

5.5.3. Describe any empirical research or evaluation project initiated or executed in FY12 to inform or improve SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

Refer to 5.5.1 and 5.5.5

5.5.4. Describe your Service or Component's efforts or plans thus far to require commanders to conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter.

Per Equal Opportunity guidance 36-2706, all commanders must complete a unit climate assessment (UCA) for commands consisting of over 50 personnel, upon taking command. There are six SAPR related questions added to the UCA. SAPR utilized the Unit Climate Assessment, a known commander's management tool, to proactively assess climate dimensions within our purview. Our survey is evolutionary to include current human relation topics and we completed 17,717 ADAF Surveys with SAPR questions received between May-September 2012.

5.5.5. Other (Please explain)

Background information from the DEOMI Unit Climate Assessment:
17,717 AD AF SAPR surveys completed 23 May-17 September LEADERSHIP SUPPORT across DoD comparison:

BLUF: More work to be done for junior enlisted, civilians
Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) conducted to determine significant differences between March and September data.

- Positive difference in favorable direction for AD/NGB, officer, Jr. Officer, Sr. Officer, Sr. Enlisted
- Non-favorable significant difference for civilians

BARRIERS TO REPORTING
AF comparison:

- No significant difference for females, officers; favorable difference for officers, Jr. officers
- Non-favorable difference in 7 of 11 subgroups (AF, majority, minority, males, enlisted, Jr. Enlisted, Sr. Enlisted)

Across DoD comparison:
BLUF: Barrier to reporting sexual assault biggest hurdle

ANOVA conducted to determine significant differences between March and September data.

- Difference in non-favorable direction for 12 of 14 subgroups
- No significant difference for civilians, reserves

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION
Across DoD comparison:

BLUF: Significant positive difference in 12 of 14 subgroups…1417 individuals did not indicate intervening action…more work to be done!
ANOVA conducted to determine significant differences between March and September data.

- Positive difference in favorable direction for all subgroups except females and senior officers
- No significant difference for females and senior officers

KNOWLEDGE OF REPORTING OPTIONS
Across DoD comparison:
BLUF: Increased correct responses to reporting options for all subgroups…886 individuals did not answer correctly…more work to be done!
ANOVA conducted to determine significant differences between March and September data.

- Positive difference in favorable direction for 14 subgroups: AD/NGB, Reserve, Majority, Minority, Military, Civilian, Males, Females, Officer, Enlisted, Jr. Officer, Sr. Officer, Jr. Enlisted, Sr. Enlisted

5.6. Describe your efforts to align your SAPR program with the Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (dated May 7, 2012).

The AF SAPR Program's six core elements, or Lines of Effort (LOE), provide structure to our current program and a foundation for the way ahead. The elements—Personal Leadership, Climate and Environment, Community Leadership, Victim Response, Offender Accountability and Assessment—encompass both prevention and response strategies, with Personal Leadership serving as the overarching element and Assessment underpinning all elements to better understand our strengths and weaknesses within each area. Additionally, these elements align with the CJCS's LOEs—Prevention, Investigation, Accountability, Advocacy and Assessment.

Core Elements and how they align with the Chairman's LOEs:

- **Personal Leadership** – leaders model and establish zero tolerance of sexual assault or any behaviors that support it and in both formal and informal contexts, those in the chain of command understand they will be held accountable for their response to this issue ***(Overarching core element – aligns with all LOEs)***
- **Climate and Environment** – consistent leader and educational message campaigns that resonate with target populations ***(Prevention LOE)***
- **Community Leadership** – community involvement and empowerment, achieved through institutionalizing bystander intervention and risk management skills and strategies ***(Prevention LOE)***
- **Victim Response** – Enhanced collaborative response activities and program

resourcing that institutionally provides manpower authorizations and operating budgets to deliver the program force-wide ***(Advocacy and Prevention LOEs)***

- **Offender Accountability** – Deterrence through effective investigative and legal processes, and strong leadership to hold offenders responsible ***(Investigation and Accountability LOEs)***
- **Assessment** – Continual program improvement through useful assessment processes, evolutionary methodologies, guidance from recognized experts, and benchmarking against current programs and practices ***(Assessment LOE)***

To better organize and streamline our efforts to assess and improve our program, we grouped our current initiatives into functional categories termed **"Work Streams"**:

- **Leadership Engagement**
- **External Guidance Compliance**
- **Program Management**
- **Education and Training**
- **Manpower and Funding**
- **Investigation and Accountability**
- **Assessment**

5.7. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-063, the expedited transfer policy established in December 2011 for Service members making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, including your Service's efforts to ensure Service member awareness and understanding of the policy and any challenges your Service has faced in implementing the policy (documentation should be included as an appendix to your report).

The AF is governed by the DoDI 6495.02 (*DRAFT*), *Enclosure 5,* concerning its policy on Expedited Victim Transfer Requests.

"Military Service members who file an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault shall be informed by the SARC, SAPR VA, or the Service member's commanding officer (CO) 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. The Service members shall initiate the transfer request and submit the request to their COs. The CO shall document the date and time the request is received." (Enclosure 5 included as Appendix 1).

Per this guidance, SARCs inform victims of the new expedited transfer guidance upon intake with DD Form 2210 and remind victims again throughout the process to ensure they are aware transferring either to another organization or to a different base entirely, should they feel it is beneficial to their healing.

5.7.1. List the number of expedited transfers requested and denied in FY12.

Total number of Installation transfers (PCS) = 40 (0 denied)
Total Duty/Unit transfers (PCA/Temp) Requests = 8 (4 PCA; 4 Temp) 0 denied

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

assignment.

As of 31 Mar 12, all AF SARCs were instructed to enter all cases into DSAIDS. DSAIDS training and relevant information are posted on SAPR CoP and made available for all SARCs.

5.9. Describe what steps have been taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service has prepared to use (or have existing data systems to interface with) the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

Refer to 5.8

5.10. Describe your Service's efforts to improve investigations and prosecutions for sexual assault cases.

HQ AFOSI has drafted new guidance to improve the investigation of sexual assault offenses and expects to publish the new policy in January 2013. One change directed by the new policy is the Command-wide use of AFOSI's new Sexual Assault Investigative Plan Worksheet and Sufficiency Assessment Tool in drafting written investigative plans. The tool will help focus collaboration between agents and military justice attorneys, as it integrates legal sufficiency (Articles 120, 125 and 80 elements of proof) with investigative sufficiency (i.e. investigative activities apt to reveal information probative to the elements). Additionally, sexual assault investigations have received significant high-level attention across the Command throughout 2012. AFOSI/CC published several NOTAMs stressing the importance of conducting thorough and timely investigations. He has communicated both in writing and verbally to his Region Commanders they will be held responsible for ensuring their field units conduct quality investigations. HQ AFOSI furnished cutting-edge alternate light sources to greatly enhance field agents' ability to detect the presence of forensic evidence at sexual assault crime scenes. The field was also armed with new cyber tools in 2012 that significantly improve agents' ability to identify and collect probative information from computers and cell phones. Finally, AFOSI/CC approved a substantial increase in the amount of funding set aside to provide advanced criminal investigations training to AFOSI agents; from $42K in FY12 to $750K in FY13.

HQ AFOSI staff personnel reviewed OSI's basic and advanced training programs in 2012 to identify opportunities to improve agents' handling of sexual assault cases. The assessment team recommended instructors increase their emphasis on sexual assault investigations in advanced courses to enhance our journeyman investigators' ability to incorporate a variety of advanced skills/techniques in resolving these crimes. We subsequently expanded the sexual assault-specific blocks of instruction in our Advanced General Crimes Investigation Course (AGCIC) from eight to 16 hours. AGCIC is a train-the-trainer course for Superintendents and Criminal Investigations Branch Chiefs. Instruction is geared towards preparing leaders to supervise investigations and provide on-the-job training to junior agents.

AFOSI also developed an eight-day Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program (SCITP) course and conducted our first pilot in August 2012. AFOSI and AF Judge Advocate personnel are actively collaborating to transform SCITP into a joint investigator and prosecutor course. Doing so will further the Air Force's evolving investigative-judicial synergy and serve as a robust platform to develop the cross-

disciplinary skills necessary to establish the Air Force Special Victim Team capabilities called for in House Armed Services Committee (HASC) drafted NDAA 13 language. The second pilot course is scheduled for 8 to 17 January 2013, followed by two more iterations in March and May 2013.

Finally, AFOSI's new Basic Extension Program (BEP) commenced in March 2012 to provide new agents enhanced knowledge and capabilities in core mission areas at the start of their careers by systematically building upon basic skills provided at USAFSIA using fully interactive distance learning courses. BEP's criminal investigations course includes blocks of instruction on both adult sexual assault and child sexual abuse investigations.

AF/JA is continuing to partner with AFOSI to improve collaboration and support during the investigative process and enhance that collaboration once the investigation is complete. Judge advocates have attended the AFOSI Sex Crimes Investigations Training Program as well as the Army's Special Victims Unit Prosecutors Course. A new course is under development which will provide advanced training to AFOSI investigators and senior trial and defense counsel in sexual assault cases. We believe these initiatives will pay significant dividends.

Training is of paramount importance. While more fully discussed in paragraph 4.3.5. Above, one area in particular should be emphasized in this block. There has been increased focus on training staff judge advocates and chiefs of military justice to provide perspectives on issues surrounding the investigation and evaluation of sexual assault cases. Courses for staff judge advocates and chiefs of military justice have used civilian experts to extensively discuss, using scenario supported formats. the critical factors to be considered in evaluating sexual assault cases, including cases involving alcohol; understanding victim behavior, including the impact of trauma on neurobiology; the impact of similar crimes evidence under MREs 413 and 414; and understanding offender behavior.

5.10.1. Describe your Service's implementation of the Secretary of Defense-directed requirement to elevate 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 an officer at the O6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) level; include any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this requirement and your solutions for overcoming these challenges.

As directed by the Secretary of Defense, 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 (O-6) level or higher. The implementation occurred on the required date, 28 June 2012. There have been no challenges or issues in implementing this direction. Discussions involving additional procedures to supplement this policy are ongoing.

5.11. Describe the policies, procedures, and processes implemented to monitor sexual assault cases in which the victim is a deployed member of the Armed

Forces and the assailant is a foreign national.
Under existing policies, AFOSI will use a Monitor Information File to document information obtained by AFOSI that falls within the investigative responsibility of another investigative agency and is not investigated by AFOSI, yet has interest to the Air Force or command. Sexual assault cases in which the victim is a deployed member of the Armed Forces and the assailant is a foreign national will fall within this category. Usually, AFOSI monitors and reports the results of the other agency's investigation and restricts AFOSI's investigative activity to Document Review, Law Enforcement Records Checks, and Coordination activities, as applicable, that are associated to the Informational File.
5.12. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-062, which covers document retention in Restricted and Unrestricted reports of sexual assault; include a description of any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this policy.
HQ AFOSI issued guidance in early January 2012 directing its field units to retain SAFE kits seized in support of restricted reports for five years and to incorporate DD Forms 2911 in both hard copy investigative files and electronic files. Investigative files are transferred to HQ AFOSI upon case closure. HQ AFOSI has changed its retention schedule to fifty years for all sexual assault investigations. AFOSI is in full compliance with DTM 11-062.
5.12.1. Describe your efforts or plans thus far to create a record of the outcome of disciplinary and administrative proceedings related to sexual assault and to centrally maintain copies of those records.
Planning to implement the requirement to create a record of the outcome of disciplinary and administrative proceedings related to sexual assault and to centrally maintain copies of those records is under review. All records of trial by court-martial are maintained by the Military Justice Division, Air Force Legal Operations Agency, and are ultimately archived with the National Archives. Records of nonjudical punishment, administrative discharge action and some personnel actions are filed in the individual master personnel records maintained by the Air Force Personnel Center. Other administrative actions are not maintained in local records for a limited period of time.
5.13. Describe the efforts to review adverse administrative actions and discharges taken against victims who filed an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY12.
AF/JA is working with DoD GC on a review of separation actions that occurred prior to FY12 involving service members who made an allegation of being sexually assaulted.
5.14. Describe any progress made in FY12 on system accountability-related efforts identified in last year's report.
N/A
5.15. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve system accountability.
Upon filling the SARC/VA positions and all are certified by 1 Oct 13, everyone will be required to get DSAID qualified.
6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

6.1. Provide examples of your Service or Component efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commander support of the SAPR program (e.g., Held briefings, attended summits) to raise Service and/or Guard member awareness of sexual assault matters.

The Air Force's commitment to eliminate sexual assault incidents is cemented through comprehensive policies that maintain focus on awareness, training, education, victim advocacy, response, reporting and most importantly, accountability for violators. Commanders at all levels have exercised the full measure of their authorities, options and resources.

Some examples of what installations accomplished to leverage senior leadership and unit command support of the SAPR program are as follows:

- AFSOC: Created Squadron Commander/ First Sergeant SA Response Guide.
- AFMC: Local survivor spoke at a SAPR event to give leadership awareness of the importance they play in response and care of victims; SAPR office funded the cost for First Sergeants to attend a local conference on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence
- AMC: SARC facilitated SAVs to installation tenants and ANG ensuring SAPR compliance
- AFSPC: SAPR team held focus groups with representatives from different groups (Commanders, First Sergeants, Jr. Enlisted, VAs) to discuss SAPR and make recommendations to improve the program
- PACAF: Wing Commander and Vice Wing Commander reemphasized the importance of leadership involvement at the staff meetings, encouraged commanders to solicit volunteers for the VA program, and provided opening remarks at major outreach efforts (Sex Signals performance, VA appreciation breakfast)
- ACC: Conducted SHARP Senior Leader Training led by HQDA SHARP Mobile Training Team. SARC provided 50 Third Army Senior Leaders an understanding of Third Army's unique relationship with the Shaw installation SARC and program overview and victim services; Presented SAPR case study during Commanders and First Sergeants offsite and provided training on counterintuitive behaviors and barriers to reporting.

6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY12, including target audiences and related goals.

In addition to direct services for victims and survivors, the Air Force conducts outreach and education to address risk reduction, safety, and prevention through public awareness. Provided are a few SAPR communication and outreach activities used by installations in FY12:

- AFSOC: SARC/VAs invited all First-Term Airmen to assist in distributing promotional items from the SARC's – removed initial barrier of talking to SARC
- AFMC: VAs sponsored dorm potlucks, which provided home cooked meals to dorm members and gave SARC/VAs a chance to serve and eat with them
- AMC: Manned informational booths for local High Schools and on-base health fairs; held base Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Basic Self Defense Classes
- AFSPC: Partnered with many awareness runs (breast cancer, armed forces

day, health fairs, etc.), which targeted Jr. Enlisted and single Airmen, civilians and dependents

- PACAF: The SAPR program expanded communications and outreach by conducting Spouse orientation Briefings, Diamond Sharp Seminars, E-1-E-4 Airmen enhancement Seminars, NCO Professional seminars, Radio interviews, and performing SAPR skits. SARC also taught college classes on base concerning victim care and sexual assault.

  The effects of Alcohol were targeted to those aged 25 and under. The Kadena SAPR Office teamed up with other helping agencies on base to reach a wider audience. They also dispensed items on Earth Fest and Wingmen day events.

  Engaged with DoD schools on island, the SARC spoke to high school students about sexual assault and how to ask for help, briefed educators on reporting options and available resources.
- USAFA: SARC presented basic information on sexual assault to juniors and seniors that attended Academy High School and provided outreach/promotional materials at Wingman and Resiliency Day activities
- ANG: Utilized outreach materials provided by AF and NGB that appealed to all ages
- ACC: SAPR team Distributed 3,000 CaC protective sleeves imprinted with DoD Safe Helpline, local 24/7 SARC Hotline, and www.sapr.mil to active duty and spouses; they partnered with Fitness Center and HAWC during key fitness events and handed out camouflaged gym towels and water bottles imprinted with "Hurts One! Affects All", to include DoD Safe Helpline, and local 24/7 SARC Hotline number.

  SARC participated in *Tour of Tucson* sponsored by spouses clubs. The event presented an opportunity to inform attendees of reporting options for eligible family members, SA awareness and prevention for teens/students and available resources.

6.3. List the steps you have taken to increase public dissemination of available sexual assault resource (e.g., reporting channels, SARC and SAPR VA contact information, DoD Safe Helpline) information for Service members, eligible dependents and civilian personnel of the DoD.

The Air Force recognizes the need to establish a seamless system of services, made up of collaborative partnerships and coordinated human-service prevention activities for individuals, units, and the community. It is not a "one-size-fits-all" model, as it is prevention focused with robust victim-care component. Installations have taken the following steps to increase public dissemination of available sexual assault resource information for Service members, eligible dependents and civilian personnel of the DoD:

- AFMC: Disseminated flyers and posters of Safe Helpline and SAPR program across base; information was also listed in base paper
- AMC: Provided information at First Sergeants Breakfast event and Flight Commanders Course; developed SAPR deployment packets for all deploying

members

- AFSPC: Developed wallet cards with helping agencies and DoD Safe Helpline information included, cards were distributed at FTAC, Right Start and other briefings and events; posted restroom magnets with reporting options in bathroom stalls across base
- PACAF: Each Commander's Call recognized unit VAs and displayed contact information for SARC/SAPR office; conducted Right Start briefings, which informed civilian and dependent members of their rights and resources concerning the SAPR office

  First responders were issued a VA on-call listing for every quarter. The list provided personal cell phones numbers for each primary and alternate VA, Alternate VA and the for each person on-call
- USAFA: Conducted monthly briefings at Newcomers Orientations and provided information to Family Advocacy and Mental Health personnel for eligible family members
- AFDW: SARCs disseminated SAPR resources and promotional awareness throughout the year to base populace via emails and staff meetings
- ANG: Utilized tools provided for the DoD Safe Helpline
- AETC: Sexual assault resources were displayed on all promotional items; - Conducted classes on Cyber Safety, dangers of Sexting, personal safety/risk reduction, and self-defense

6.4. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your outreach efforts and detail results.

DoD SAPRO and DEOMI created a focus group to determine what information commanders would find most useful regarding SAPR climate within their unit. Six questions, developed by subject matter experts, were added to the unit Climate Assessment survey in order to highlight four SAPR sub-dimensions to include leadership support, barriers to reporting, bystander intervention, and knowledge of reporting options. The key points noted in the collected results for the Air Force between May and September 2012 showcase three of four areas were more positive for the Air Force as compared to all DoD with one area similar to the DoD average. These initial findings are encouraging as it supports the need for maximum flexibility in meeting local needs, based on local requirements and resources and it provides a level of confidence that our outreach efforts are making a difference. The Air Force will continue to measure and monitor effectiveness in order to achieve meaningful and measureable outcomes for the community. Below are a few examples of how local SARCs are connecting with Airmen:

- Weeks/months after the initial SAPR briefing, Airmen in AFSOC returned to the SARC's office "just to talk" and pick up new promotional items. SAPR team collaborated with Eglin AFB SARC to provide VA training, BIT classes, SAAM events, etc.
- After conducting briefings/training classes, AFMC SARC often received feedback through phone calls and emails. Airmen wanted to talk one-on-one, to disclose current issues, which sometimes resulted in a report or to discuss

events that happened prior to them entering the Air Force. Individuals frequently volunteered to become VAs after attending a briefing or an outreach activity

- AMC experience an increase in calls from other helping agencies and commanders requesting information or assistance with victims; an increase in case reporting, reflected greater confidence in program; victims revealed outreach efforts (commander's calls, pamphlets, BIT training, etc.) as the reason they decided to make reports
- Personnel in AFSPC rendered positive feedback about outreach and promotional initiatives; majority of VAs volunteered after attending an outreach event or briefing; a victim stated that one of the promotional items (flashlight) she received previously was the first thing she looked for after she was sexually assaulted; subsequent to BIT courses, the SAPRO staff was approached on many occasions by attendees who chose to intervene on situations which appeared to be sexual assaults in progress
- PACAF's base populace recognized SARC and VA throughout the day in any given week to ask questions concerning information discussed at briefings and SAPR events
- DEOCS results on USAFA reflected a 99% rate of those taking the survey responded they were aware of reporting options and contact information for the SAPR office
- Immediately following the SAAM event, AFDW SARC experienced an increase in phone calls, walk-ins, and interest in individuals becoming VAs
- ACC's program utilization increased in sexual assault reports and training requests

6.5. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations and describe the goals, intended outcomes, and/or target audience of each partnership.

Because of real-world demands and priorities based on urgency, time, and funding, the advantages of partnerships, coalitions, and public action groups are critical to maintain focus on prevention. Across the Nation, federal and non-federal agencies have worked to understand how sexual assault is influenced by not only the individual, but also the family, community and society. A comprehensive approach has proven to lead to cultural change. Knowledge gained working with these organizations drives policy which will in turn foster the long-term shift in the environment. The below mentioned organizations are critical contributors to the Air Force's effort of zero-tolerance on sexual assault:

- AFSOC is a member of the Sexual Assault Interagency Council (Community SART), which shared trends, resources and training opportunities
- USAFE partnered with DoDDS on prevention efforts in community schools
- AFMC is the Military advisor to Florida's Sexual Assault Interagency Council. The Council met twice a year and included Rape Crisis Centers, law enforcement agencies, State Attorney General's office, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners and Florida's council against sexual violence. Initiatives included establishing guidance and procedures for storing SAFE kits for non-reporting

victims, creating standardized SAFE kit paperwork, and creating on-line state resource guide. AFMC is also a member of the State Military Sexual Assault Committee (Massachusetts) and has partnered with the county sheriff's office, Dept of Veterans Affairs, Young Women's Christian Association, and family prevention centers to share information about sexual assault programs in the AF so they are better equipped to serve or military and their families who choose to seek help outside the gates

- AMC established MOUs with local rape crisis center for training and victim support; VAs were given the opportunity to work with local rape crisis center to gain experience and further develop skills; VAs afforded the opportunity to work with State Domestic Violence Coalition to enhance training
- AFSPC partnered with the Woman's Center to provide services such as support groups, free therapy, classes (yoga, meditation, etc.) which are not provided on base. A partnership with local Rape Crisis Center (TESSA) ensured victim support with their Advocacy Resource Team. They also partnered with a local hospital that provided SANE exams, to ensure optimal victim care
- In PACAF, the OSAN SARP office partnered with the Army SAPR offices on the Peninsula. They released a Joint Public Service Announcement aired on Air Force News (AFN) for FY13. PACAF partnered with ADAPT, Family Advocacy, HAWC, Chaplain, MFLAC and Osan SARC to improve outreach to the active duty and DoD civilian population. The intended outcome is for the general population to recognize the interconnectedness of the helping agencies on base, which will increase referral election among the base populace based on improved awareness
- AFRC joined forces with local Domestic Violence Coalitions - AFRC does not have FAP services for reservists unless they are on orders for more than 30 days. Any member with a domestic violence issue will benefit from this partnership.
- USAFA facilitated referrals and provided confidential/quality support services to victims of sexual assault. Their SAPR office partnered with the Dept of Veterans Affairs, TESSA Colorado Springs, the Colorado Coalition for Sexual Assault, and the Memorial Hospital SANE program
- AFDW connected with Family Advocacy, ADAPT, Medical Facility, Law Enforcement, Chaplain, Legal, Local Rape Crisis Center, Local SARCs. The goal was to work from a multidisciplinary perspective in order to address military sexual assaults, encourage reporting, and enhance victim care
- The ANG along with State Coalitions and local rape crisis centers agreed to facilitate the response to sexual assaults in the ANG when and/or if they occur
- AETC collaborated on trainings and briefings with First Step, local rape crisis/domestic violence Center; Red River Hospital, local in-patient counseling center (for victim care); and United Regional Hospital, SANE (for victim care)
- At ACC, the SAPR team at Shaw AFB partnership with Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands, which enhanced victim response and services by providing additional local and state resources; making available a robust forensic nurse examiner program; allowing access to SMEs and community partners from academia, medical, law enforcement, judicial, correctional and social service

agencies and training. ACC maintained extended partnerships with the South Carolina Attorney General's Office and South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (SCCADVASA). They also have a relationship with the Regional Crime Victim Crisis Center and their Board of Directors, Hendrick Trauma Center, and Texas Association Against Sexual Assault. These agencies participated in assisting with training support for the installation VA training program. Hendrick Trauma Center provided educational and hands-on tours of the facility in terms of explaining the process of doing SAFE Kits and how to handle victims.

6.6. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings.

The SARC at AFSPC prepared initiatives for commander's congressional testimony.

11 WG/CV of AFDW was invited to participate in a congressional hearing meeting during the year.

6.7. Describe any progress made in FY12 on stakeholder knowledge and understanding-related efforts identified in last year's report.

In accordance with published SECDEF memorandums, the Air Force is performing a comprehensive assessment of initial military training and developing standardized learning objectives, core competencies and training assessment methods for pre-command and senior enlisted training in collaboration with DoD SAPRO. Our ongoing efforts also include an in-depth, top-to-bottom review and assessment of all other SAPR education and training, to include enlisted and officer PME, annual training, and functional first responder training.

Fully implementing SAPR education and training at all levels is imperative if every Airman is expected to lead on this issue. With the help of highly qualified experts from a variety of institutions and organizations, we will provide commanders, senior enlisted members, and front-line supervisors with material and delivery methods that will help them institute the right sight-picture, motivate the team, set priorities, establish the bounds of acceptable behavior, and maintain an environment of good order and discipline. Each Airman, at every installation, should be compelled to reach out to their fellow Airmen in the wing, group, squadron and work center to promote this priority.

To ensure an effective response capability, all SARCs receive 40 hours of training at Air University (AU) that meets national advocacy credentialing standards, and then annual refresher training thereafter. Additionally, all first responders to incidences of sexual assault receive SAPR-specific training, to include OSI investigators, security forces, lawyers, chaplains and health care providers.

Air Force leaders are charged with creating and maintaining an environment that discourages offender behavior by setting a climate of good order and discipline, therefore, we have placed greater emphasis on leadership engagement and targeted messaging, education and training, to achieve and sustain an environment of deterrence.

Progress made in FY12 on stakeholder knowledge and understanding –related efforts are:

In AFMC, there was a higher degree of interest in the SAPR program with increased

requests for SAPR training and briefings as well as unconditional support to those that were victims of sexual assault.

AMC provided support/resources to victims' significant others/spouses. They ensured victims were aware of Veterans Administration as a possible resource for present and future references.

ANG implemented DSAID for all reports in FY12 and Complex Investigations Office established to handle cases to prevent the use of CDIs.

At AETC, there was more buy-in from senior leadership with shown trust in their SAPR program.

ACC experienced an increase among leadership, investigators, law enforcement, mental health, and Judge Advocate agencies in the awareness of victim blaming and typical perpetrator behavior.

6.8. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.

As part of our strategy to improve SAPR, we are revising our SAPR Program Inspector General (IG) checklist to ensure we adequately capture measurable results. We are also evaluating ways to leverage the results of the SAPR questions in the UCAs. Continued SAPR ESG oversight will ensure our program strategy and work stream efforts are aligned with legislative and OSD requirements, the Chairman's Strategic Direction, recommendations from the Lackland CDI, and the resources we've committed to the AF SAPR Program.

In 2013, we will launch a follow-on survey to the original Gallup study and then continue repeat measurements to monitor program progress and changes over time. Our goals for the follow-on survey include a qualitative comparison to the 2010 baseline; closing the gap between what we believe to be the number of sexual assaults across the AF and the number of unrestricted reports we receive when these crimes occur; and integrating lessons learned from the data collected with leader message campaigns and targeted education and training, to include victim and offender demographics, reasons respondents indicated they chose or chose not to report, and respondent recommendations for the AF to improve prevention and response efforts.

As we research other evaluation methods that may exist to assess program and training effectiveness, we will continue to work with OSD SAPRO and the other Services to develop standardized assessment methodologies to evaluate the effectiveness of pre-command and senior enlisted training. We will also continue to seek and leverage best practices and benchmark programs across Universities, corporations, and the other Services.

Through work streams focused on personal leadership engagement at all levels, climate and environment, community leadership, compassionate victim response, greater offender accountability, and assessment, we will continue working toward our

desired end-state—a command climate of zero tolerance in which commanders understand what it takes to sustain this environment, a culture in which victims and bystanders are comfortable reporting sexual assault and other acts of misconduct, and offenders are appropriately held accountable. To strengthen our prevention and response efforts, we must apply lessons learned and institute reliable measurements to assess our progress and changes over time. We must also demand leadership engagement at every level to ensure increased rigor and resources are committed to the issue of sexual assault and AF efforts and intentions are accurately communicated to both our critics and supporters. Some FY13 installation initiatives underway include:

- AFSOC: Will conduct "End Violence Against Women International" training for Case Management Team members
- AMC: SME will train 1st responders, commanders and 1st Sergeants; SAPR team will schedule meeting with all stakeholders, on/off base to assess past effectiveness and plan future coordinated efforts
- AFSPC: Plans to invite SMEs, Ms. Anne Munch, Dr. David Lisak, and Mr. Russell Strand to educate leaders on victim/offender behavior, how to facilitate cultural change and the realities of sexual assault crimes

  Develop and conduct group-specific training (younger military members, commander, supervisors, etc.,) to increase awareness of prevalence of the crime, provide statistical data on types of cases, military civilian prosecution's case disposition
- PACAF: Will conduct Senior leadership training seminars and promote the process of continuum of victim care after an assault
- ANG: SARCs will attend AF, NGB and civilian conferences to continue to build skills for the execution of their duties. They will also work with PAO on sexual assault issues and also exploit SAAM as an outreach tool, while utilizing civilian experts to reach out to Airmen
- AETC: Will engage with local university to provide SAPR information and explore ways to assist students, in an effort to avoid possible sexual assaults
- ACC: Will contract Ms. Anne Munch, (SME) to provide annual first responder training to Staff Judge Advocate, attorneys and investigators on investigation and prosecution of sexual assaults. In addition, will request Ms. Munch train Commanders, senior enlisted and first sergeants on "The Meaning of Consent"

  Will conduct base-wide distribution of sexual assault "Cheat Sheet" outlining SAPR contact info, communication guidelines for dealing with victims of sexual assault, and Do's and Don'ts for Unrestricted Reports to ensure all personnel have basic knowledge of how to assist a victim

6.9. Other (Please explain)

N/A

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

7.1. Provide a summary of the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR program in FY12.

Sexual assault is an underreported crime throughout the United States for the same reasons it is in the military. Shame, fear, and stigma combined with a possible altered opinion from others with regard to your job performance have made it difficult to have our victims to be comfortable in reporting. It was not long ago military members were afraid to speak with mental health professionals due to similar fears. We continue to work hard to change perceptions and have our members realize it takes a lot of strength to get help when you need it, the same is true for getting help with sexual assault.

In order to aid in lessening the barriers to reporting, we must continue our efforts to remove any perceived negative impact from coming forward after an assault. Allowing our members to seek help and open communication with them is essential for leading the way in changing perceptions. Our members need to know they will be supported regardless, and the care of our Airmen is absolute.

7.2. Summarize your plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress in your SAPR program.

The Air Force is assessing manpower requirements needed to execute FY12 and projected FY13 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) requirements. Our goal is to increase manpower in policy oversight, education and training, and legal/investigation roles. We added 78 full-time VA positions to meet the FY12 NDAA requirement by 1 October 2013. Additionally, we are working to increase the number of SARCs at Basic Military Training and across the Air Force to ensure we have a surge capacity for contingencies. Future end strength projected is 127 SARCS and 112 VAs by October 2013. A standardized position description has been created for VAs as well as continuing efforts toward SARC and VA certification by 1 October 2013.

Embedded in the Air Force Climate Assessment are six questions that illuminate four dimensions of the SAPR climate factors. These Air Force climate factors and results detailed areas for further work in 2013 and beyond, namely more information geared towards junior enlisted, civilians and lessening the barriers to reporting. Both our Bystander Intervention training and reporting options are both understood and found to be highly viable tools. In 2013, we will launch a follow-on survey to the initial 2010 Gallup survey that measured the actual prevalence and incidence of sexual assault in the Air Force. This repeat measurement will be compared to our baseline data to assess program progress. Ongoing biannual measurement and tracking will allow the Air Force to continue monitoring changes and improvements. Additionally, we are seeking other best practice assessment methodologies to evaluate the effectiveness of our program.

Furthermore, we are revising our SAPR Inspector General checklist to include new compliance inspection requirements, such as monitoring SARC call-lines, to capture measurable results. Additionally, the SAPR Executive Steering Group, comprised of senior leaders from each of the functional and support agencies at the Air Force headquarters, continues to meet quarterly to develop and assess short and long-range SAPR goals and objectives.
In FY 2013, we stood up our first of several Integrated Product Team meetings,

incorporating university experts and other SMEs, to assess our pre-command, senior enlisted and entry-level SAPR education and training curricula with the goal to make it more relevant, impactful and reality based. Future meetings will include the review and assessment of other SAPR-related training, to include annual, pre-deployment, post-deployment, military recruiter, SARC/VA and first responder training, as well as all levels of Professional Military Education (PME). Increased emphasis on Investigations and Accountability includes: Special Victims Counsel, exploring enhancements to withholding of initial disposition authority by involving the General Court Martial Convening Authority, Advanced AF Sexual Assault Investigations course, Victim Witness Assistance Program, MRE514, disposition authority, and Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. Additionally, Education and Training will be multifaceted with engaged leaders, CSAF videos/CC call, information sharing of incidents, commanders tool kits, rewriting of curriculum from top to bottom, collaboration with “That Guy”, and participation in all base INTRO briefs. Victim Care will be enhanced with worldwide help lines, dedicated legal teams, integrated mental health care, female chaplains in BMT, 101 HC trained personnel, 71 community support coordinators, expanded reporting Identified 78 full-time Victim Advocate (VA) billets, and we will field them by 1 October 2013.
7.3. Other (Please explain)
N/A

FY12 DoD Sexual Assault (SAPR) on
Sexual Assaults in the Military Statistical Report: Air Force

1. Analytic Discussion

1.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Service's Statistical Report. This section should include such information as:

- **Notable changes in the data since FY11 (in percentages) and other time periods, 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 mesh with your Service's scientifically conducted surveys during FY11 or FY12 (if any)**
- **Other (Please explain)**

The Air Force's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program continued to mature–enhanced by the remarkable efforts of dedicated Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and hundreds of volunteer Victim Advocates.

In FY12, the AF received 790 reports of sexual assaults; 449 were unrestricted reports (includes 58 converted from restricted reports at the request of the victims) and 399 were restricted reports (58 converted to unrestricted, leaving 341 restricted). This number of reports represents an increase of 94 unrestricted (26%) and an increase of 102 restricted (34%) reports from the number of reports received in FY11. These totals include 24 reports from the Combat Areas of Interest, 10 of which were unrestricted reports (a decrease of 3 from FY11) and 14 were restricted reports (none converted to unrestricted reports). The restricted reports from the Combat Areas of Interest represent an increase of 2 from FY11, of which 3 had converted to unrestricted reports.

The increase in the number of reports is likely due to a number of factors, including increased publicity and greater familiarity with the program, increased awareness as a result of the continuance of Bystander Intervention Training, and improved procedures to ensure all reports of sexual assault made to Security Forces as well as the Air Force Office of Special Investigations were captured. In addition, a Victim Advocate Victim Privilege (Military Rule of Evidence 514) has been implemented in cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. This gives victims additional control over the information they share with SARCs and VAs. Also relevant is the expansion of the scope of legal assistance by military attorneys to eligible victims of sexual assault. Legal assistance attorneys can now provide advice relevant to the legal needs of all victims, including sexual assault, arising out of the crime. Further expansion of that service is under consideration in the Air Force.

Interestingly, 55 of the unrestricted reports were made more than a year after the underlying incident occurred. The average estimated time between event and unrestricted report was 40 months. Of the restricted reports, 88 restricted reports did not convert to unrestricted and were reported more than a year after the event. The average estimated time between event and report was 84 months. Considering these 143 cases it is reasonable to conclude that the victims had confidence in the institution and came forward to make a report on average nearly 6 years after the event occurred.

By comparison, in FY11, 23 unrestricted reports and 68 restricted reports were made more than a year after the underlying incident occurred.

At the end of FY12, 341 reports remain restricted. Twenty more restricted reports converted this year than in the previous year (58, 14% in FY12 versus 38, 13% in FY11). This change could indicate that individuals have better knowledge of the program, came forward to receive SAPR services and trusted the investigation team, the military justice system, and the overall formal processes associated with unrestricted reporting. An important note is that of the restricted reports made, 66 (16%) of the assaults occurred prior to entry in the Air Force, the same percentage who made restricted reports for pre-service assaults in FY11, and less than the 20% so reporting in FY10. We will continue to watch for trends and look for any possible programmatic or anecdotal contributing factors.

The success of the SAPR program also continues in deployed environments as policies and procedures are refined at specific locations to provide the best available services for victims.

Data included in this report is generally consistent with the data published in the *Findings From the 2010 Prevalence/Incidence Survey of Sexual Assault in the Air Force* published by Gallup in December 2010 and unit climate assessments.

2. Unrestricted Reporting

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

- **Type of offenses**
- **Demographic trends**
- **Service referrals**
- **Experiences in Combat Areas of Interest**
- **Military Protective Orders Issued as a Result of an Unrestricted Report (i.e., Number issued, number violated, etc.)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and general reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **Others (Please explain)**

There were 340 individuals, both service members and civilians, male and female, reporting sexual assault in the FY12 investigations completed year-to-date. There were 316 (93%) female and 24 (7%) male victims and 235 (69%) military and 105 (31%) non-military victims. Of the 333 reports by victims with known ages, the majority (195, 57%) were 24 years of age or under, with 36 (11%) between the ages of 16-19 and 159 (47%) between the ages of 20 to 24. Of the 235 military victims, 180 were in the grades E-1 to E-4 (77%). Specific types of offenses are included in the data statistics matrix attached elsewhere in this report and no significant differences were noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports. With the implementation of Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database midway through the Fiscal Year, the incomplete data on military protective orders indicates 124 were issued with 9 violations–2 by subjects and 7 by victims.

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

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

There were 335 subjects, that included service members, civilians, and unidentified subjects, in the FY12 investigations completed year-to-date. The vast majority of subjects (310, 95%) are male, while 8 of the subjects were female (2%) and the remainder were unknown subjects. Of the 335 subjects with known ages, 162 (49%) were under 24 years of age, 13 (4%) between the ages of 16-19 and 149 (44%) between the ages of 20 to 24. Of the 319 military subjects, the majority (178, 56%) were in pay grades E-1 to E-4.

In an early snapshot of the dispositions of allegations reported in FY12, the data reflects results from these completed investigations involving 271 subjects. Of these 271, 246 were service members. In those 271 cases, action was precluded in 17 cases for various reasons, including that the subject was unknown (4) or civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction (12), or the subject was deceased (1). Action is pending in 148 cases.

Commanders, following receipt of advice from their staff judge advocates, considered appropriate action in 106 cases. In 32 cases command action was declined for sexual assault for various reasons—the victim declined to participate in the military justice action (12 cases), there was insufficient evidence of any offense (14 cases) or the case was categorized as unfounded, meaning the allegation was false or baseless (6). In the remaining 74 cases, commanders initiated court-martial proceedings against 16 of the subjects for sexual assault offenses and 3 for non-sexual assault offenses, 14 cases resulted in nonjudicial punishment proceedings against the individual under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice for sexual assault offenses, 21 for non-sexual assault offenses and 20 individuals received administrative action for non-sexual assault actions. It is important to note that this disposition status is a snapshot of the disposition of a small number of the 449 cases reported in FY12.

In cases that arose prior to FY12, cases involving 128 subjects, of whom 106 were service members, were completed. In those 128 cases, action was precluded in 26 cases for various reasons, including that the subject was unknown (13) or civilian authorities exercised jurisdiction (13). Action is pending in 36 cases. In another 35 cases command action was precluded or declined for sexual assault for various reasons—including that the victim declined to participate in the military justice action (12 cases), the allegation was unfounded (5 case) or there was insufficient evidence of any offense (18 cases). In the remaining 36 cases, commanders initiated court-martial proceedings against 26 of the subjects for sexual assault offenses and in 1 case for non-sexual assault offenses, 3 cases initiated nonjudicial punishment proceedings against the individual under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice for non-sexual assault offenses, and took administrative action in 6 cases.

There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports.

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

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

Overview of Reports: FY12 saw an increase of 94 unrestricted reports to 449 as compared to 355 unrestricted reports of sexual assault during FY11. Until this increase this year, the data on investigations had remained relatively consistent since FY07.

In FY12, more than half of the allegations investigated were service member on service member (267,59%), followed by 131 (29%) service-member on non-service-member, 30(7%) unidentified subjects on service member, and 21 (5%) non-service member subjects on service member. Reported sexual assaults occurred slightly more frequently off the installation, with 207 (46%) occurring on base, 238 (53%) occurring on the installation and 4 (1%) occurring in multiple or not-identified locations.

Of the 449 investigations, 163 (36%) of the cases were reported within 72 hours and 278 (62%) within 30 days of the event. Data on length of time between incident and report was unavailable in 1 case, but as noted above in 104 cases, 55 (12%) were reported more than 12 months after the assault. Data on the reason for the delay in reporting is not available. Of the 379 cases when the time of occurrence was known, more than half were reported as occurring (224, 61%) between midnight and 0600. Sixty-one percent (272) of the reported assaults occurred on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

Three hundred twenty-five investigations had been completed by the end of FY12. There are 34 investigations with more than one subject and/or more than one victim

There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports. Analysis of the report demographics remains consistent with prior years' annual reports.

3. Restricted Reporting

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

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

FY12 also saw an increase of 102 in the number of restricted reports, from 297 in FY11 to 399 in FY12. Three hundred fifty women (88%) and 49 men (12%) filed restricted reports of sexual assault, showing a increase of 3% in female reporting and a

decrease of 3% in male reporting. Of the restricted reports received, 252 (63%) were service member on service member, 126 (32%) non-service member on service member, 19 (5%) service member on service member dependent and 2 (1%) unidentified subject on a service member assaults. The grades of service member victims, from the highest number of reports to the lowest were E1-E4 (249, 65%), E5-E9 (61, 16%), Cadet (39, 10%), O1-O3 (22, 6%), O4-O10 (7, 2%), with 2 victims whose grades were not recorded (1%). The age group reporting, from highest to lowest was 20-24 (196, 49%), 25-34 (91, 23%), 16-19 (89, 22%), and 35-49 (21, 5%), with 1 between 50-64 and 1 of unknown age. The majority of the restricted reports indicate the assault occurred during the hours of 6:00 pm and midnight (162, 40%) and midnight to 6:00 am (147, 37%); the other assaults occurred between the hours of 6:00 am and 6:00 pm (43, 11%) or remain unknown as to the actual time (47, 12%). There is no significant difference from FY11 to FY12 in these statistics.

With the expansion of the availability of restricted reporting to adult dependents in January, 2012, 25 dependents availed themselves of the option. Nineteen of those reports reflected service member on dependent sexual assaults and the other 6 reflected assaults by non-service members.

Other demographic data indicated the frequency of incidents on days of the week remained consistent with prior years: Unknown (52, 14%), Saturdays (116, 28%), Sundays (66, 17%), and Fridays (57, 14%); all other reports were scattered over the remaining days of the week. While the number of unknown incidents is less than half of last year's (56 vs 122), the trend of the relatively large number for the Unknown category continues; the assumption is that the individuals who were sexually assaulted prior to entry to the Air Force and those who have been members but only now are coming forward to report an incident earlier in their career do not recall or know the actual day of the week that the assault occurred.

There were no significant differences noted in combat areas of interest and other reports.

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

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

Overview of Reports: Generally, victims made restricted reports either fairly quickly or after at least a month had passed. Reports were made 32% percent (127) of the time within 3 days of the assault; 23% (92) within 31 to 365 days after assault; 22% (89) longer than 365 days after the assault. 20% (78) of the time within 4 to 30 days after the assault; and 3% (13) remain unknown as the victim did not or elected not to reveal the information during the report. The largest change came in "unknown reports" as the rate was 13% in FY11 and dropped to 3% in FY12. Of the 399 restricted reports, 260 (65%) reported the incident occurred off military installations, 134 (34%) on military installations and 5 locations were not identified.

Most restricted reports made to AF SARCs and VAs were made by members of the Air Force (356, 94%) with the remaining 6% of the reports from Army (14), Navy (9) and Marine (1) service members. With the expansion of the availability of restricted reporting to adult dependents in January, 2012, 25 dependents availed themselves of the option. Nineteen of those reports reflected service member on dependent sexual assaults and the other 6 reflected assaults by non-service members.

In the 6 assaults by non-service members on dependents 5 were on females and 1 on a male. Two-thirds of the assaults were on victims between 18 and 24 and the other 2 were on dependents 35-39. All 6 occurred off a military installation.

Restricted reports made in the Combat Areas of Interest showed that almost 75% of assaults occurred between 1800 and 0600; on every day of the week except Monday; on the installation (12 of 14) and were reported more than 30 days (8 of 14). Victims were almost all Air Force 12 of 14), female (14 of 14); under 24 (12 of 14); and junior enlisted (10 of 14). The small number of reports yields greater variations in the data from year to year.

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 and how your service counts a "referral"**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

During FY12, Air Force SARCs made 863 referrals to service member victims of sexual assault who made unrestricted reports. There were 667 referrals to military facilities–151 for medical treatment, 325 for counseling, and 191 for legal services. Fewer referrals were made to civilian facilities in FY12 than in FY11 (196 vs 303). For civilian facilities, 196 total referrals were made that included 60 for medical treatment, 122 for counseling, and 14 for legal services. Seventy-seven SAFE kits were completed.

Referrals occur after the SARC or Victim Advocate discusses the available services with the victim, the victim indicates that services are desired and the SARC or Victim Advocate either arranges for the services or informs the victim how to obtain those services.

In the Combat Area of Interest (CAI), 10 referrals were made for victims of sexual assault with unrestricted reports to military facilities; 6 were made for medical treatment, 24 for mental health, and 3 were made for legal services.

Referral numbers do not correlate to the number of reports or cases since an individual victim may have multiple referrals or none based on victim preference.

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

- **Summary of referral data and how your service counts a "referral"**
- **Combat Areas of Interest referral data**
- **Discussion of any trends of interest identified in referral data**
- **Other (Please explain)**

Air Force SARCs made 928 referrals to military resources for service member victims of sexual assault who made restricted reports. These referrals included 201 referrals for medical treatment, 294 for mental health, 109 to victim advocate, 70 to chaplains/spiritual support, 24 to the DoD Safe Helpline, 51 for legal services and 7 to other. One hundred seventy-two total referrals were made to civilian facilities that included 51 for medical treatment and 87 for mental health, and 34 for legal services, chaplain/spiritual support, rape crisis center, victim advocate, and other.

In the CAI, 13 referrals were issued to military facilities; 5 for medical treatment, 6 for mental health, and 1 for legal services at military facilities. One referral was made to a civilian facility for mental health.

Fifty-four SAFE kits were completed, none in the CAI.

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

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

For civilian victims of sexual assault who made unrestricted reports, 693 referrals were made. There were 373 referrals to military facilities–including 84 for medical treatment, 129 for counseling, and 80 for legal services. For civilian facilities, 320 total referrals were made that included 54 for medical treatment, 165 for counseling, and 42 for legal services. Fifty-seven SAFE kits were completed.

There were no civilian victims in the CAI.

Summary Worksheet

FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 Totals
Total Service Member victims in all investigations closed in FY12*	**152**
Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	**107**
Total Service Member subjects in all investigations closed in FY12**	**169**
Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated**	**110**
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened and Completed in FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Service Member victims identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12*	91
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	71
# Service Member subjects identified in investigations initiated and closed in FY12	95
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated	74
Sexual Assault Investigations Involving Service Members Opened Prior to FY12 and Completed in FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Service Member victims identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12*	61
# Service Member victims whose reports of sexual assault could be substantiated*	36
# Service Member subjects identified in Pre-FY12 investigations closed in FY12	74
# Service Member subjects against whom sexual assault reports could be substantiated	36

***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. 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.**

FISCAL YEAR 2012 SUMMARY OF RESTRICTED SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 Totals
# Service Member Victims initially making Restricted Reports	**380**
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	55
# Service Member Victim Reports Remaining Restricted	**325**

Air Force FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data about Unrestricted Reports in Sections A and B below is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	**FY12 Totals**
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports	**483**
# Service Member victims	334
# Non-Service Member victims	149
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	**449**
# Service Member on Service Member	267
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	131
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	21
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	30
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	**449**
# On military installation	207
# Off military installation	238
# Unidentified location	4
# Investigations Initiated (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	**449**
# Investigations **pending** completion as of 30-SEP-12	196
# Completed Investigations as of 30-SEP-12	**253**
# All Restricted Reports received in FY12	**399**
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	58
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	**341**
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS RECEIVED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	**449**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	163
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	115
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	115
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	55
# Unknown	1
Time of sexual assault	**449**
# Midnight to 6 am	224
# 6 am to 6 pm	53
# 6 pm to midnight	102
# Unknown	70
Day of sexual assault	**449**
# Sunday	80
# Monday	34
# Tuesday	24
# Wednesday	32
# Thursday	44
# Friday	74
# Saturday	118
# Unknown	43
C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	**325**
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	253
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	34
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	72
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	8
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	399
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	348
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	325
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	23
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	24
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	27
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	**403**
# Service Member victims	**280**
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	269
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	11
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	123
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**253**
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**271**
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	**243**
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	**0**
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**17**
# Unknown Offenders	4
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	8
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	4
# Subjects who died or deserted	1
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**32**
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	12
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	14
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	6
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**148**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**74**
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**74**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	16
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	14
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	3
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	21
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	20

D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**275**
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12	**193**
# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	**0**
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	5
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	8
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	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
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	8
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	11
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-12	**102**
# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	**58**
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	17
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	14
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	2
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	11
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	14

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12)	FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the end of FY11 (30-Sep-11)	**74**
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12	2
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12	**72**
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12	**128**
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12	**105**
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative	**0**
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**26**
# Unknown Offenders	13
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not Subject to the UCMJ	5
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	8
# Subjects who died or deserted	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	**35**
# Service Member Subjects where victim declined to participate in the military justice action	12
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	18
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	5
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of military justice action	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**31**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-12	**36**
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**36**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	26
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	3
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	6

E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	130
# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	**88**
# Total Pre-FY12 Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	**0**
# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	10
# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	4
# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority	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
# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	9
# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	12
# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	4
# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-12	**27**
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	**22**
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	20
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against subject	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# 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.

F. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for court actions reported in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	**42**
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	**42**
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	13
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial	6
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	6
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	**23**
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	3
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	**20**
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	16
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	15
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	12
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	11
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	1
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	2
G. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during the Fiscal Year. It combines outcomes for nonjudicial punishment actions reported in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY12	**14**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	**14**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	**14**
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	12
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	6
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	3
# Subjects receiving extra duty	5
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	11
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	Unk

H. Other Actions Taken. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	**0**
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	**0**
I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of courts-martial 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.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	**4**
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom no court-outcome data was available	0
# Subjects whose courts-martial action was completed by the end of FY12	**4**
# Subjects whose court-martial was dismissed	1
# Subjects with dismissed court charges who subsequently received NJP	1
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of court-martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects who were officers that resigned in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects who were enlisted that were discharged in lieu of court-martial	0
# Subjects with court-martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	**3**
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	**3**
Punishments Imposed (For each convicted subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving confinement	2
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	3
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge	1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	1
J. Nonjudicial Punishments Imposed (Non-sexual assault offense). 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.	**FY12 Totals**
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY12	**24**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY12	0
# Subjects for whom nonjudicial punishment data was not available	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY12	**24**
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	3
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	**21**
Punishments Imposed (For each punished subject, count all forms of punishment imposed)	
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	16
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	14
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	2
# Subjects receiving extra duty	5
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	16
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment	0
K. Other Actions Taken (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	**FY12 Totals**
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offens	**0**
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	**26**

Air Force FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER

L. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) *[Investigation opened within the reporting period]* Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	FY12 Totals
	390	**20**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**20**	**8**	**449**
# Service Member on Service Member	237	15	4	1	0	4	6	**267**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	126	2	0	1	0	0	2	**131**
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	**21**
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	10	2	0	0	2	16	0	**30**

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE

UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	*Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12*								*Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12 through*								
M. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS *[Investigation opened within the reporting period]* Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
	54	**22**	**2**	**7**	**19**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**139**	**75**	**22**	**15**	**82**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**449**
# Service Member on Service Member	27	17	1	5	17	3	0	0	66	47	14	7	60	2	0	1	267
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	12	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	59	19	6	6	19	3	0	0	131
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	6	1	0	3	0	0	0	21
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	12	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	30
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12 Reports	**42**	**21**	**1**	**6**	**19**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**83**	**58**	**17**	**9**	**70**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**334**
# Service Member Victims: Female	40	18	1	5	16	2	0	0	76	55	15	9	60	2	0	1	300
# Service Member Victims: Male	2	3	0	1	3	2	0	0	7	3	2	0	10	1	0	0	34
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																	
Time of sexual assault	**54**	**22**	**2**	**7**	**19**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**139**	**75**	**22**	**15**	**82**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**449**
# Midnight to 6 am	24	13	0	4	7	2	0	0	78	46	13	9	25	2	0	1	224
# 6 am to 6 pm	5	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	15	5	2	3	16	0	0	0	53
# 6 pm to midnight	7	2	1	2	2	3	0	0	35	16	5	2	25	2	0	0	102
# Unknown	18	4	1	1	6	1	0	0	11	8	2	1	16	1	0	0	70
Day of sexual assault	**54**	**22**	**2**	**7**	**19**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**139**	**75**	**22**	**15**	**82**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**449**
# Sunday	1	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	25	20	6	5	13	1	0	0	80
# Monday	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	5	0	0	9	0	0	0	34
# Tuesday	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	24
# Wednesday	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	8	4	3	2	7	0	0	0	32
# Thursday	12	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	14	3	0	0	8	3	0	0	44
# Friday	6	3	0	4	0	2	0	0	27	13	4	1	12	1	0	1	74
# Saturday	9	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	41	25	8	6	20	0	0	0	118
# Unknown	18	2	0	1	6	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	10	0	0	0	43

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
N. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 ***[Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when Investigation was opened]*** Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G.	***Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but Investigation completed during FY12***								***Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Investigation Completed in FY12***								**FY12 Totals**
Gender of VICTIMS	**67**	**24**	**5**	**8**	**18**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**108**	**44**	**14**	**16**	**84**	**8**	**0**	**1**	**403**
# Male	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	2	0	1	11	3	0	0	28
# Female	67	23	5	8	17	1	0	2	102	42	14	15	73	5	0	1	375
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	**67**	**24**	**5**	**8**	**18**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**108**	**44**	**14**	**16**	**84**	**8**	**0**	**1**	**403**
# 16-19	7	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	19	4	3	2	6	2	0	0	50
# 20-24	30	12	5	3	9	3	0	0	65	24	6	9	52	3	0	0	221
# 25-34	20	7	0	3	5	1	0	1	20	15	4	2	21	3	0	1	103
# 35-49	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	12
# 50-64	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	13
VICTIM Type	**67**	**24**	**5**	**8**	**18**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**108**	**44**	**14**	**16**	**84**	**8**	**0**	**1**	**403**
# Service Member	44	14	4	6	15	3	0	1	65	37	10	11	65	4	0	1	280
# DoD Civilian	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
# DoD Contractor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	19	9	1	2	3	1	0	1	42	7	4	5	15	3	0	0	112
# Foreign national	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**44**	**14**	**4**	**6**	**15**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**65**	**37**	**10**	**11**	**65**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**280**
# E1-E4	29	8	3	5	8	3	0	0	46	32	8	9	53	4	0	0	208
# E5-E9	6	2	0	1	5	0	0	1	12	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	36
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	5	0	0	1	17
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	19
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	**44**	**14**	**4**	**6**	**15**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**65**	**37**	**10**	**11**	**65**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**280**
# Army	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
# Navy	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	40	14	3	6	14	3	0	1	63	36	10	11	63	4	0	1	269
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**44**	**14**	**4**	**6**	**15**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**65**	**37**	**10**	**11**	**65**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**280**
# Active Duty	32	12	1	3	11	3	0	1	58	31	9	10	59	4	0	1	235
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	18
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	19
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

O. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 *[Investigation Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies, regardless of when investigation was opened]* Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections E and G	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
	Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12								*Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12*								FY12 Totals
Gender of SUBJECTS	**65**	**27**	**5**	**8**	**17**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**112**	**48**	**14**	**15**	**75**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**399**
# Male	57	26	5	7	17	4	0	2	104	44	14	13	73	6	0	1	373
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	8
# Unknown	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Age of SUBJECTS	**65**	**27**	**5**	**8**	**17**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**112**	**48**	**14**	**15**	**75**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**399**
# 16-19	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	13
# 20-24	27	13	2	3	7	2	0	1	58	25	9	10	24	3	0	0	184
# 25-34	20	8	1	3	3	1	0	0	37	13	4	2	36	3	0	1	132
# 35-49	4	1	1	1	6	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	11	0	0	0	31
# 50-64	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	11	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	9	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	35
Subject Type	**65**	**27**	**5**	**8**	**17**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**112**	**48**	**14**	**15**	**75**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**399**
# Service Member	51	23	4	6	16	4	0	1	97	39	14	13	74	5	0	1	348
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	7	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	22
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	27
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	**51**	**23**	**4**	**6**	**16**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**97**	**39**	**14**	**13**	**74**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**348**
# E1-E4	28	12	2	4	6	3	0	1	66	32	9	8	37	3	0	0	211
# E5-E9	15	7	2	2	8	0	0	0	21	3	2	2	30	2	0	0	94
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	4	0	0	1	17
# O4-O10	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	**51**	**23**	**4**	**6**	**16**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**97**	**39**	**14**	**13**	**74**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**348**
# Army	5	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
# Navy	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
# Marines	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Air Force	45	20	3	4	12	2	0	1	95	38	14	13	72	5	0	1	325
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	**51**	**23**	**4**	**6**	**16**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**97**	**39**	**14**	**13**	**74**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**348**
# Active Duty	43	18	4	5	15	3	0	1	93	31	13	11	68	5	0	1	311
# Reserve (Activated)	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	13
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals

***NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories will change on June 18, 2012.**

Air Force FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses).	**FY12 TOTALS**
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	**399**
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	380
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	19
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	**58**
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	55
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	3
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	**341**
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	325
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	16
# Reported sexual assaults involving Service Members in the following categories	**399**
# Service Member on Service Member	252
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	126
# Service Member on **Non-Service Member** (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	19
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	2
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	**399**
# On military installation	134
# Off military installation	260
# Unidentified location	5
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	**399**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	127
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	78
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	92
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	89
# Unknown	13
Time of sexual assault incident	**399**
# Midnight to 6 am	147
# 6 am to 6 pm	43
# 6 pm to midnight	162
# Unknown	47
Day of sexual assault incident	**399**
# Sunday	66
# Monday	26
# Tuesday	24
# Wednesday	22
# Thursday	36
# Friday	57
# Saturday	116
# Unknown	52
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Service Member VICTIMS	**380**
# Army victims	14
# Navy victims	9
# Marines victims	1
# Air Force victims	356
# Coast Guard	0
# Unknown	0

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	**399**
# Male	49
# Female	350
# Unknown	0
Age of VICTIMS	**399**
# 16-19	89
# 20-24	196
# 25-34	91
# 35-49	21
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	1
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**380**
# E1-E4	249
# E5-E9	61
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	22
# O4-O10	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	39
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	2
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**380**
# Active Duty	310
# Reserve (Activated)	21
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	10
# Cadet/Midshipman	39
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**399**
# Service Member	380
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	19
# Foreign national	
# Foreign military	
# Unknown	0

E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	**66**
# Service Members Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	57
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	8
# Service Members Choosing Not to Specify	1

F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY12 TOTALS
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0

* 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 FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**667**
# Medical	151
# Mental Health	325
# Legal	191
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**196**
# Medical	60
# Mental Health	122
# Legal	14
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	77
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of	0
# Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred	11
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	**124**
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	**9**
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	2
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	7
# 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	8
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	40
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**756**
# Medical	201
# Mental Health	294
# Legal	51
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	70
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	109
# DoD Safe Helpline	24
# Other	7
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**172**
# Medical	51
# Mental Health	87
# Legal	9
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	8
# Victim Advocate	9
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	5
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	54
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of	0

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC)	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories:	**171**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	165
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	6
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted	**171**
# Male	3
# Female	168
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Members Assisted	**171**
# 16-19	26
# 20-24	73
# 25-34	45
# 35-49	13
# 50-64	3
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	11
Non-Service Member Type	**171**
# DoD Civilian	5
# DoD Contractor	6
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	160
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**373**
# Medical	84
# Mental Health	129
# Legal	80
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	19
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	53
# DoD Safe Helpline	4
# Other	4
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**320**
# Medical	54
# Mental Health	165
# Legal	42
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	13
# Rape Crisis Center	33
# Victim Advocate	12
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	57
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

E. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Member victims making Restricted Report	**6**
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	**6**
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member victims in the following categories:	**6**
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	6
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**6**
# Male	1
# Female	5
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**6**
# 18-19	1
# 20-24	3
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**6**
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	6
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Member VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	**6**
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**6**
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	3
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

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

Air Force COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
A. FY12 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members).	**FY12 Totals**
# VICTIMS in FY12 Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	**10**
# Service Member victims	10
# Non-Service Member victims	0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	**10**
# Service Member on Service Member	10
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	**10**
# On military installation	7
# Off military installation	3
# Unidentified location	0
# Investigations (From FY12 Unrestricted Reports)	**10**
# Pending completion as of 30-SEP-11	2
# Completed as of 30-SEP-11	**8**
# Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest	**14**
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report*	0
# FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS REMAINING RESTRICTED	14
B. FY12 DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	**FY12 Totals**
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	**10**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault	**10**
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	2
# 6 pm to midnight	5
# Unknown	2
Day of sexual assault	**10**
# Sunday	2
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	2
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	2
# Friday	1
# Saturday	1
# Unknown	1

C. SUMMARY OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF CAI UNRESTRICTED REPORTS COMPLETED IN FY12	FY12 Totals
# Total Investigations completed during FY12	**8**
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	8
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	0
# Investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	0
# Of these investigations with more than one victim, more than one subject, or both	0
# SUBJECTS in all investigations completed during FY12	**8**
# Service Member subjects in completed investigations	**8**
# Your Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	7
# Other Service Member subjects investigated by your Service	1
# Non-Service Member subjects in your Service's investigations	0
# Unidentified subjects in your Service's investigations	0
# VICTIMS in all investigations completed during FY12	**8**
# Service Member victims	**8**
# Service Member victims own Service's investigations	7
# Other Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	1
# Non-Service Member victims in your Service's investigations	0
# Unidentified victims in your Service's investigations	0

D. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals	D1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY12 CAI INVESTIGATIONS	FY12 Totals
# Investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**8**		
# SUBJECTS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12	**8**	**# VICTIMS in investigations opened in FY12 and completed in FY12**	**8**
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY12	8	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY12	8
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal	**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
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**0**		
# 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	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/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	0	*# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action*	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence	0	*# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute*	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of	0	*# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations*	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by	0	*# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command*	0
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of	0	*# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action*	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**2**	**# Service Member Victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-SEP-**	**2**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-	**6**		
# FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported	**6**	**# FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action**	**6**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) against subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against subject	2
# 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	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals for non-sexual assault	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	3

E. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (Prior year investigations completed in FY12) *[Investigation Opened*	FY12 Totals	E1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED Pre-FY12 INVESTIGATIONS *[Investigation Opened prior to the reporting period and Completed within the reporting period by the Service Investigation Agencies]*	FY12 Totals
# Total Number of Pre-FY12 Investigations pending completion at the	**0**		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations STILL PENDING completion as of 30-SEP-12	0		
# Pre-FY12 Investigations completed of 30-SEP-12	**0**		
# SUBJECTS in Pre-FY12 investigations completed by 30-SEP-12	2	**# VICTIMS in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12**	0
# Service Member Subjects in Pre-FY12 investigations completed in FY12	2	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened prior to FY12 and completed in FY12	0
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military	**0**	**# Total Pre-FY12 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
# Total Pre-FY12 Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	**0**		
# 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	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/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	0	*# Service member victims who declined to participate in the military justice action*	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence	0	*# Service member victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute*	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of	0	*# Service members victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations*	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by	0	*# Service member victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command*	0
# Service Member Subjects with victims who died before completion of	0	*# Service member victims who died before completion of the military justice action*	0
# Subjects still awaiting command action as of 30-SEP-12	**2**	**# Service member victims still awaiting command action on a subject as of 30-Sep-**	**0**
# Subjects for whom command action was completed as of 30-SEP-	**0**		
# Pre-FY12 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	**0**	**# Pre-FY12 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action**	**0**
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred (Initiated)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Court-martial preferrals (Initiations) 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 Court-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	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.

Air Force FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - SERVICE MEMBER STATUS BY GENDER
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST
Note: These reports are a subset of the FY12 Reports of Sexual Assault

F. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS (UR) Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	FY12 Totals
	9	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**
# Service Member on Service Member	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	**10**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

FY12 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY OFFENSE TYPE

UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY12	*Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12*								*Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12*								
G. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS (BY or AGAINST Service Members) IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES FOR ALL FY12 INVESTIGATIONS Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) **After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"**	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) **After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.**	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
	1	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**
# Service Member on Service Member	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	10
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY12	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**
# Service Member Victims: Female	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	9
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY12																	
Time of sexual assault	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**
# Midnight to 6 am	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Day of sexual assault	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Thursday	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
# Friday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
H. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does	*Victim Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12*								*Victim Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12*								FY12 Totals
Gender of VICTIMS	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	8
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Female	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	7
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of VICTIMS	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0		0	8
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
# 25-34	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
VICTIM Type	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	8
# Service Member	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	8
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	8
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	5
# E5-E9	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member VICTIMS	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	8
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	7
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	8
# Active Duty	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	8
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
I. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY12 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during FY12, and does not correspond to the data reported in sections F and G, above.	*Subject Data From Investigations Opened in Prior Years, but closed during FY12*								*Subject Data From Investigations Opened and Closed in FY12*								FY12 Totals
Gender of SUBJECTS	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**
# Male	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	7
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age of SUBJECTS	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
# 25-34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subject Type	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**
# Service Member	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	8
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade of Service Member SUBJECTS	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
# E5-E9	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service of Service Member SUBJECTS	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	7
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Status of Service Member SUBJECTS	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**
# Active Duty	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	8
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

J. FY12 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 FY12. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	*Incidents Occurring in Prior Fiscal Years, but Reported in FY12*								*Incidents Occurring and Reported in FY12*								
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault* (Art. 120) After June 28, 2012 this becomes "Sexual Assault"	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact* (Art.120) After June 28, 2012, discontinue use of this category.	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY07)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	FY12 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea																	
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Central and South Asia																	
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**

***NOTE: Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act change to Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, these categories will change on June 18, 2012.**

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

Air Force COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY	
A. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, non-consensual sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses)	**FY12 TOTALS**
# TOTAL victims initially making Restricted Reports	**14**
# Service Member victims making Restricted Reports	14
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Total victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the current FY*	**0**
# Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# TOTAL victim reports remaining Restricted	**14**
# Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	14
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Reported sexual assaults AGAINST Service Member victims in the following categories	**14**
# Service Member on Service Member	12
# 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	0
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	**14**
# On military installation	12
# Off military installation	2
# Unidentified location	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	**FY12 TOTALS**
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	**14**
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 4 to 30 days after sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	7
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1
# Unknown	0
Time of sexual assault incident	**14**
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	4
# 6 pm to midnight	9
# Unknown	0
Day of sexual assault incident	**14**
# Sunday	1
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	2
# Thursday	2
# Friday	2
# Saturday	3
# Unknown	3
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Service Member VICTIMS	**14**
# Army victims	2
# Navy victims	0
# Marines victims	0
# Air Force victims	12
# Coast Guard	0
# Unknown	0

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY12 TOTALS
Gender of VICTIMS	**14**
# Male	0
# Female	14
# Unknown	0
Age of VICTIMS	**14**
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	11
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
Grade of Service Member VICTIMS	**14**
# E1-E4	10
# E5-E9	3
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	0
Status of Service Member VICTIMS	**14**
# Active Duty	14
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**14**
# Service Member	14
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government (Civilian)	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Foreign national	
# Foreign military	
# Unknown	0

E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY12 TOTALS
# Service Member VICTIMS making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military	**0**
# Service Members 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 Members Choosing Not to Specify	0

F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY12 TOTALS
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	

* 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.

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

Air Force COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS	
E. TOTAL # FY12 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST -RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	**FY12 Totals**
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	*14*
Arabian Peninsula, Iraq & Red Sea	
Bahrain	0
Iraq	0
Jordan	0
Lebanon	0
Syria	0
Yemen	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Kuwait	1
Oman	0
Qatar	10
Uganda	0
Saudi Arabia	0
United Arab Emirates	0
Central and South Asia	
Kyrgyzstan	1
Pakistan	0
Afghanistan	2

Air Force FY12 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**13**
# Medical	5
# Mental Health	7
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**1**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0
# Military victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY12 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY12	**3**
# Reported MPO Violations in FY12	**0**
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS:	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Support service referrals for VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**13**
# Medical	5
# Mental Health	7
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**1**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

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

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES TO NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC)	**FY12 TOTALS**
# Non-Service Members assisted in the following categories:	**0**
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Members Assisted	**0**
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Members Assisted	**0**
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
Non-Service Member Type	**0**
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

E. FY12 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY12 TOTALS
# Non-Service Member victims making Restricted Report	**0**
# Non-Service Member victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in current FY	0
# Non-Service Member victim reports remaining Restricted	**0**
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member victims in the following categories:	**0**
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
Gender of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Unknown	0
Age of Non-Service Member VICTIMS	**0**
# 18-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Unknown	0
VICTIM Type	**0**
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government or Civilian	
# US Civilian (DoD Dependent Over Age 18)	0
# Unknown	0
# Support service referrals for Non-Service Member VICTIMS in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	**0**
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of victim's exam	0

FY12 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: <Insert Your Service>												Punishments										
No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
1	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-2	Multiple Victims -	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							The victims alleged the offenses occurred on base, in government buildings. The incident was reported to law enforcement 10 days after the last incident occurred and 8 months after the first incident. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of obstructing justice, attempted aggravated sexual contact, disobeying orders, enter into unprofessional relationships, aggravated sexual contact and rape. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 20 years and total forfeiture of pay and allowances.
2B	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Male	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes	Yes									The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of indecent acts, assault consummated by a battery, and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a summary court-martial. The accused was convicted of assault consummated by a battery and wrongful sexual contact and sentenced to confinement for 20 days, to forfeit $994 pay and a reprimand.
5A	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Attempt to Commit Crime Art. 80	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	Yes	Yes	Yes								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice, attempted rape, and obstructing justice. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice, obstruction of justice and assault consummated by a battery and sentenced to a reduction to E-1, confinement for 3 months, forfeiture of $1491 pay per month for 3 months, and a reprimand.
5B	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Obstructing justice Art. 134-35	Dismissed followed by Art 15 Punishment	Conspiracy Art. 80			Yes								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of obstruction of justice and conspiracy to obstruct justice. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. The commander imposed nonjudicial punishment of reduction to E-3 for non-sexual assault offenses.
11A	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	Multiple Vi	Multiple Victims -	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	False official statements Art. 107		Yes	Yes								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, dereliction of duty and making a false official statement. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of dereliction of duty and false official statement, acquitted of aggravated sexual assault and sentenced to a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of $200 pay per month for 2 months, and a reprimand.
15	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	Multiple Vi	Multiple Victims -	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment Art. 93			Yes								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact and sexual harassment. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted of sexual harassment and sentenced to a reduction to E-4.
16	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-3	Multiple Victims -	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes		DD							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful appropriation of a motor vehicle, abusive sexual contact, failure to obey an order, aggravated sexual assault and unlawful entry. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted as charged with the exception of one specification of failure to obey an order and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, confinement for 15 years, total forfeiture of pay and allowances, and a reprimand.
17	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Multiple Victims -	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a restaurant. The incident was reported to law enforcement 11 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by the subject was reported. Subject was under investigation for a number of unrelated offenses and submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
23	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-5	Female	Q3	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Assault Art. 128	Convicted			Yes	Yes			Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of engaging in an unprofessional relationship and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted of engaging in an unprofessional relationship and acquitted of assault consummated by a battery and sentenced to a reduction to E-6, forfeiture of $2,330 pay per month for 3 months and hard labor without confinement for 3 months.
25	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Indecent Exposure Art. 134-27	Convicted		Yes		Yes	BCD							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement 12 days after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of indecent exposure. The charges were referred to a special court-martial. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 2 months.
32	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Acquitted												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 22 months after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted at trial.
34	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a car. The incident was reported to law enforcement 6 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of a lesser included offense and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 39 months, total forfeiture of pay and allowances, and a reprimand.
39	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 5 days after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved. Victim indicated that she no longer wished to aid the prosecution and supported the request for discharge.
44	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	DD							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Local authorities subsequently waived jurisdiction over the case to the Air Force. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy and rape. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of rape and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 42 months, total forfeiture of pay and allowances, and a reprimand.
46	Rape Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120			Yes		Yes	Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of abusive sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of abusive sexual contact and sentenced to a reduction to E-1, hard labor without confinement for 90 days, restriction for 60 days and a reprimand.
48	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Local authorities responded and subsequently waived jurisdiction over the case to the Air Force. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that as the victim did not wish to participate in the trial, the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. The commander subsequently took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
51	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a park. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Local authorities waived jurisdiction. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was denied. The accused was acquitted at trial.
52	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, rape, assault consummated by a battery, and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were dismissed following the Article 32 investigation as the convening authority concluded the evidence did not support prosecution.
57	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	CONUS	E-1	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Convicted	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Yes					Yes					The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by the subject was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of being drunk and disorderly, wrongful sexual contact and obstructing justice. The charges were referred to a summary court-martial. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to confinement for 21 days, forfeiture of $733 pay and 7 days hard labor without confinement.
59	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-4	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Acquitted												The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by the victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was acquitted at trial.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
89	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-3	Female	Q4	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Assault Art. 128	Convicted	Assault Art. 128	Yes	Yes	Yes								The victim alleged the offenses occurred on base, in government buildings. The incident was reported to law enforcement shortly after the last incident occurred and approximately 17 months after the first incident occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of assault consummated by a battery by touching her breast, cruelty or maltreatment, adultery, and unprofessional relationship. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of cruelty or maltreatment, and unprofessional relationship and sentenced to a reduction to E-5, confinement for 2 months, forfeiture of $100 pay per month for 2 months and a reprimand.
99	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 14 months after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges.
100	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. The subject submitted a request for discharge in lieu of trial that was denied. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. The subject was offered punishment under Article 15, UCMJ, for wrongful sexual conduct which the subject accepted. The nonjudicial punishment was dismissed after the subject made a presentation to the commander.
102	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Male	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Convicted	Rape Art. 120	Yes		Yes	DD							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 8 months after it occurred. Local authorities waived jurisdiction over the case to the Air Force. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, abusive sexual contact, indecent and child pornography. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1, and confinement for 4 years.
105	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Convicted	Forcible Sodomy Art. 125	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 11 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, abusive sexual contact, aggravated sexual assault and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of forcible sodomy and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 6 months, total forfeiture of pay and allowances, and a reprimand.
108	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-1	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a picnic area. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. The case was referred to the subject's Army commander. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. The subject was subsequently processed for administrative discharge and was separated with a general (under honorable conditions) discharge.
109	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 7 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape, wrongful sexual contact, and assault consummated by a battery. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges.
110	Rape Art. 120	OCONUS	O-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Abusive Sexual Contact Art. 120	Convicted	Conduct unbecoming Art. 133	Yes			Dismissal							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 3 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of providing alcohol to a minor and engaging in an unprofessional relationship, obstructing justice, conduct unbecoming an officer, fraternization and abusive sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused made a request to resign in lieu of court-martial that was disapproved. The accused was convicted of all charges except abusive sexual contact and sentenced to a dismissal and confinement for 7 days.
111	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-7	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Convicted	Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer Art. 90	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a government building. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 1 month after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the Army commander preferred charges of rape, wrongful sexual contact, forcible sodomy, willfully disobeying a superior commissioned officer, dereliction of duty relating to personal relations among military, cruelty or maltreatment, false official statements, communicating a threat and wrongful interference with an administrative proceeding. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer, dereliction of duty relating to personal relations among military, cruelty or maltreatment, false official statements and wrongful interference with an administrative proceeding and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 6 months, and total forfeiture of pay and allowances.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
112	Rape Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes	Yes	Yes	BCD							The victim alleged the offenses occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incidents were reported to law enforcement approximately 4 months after they occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, indecent acts and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of aggravated sexual assault and indecent acts and sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, reduction to E-1, confinement for 4 months and total forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
113	Aggravated Sexual Contact Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											General	The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in various locations. The incident was reported to law enforcement 7 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of cruelty or maltreatment, stalking, assault consummated by a battery, drunken driving: otherwise, and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved. The victim had serious medical issues affecting her availability and willingness to cooperate.
115	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	Cadet/Mid	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges. The victim stated she preferred not to participate.
117	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved. The victim supported the request for discharge.
119	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	OCONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement 2 days after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, and abusive sexual contact. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges.
121	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Local authorities declined jurisdiction. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and wrongful sexual contact. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial, dismissed the charges and took administrative action for non-sexual assault offenses.
124	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 27 days after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of wrongful sexual contact. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. At trial, the military judge dismissed the charge. The government appealed the dismissal and the military judge's decision was reversed. After informing the victim of the appellate decision, the victim requested the charges be dismissed, stating that she was no longer willing to participate in the proceedings. She ultimately refused further contact with the trial counsel.
125	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	OCONUS	E-2	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	PC Only for Non-Sexual Assault Offense: Court-Martial	Drunken or reckless operation Art. 111	Convicted		Yes	Yes	Yes								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 11 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for wrongful sexual contact, drunk driving and underage drinking. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ, and, after receiving the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority referred the drunk driving and underage drinking charges to a special court-martial. The convening authority concluded there was insufficient evidence to warrant trial of the wrongful sexual contact charge. The subject submitted a request for discharge in lieu of trial that was disapproved. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of $700 pay per month for 3 months, 15 days confinement and a reprimand.
127	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes		Yes	DD							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 9 days after it occurred. Local authorities responded and subsequently waived jurisdiction over the case to the Air Force. Alcohol use by the subject victim both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, burglary, attempted wrongful sexual contact, aggravated sexual assault and unlawful entry. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, reduction to E-1 and confinement for 5 years.
128	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Rape Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 3 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by the subject victim both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of rape and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that, as the victim declined to cooperate further, the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges.

No.	Offense Investigated	Location	Subject Grade	Subject Gender	Victim Grade	Victim Gender	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Confinement (Court Only)	Fines and Forfeitures	Reduction in Rank	Court-Martial Discharge	Restriction	Hard Labor	Extra Duty	Correctional Custody (NJP Only)	Adverse Administrative Action	Administrative Discharge Type	Case Synopsis
131	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in base housing. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, providing alcohol to a minor, abusive sexual contact and adultery. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved. The victim supported the request for
132	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-6	Male	US Civilian	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in billeting. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault. The Secretary of the Air Force approved the subject's recall to active duty. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ and referred to trial by general court-martial. The charges were dismissed after the victim declined to participate further.
133	Rape Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes			DD							The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement 1 day after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, making a false official statement, and possession of Schedule I, II or III controlled substances with intent to distribute. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The subject was convicted of aggravated sexual assault, making a false official statement, and possession of Schedule I, II or III controlled substances with intent to distribute and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and confinement for 4 years.
135	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Prior to 28 Jun 12) Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-3	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Yes		Yes								The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a residence. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. Local authorities responded and subsequently waived jurisdiction over the case to the Air Force at the request of the victim. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of forcible sodomy, abusive sexual contact and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to reduction to E-1 and confinement for 6 months.
136	Rape Art. 120	OCONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q2	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial											UOTHC	The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual contact, forcible sodomy, abusive sexual contact, indecent acts, and aggravated sexual assault. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused submitted a request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was disapproved. The victim indicated a strong desire not to testify and requested reconsideration of the request for discharge. The accused submitted a second request to be discharged in lieu of court-martial that was approved.
137	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-5	Male	E-4	Female	Q3	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Dismissed												The victim alleged the offense occurred off base, in a hotel. The incident was reported to law enforcement approximately 8 months after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault and an unprofessional relationship. The charges were investigated under Article 32, UCMJ. After receiving the Article 32 report of investigation and the advice of the staff judge advocate, the convening authority concluded that the evidence did not support trial and dismissed the charges.
141	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	CONUS	E-3	Male	E-5	Female	Q1	Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)	Aggravated Sexual Assault Art. 120	Convicted	False official statements Art. 107		Yes	Yes								The victim alleged the offense occurred on base, in a dormitory. The incident was reported to law enforcement after it occurred. Alcohol use by both subject and victim was reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges of aggravated sexual assault, dereliction of duty and making a false official statement. The charges were referred to a general court-martial after the Article 32 investigation. The accused was convicted of dereliction of duty and false official statement, acquitted of aggravated sexual assault and sentenced to a reduction to E-1, forfeiture of $200 pay per month for 2 months, and a reprimand.

ENCLOSURE 4:

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU



NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
1636 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20301-1636

APR 26 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: 2012 National Guard Bureau Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Review for Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office Annual Report to Congress

As requested in your memorandum dated October 12, 2012, attached is the National Guard program review for the DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

The annual report contains positive indicators regarding National Guard prevention and response programs in place for Title 32 program operations. Victims are coming forward because they perceive that commanders and subordinate leaders have created a climate where sexual assault reports are taken seriously and victims receive support and care.

The National Guard has a moral obligation to keep our men and women safe from those who would attack their dignity and their honor. With that said, it is often difficult to investigate the crime of sexual assault when military criminal investigative organizations do not have the jurisdiction to investigate non-Title 10 crimes. Furthermore, DoD guidance states that command directed investigations should not be used to investigate sexual assault, which DoD defines broader than many civilian codes, resulting in reports which may not be fully investigated by civilian law enforcement. As a solution to that, the National Guard Bureau created the Office of Complex Administrative Investigations in April 2012 to assist The Adjutants General (TAG) in responding to sexual assault reports occurring in non-Federal status. Now, there is a centrally managed roster of investigators trained at the Criminal Investigation Division Special Victim Unit Course at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. These investigators are assigned at the request of TAGs, and findings are reviewed by the National Guard Bureau for sufficiency before results are turned over to TAGs for action. This new resource assists States when there is no Uniformed Code of Military Justice jurisdiction or involvement by civilian law enforcement.

Should you need additional information, your point of contact is Brigadier General Marianne E. Watson, Director of Manpower and Personnel, at (703) 604-9540.

Frank J. Grass
General, USA
Chief, National Guard Bureau

Attachment:
As stated

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Review National Guard Bureau

Executive Summary

The National Guard (NG) is committed to eliminating sexual assault incidents by instituting long-term goals that focus on increasing understanding of sexual assault; training Service members to use safe bystander intervention techniques to stop offenders from committing assaults; providing victim centered support to increase confidence in reporting; using trained sexual assault investigators for conducting Title 32 investigations; and holding perpetrators of sexual crimes accountable.

In efforts to meet these enduring goals, NG focused program initiatives on unit and leadership prevention training, review of first responder (SARC/VA) curriculum development, training sexual assault investigators, and implementing the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) for Title 32 case tracking, and reporting and data analysis to recognize trends.

During FY12, the NG's prevention and response efforts continued to focus on completing annual prevention training for all Service members, with specific attention to including leadership through a second Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Leadership Summit, and through Army National Guard (ARNG) and Air National Guard (ANG) prevention training modules developed specifically for leadership. The intent for leadership training is to make sure they understand their roles and responsibilities regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault victims and awareness of the appropriate options and steps for investigating unrestricted reports of sexual assault.

It is important that the NG SAPR program is represented, recognized and understood at the Department of Defense (DoD) SAPR Office (SAPRO) and active duty Services for its unique and distinct status as a state operated program. The involvement with DoD SAPRO working groups establishes communication channels and partnerships with the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy and other national programs associated with SAPR. NG works to ensure the DoD SAPR program is implemented to every extent possible for Service Members in a state Title 32 status and for victims to have the best trained first responders available.

NG participated in DoD and Service level working groups to meet FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) and Service specific program requirements for Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and SAPR Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) initial training. Through participation on DoD working groups, NG SARC/VA course

work meets national VA credentialing standards adopted by the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Credentialing Program (D-SAAC-P). The curriculum was reviewed by the National Advocate Credentialing Program (NACP) and was found to meet pre-credentialing standards. All SARCs and VAs are now in the process of making application to NACP to meet the credentialing requirements to be completed by the end of FY13. Improving training and standardizing curriculum during FY12 to credential SARCs and VAs has increased the professionalism of our first responders, NG's goal to increase victim confidence in reporting moves forward by improving the professionalism of responders.

The ***Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR*** Memorandum provides NGB with a framework for measuring the Five Lines of Effort (LOEs) for prevention, investigation, accountability, victim advocacy, and assessment for program policy guidance in Title 32 situations under the governor's authority. Specific NG Title 32 policy guidance was developed throughout the FY to provide state guidance for DoD Directive Type Memoranda (DTMs) issued regarding meeting unrestricted reporting requests for expedited transfer while in Title 32 status.

The DoD Safe Helpline helps serve as an additional tool for the victim advocacy LOE. The new resource was well received by NG Service members and serves as a valuable tool for NG members in communities where they often do not have active duty installations to provide care and counseling that is available when the NG member is on active duty orders. NG Senior Leadership helped publicize the availability of the Safe Helpline through videotaped public service announcements (PSAs) during FY12.

NG's program made great strides during FY12 to address the LOEs for investigation and accountability. By reviewing the legal options available to commanders to hold offenders accountable for their crimes, NGB-SAPR determined more options were necessary due to the lack of Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) jurisdiction in Title 32 situations. By authority from the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB), a new resource for specialized investigators trained in sexual assault investigations from the NGB-Judge Advocate (NGB-JA) became available to The Adjutant Generals (TAGs).

NG was included in the DoD SAPRO development of DSAID. This new system implemented in FY12 allows NG Title 32 cases to be tracked and documented within a secure case management database for the first time. DSAID allows NG SAPR program managers to provide data analysis and tracking of unrestricted report cases and provide data analysis to NG leadership to further meet the LOE for assessment. With future updates and improvements to the system, greater analysis is possible that

will help NG leadership be better informed to implement greater command risk reduction efforts. All SARCs were trained by DoD SAPRO on the use of DSAID during FY12, and began using the system in May 2012.

NG SAPR is also utilizing other means of assessment through NG Staff Assistance Visits (SAVs), use of the chartered SAPR Advisory Council (SAPRAC), and forming of a NGB level SAPR/SHARP Committee that involves stakeholders outside the immediate SAPR program staff members, to include Psychological Health (PH), Chaplains, NGB-Equal Opportunity (EO), Counterdrug Substance Abuse Program, and Legislative Liaison (LL), Public Affairs, among others.

Further Service specific program oversight and assessment is planned during FY13 by ARNG and ANG and by NG Senior Leaders for overall program progress and evaluation through the CNGB's participation in the quarterly Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Joint Executive Council (JEC) for SAPR. This involvement will only serve to continue improvement of program guidelines and program standards to ensure every NG Service member is treated with dignity and respect, and that its leaders instill a climate intolerant of sexual assault.

As a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the CNGB has been tasked by the Undersecretary of Defense, Personnel and Readiness, USD-P&R to provide a NG Title 32 program review for the DoD SAPR Annual Report to Congress that is separate from the parent Services' annual report. This program review is designed to address the overall combined efforts for the Joint National Guard, speak to the Title 32 program operations, and answer the USD-P&R request. The ARNG and ANG also provide Service specific responses to Army and Air Force to address responses in their annual reports and there are no material differences between the ARNG/ANG input and the NGB program reports.

1. Program Overview

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

- **Authorizing regulations and/or instructions and dates of publication.**
- **General organizational structure of your SAPR program and personnel (e.g., Installation 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 roles in your SAPR program.**
- **Other (Please explain):**

The NG SAPR program provides sexual assault victim response and prevention training

when NG Service members are in Title 32 status under the authority of TAG and the governor. There are 54 state programs that fall under the National Guard Bureau's (NGB) oversight. The NG follows Department of Defense Directive (DoDD) 6495.01 (23 Jan 12), and DOD Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02 (13 Nov 08), as the overall program authorities, directive, and instruction. These apply to NG members who are sexually assaulted when in "active service," as defined in paragraph 2.2 of DoDI 6495.02, reference (101) (d) (3) of Chapter 47 of the Title 10 Code. The DoD guidance is not applicable when the NG Service member is on a State Active Duty (SAD) mission. However, the SARCs and SAPR VAs provide referrals and resources from state and local sexual assault coalitions if a Service member is sexually assaulted as a civilian or while on a SAD mission.

Title 32 status SAPR requirements for prevention and response resources are available to ARNG and ANG Service members when they are on active duty or full time NG duty. SAPR resources are in place in the 54 states for response during Inactive Duty Training (IDT), Annual Training (AT), Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) Active Guard Reserve (AGR), or when performing active duty (Title 10) for less than 30 days. Additionally, SARCs and SAPR VAs are available for support during drill weekends if the member was sexually assaulted as a civilian, and readiness is compromised when the individual attends drill. Army and Air Force Title 10 Service specific training requirements are accomplished while ARNG and ANG are in Title 32 status to comply with all active duty SAPR and Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) training.

DoD SAPRO DTMs on Retention of Records and Expedited Transfer Requests for Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault are applicable during active service. Specific Title 32 guidance for meeting expedited transfer requests was published during FY12 in Chief, National Guard Bureau Instruction (CNGBI) 1303.01, (6 Aug 12).

When ARNG soldiers are on Title 10 orders, they fall under Army Regulation (AR) 600-20 CH8, 20 Sep 12, and HQDA SHARP EXORD 221-2012, 23 Jun 12. These regulations provide ARNG guidance on program execution requirements for prevention and response when there is not an applicable CNGBI for Title 32 operations. The Army authorities specify ARNG manning requirements at the Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ), Brigade, and Battalion levels for SARC/SHARPs and SAPR VA/SHARPS. ANG Airmen follow Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-6001, 14 Oct 10, which applies to ANG members when in federal service. The AF considers the ANG a major command (MAJCOM) that is a reserve component of the Air Force. AFI 36-6001, (14 Oct 12) is the authority for program execution requirements for the ANG.

The organizational structure for the NGB program is divided by functions. NGBSAPR handles policy, SARC initial and refresher training responsibilities, data tracking and reporting, and represents NG interests with DoD SAPRO. ARNG-G1 SHARP and ANG/A1 SAPR handle their Service specific program execution, and respond to Service specific issues with the parent Service. The NGB-SAPR Program Chief works closely with the ARNG-G1 SHARP Program Manager, and the ANG/A1/S SAPR Program Manager to provide guidance and program oversight, and coordinates initial Title 32 program manager training for the 54 Joint Force Headquarters-State (JFHQ-State) and 90 ANG Wings.

Each state has a primary SARC located at the JFHQ-State who serves as the state program manager answering to TAG. This individual also satisfies the FY12 NDAA requirement for a full time SARC/SHARP at the brigade or equivalent level. This individual is usually a full time, dual status military technician at the GS-11 level, who is hired by TAG/Human Resource Office (HRO) and trained IAW DoD SARC training standards by NGB-SAPR. The JFHQ-State SARC functions as the installation (state) SARC. TAG of each state has the option of hiring either a member of the ARNG or ANG to serve in the capacity of SARC for the state. The JFHQ-State SARC may also be in a non dual status civilian technician position (employment in the technician position is not dependent on member being in the NG) that does not have Title 32 military responsibilities. Those positions are low in number because the non dual status civilian positions are limited in the states. Some states have appointed AGR members as the SARC, but those individuals usually have collateral duties in addition to their SARC responsibilities. The JFHQ-State SARC serves as the state SAPR program manager and is responsible for reporting all ARNG/ANG state sexual assault reports to TAG.

Per directive in AR 600-20 and HQDA SHARP EXORD 221-2012, all brigade units are required to have one SARC/SHARP Specialist and one SAPR VA)/SHARP Specialist and each battalion is required to have two SAPR VA/SHARP Specialists. Many units choose to have additional VAs trained at lower (i.e. company) level units based on geographical dispersion or training requirements.

ARNG SAPR VA/SHARP Specialists are located at all subordinate state units and locations and the comprehensive list is maintained by the JFHQ-State SARC/SHARP. In a T32 drilling status or M-Day, or traditional status, these individuals at the brigade level and below are in a collateral duty, in addition to the Soldier's primary Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) specific duties. The ANG SARC is a full time GS-12 military technician with SARC duties included with other duties the position description. The AFI 36-6001 dictates that the SARC be the rank of at least a captain or a GS-12

civilian position, reporting to the Vice Wing Commander. NGB-SAPR trains the ANG SARCs to ensure communication and reporting responsibilities for the entire state SAPR program are utilized and Wing commanders coordinate response and reporting with TAGs and the JFHQ-State program manager. ANG SAPR works hand-in-hand with the Wing SARCs and State SARCs to provide victim services to Air Guardsmen who have been violated, advising leadership, and training to Airmen as part of the efforts to prevent sexual assault.

The ANG has a minimum of two SAPR VAs at each ANG Wing in the state. The JFHQ-State SARC maintains a list of all ARNG and ANG VAs for the state, and coordinates a joint response capability with the ANG SARC if a sexual assault occurs and the victim needs a cross-Service SAPR VA.

When deployed, the ARNG SARC/SHARPs are located at the brigade. If the JFHQ-State SARC/SHARP deploys with his/her assigned unit, TAG will appoint an alternate JFHQ-State SARC to receive training, and assume duties to cover while the other SARC is deployed.

In a deployed environment, the Airmen or Wings fall under the active duty component and sexual assaults are reported through Title 10 channels. If a victim elects to have a case transferred to an ANG/State SARC, the case will transfer and the ANG will be notified that an incident occurred on active duty.

NGB-SAPR works very closely with the NGB-JAG on policy, legal review of policy, and legal updates for SARC training. Additionally both ARNG and ANG work closely with the NGB-Surgeon General (SG) to assist in determination of Line of Duty (LOD) benefits for sexual assault and coordination of mental health services at the state levels. As part of the overall NGB efforts to address sexual violence prevention, the SAPR and SHARP offices work closely with NGB-EO to coordinate efforts in the states between the State Equal Employment Managers (SEEMS) and SARCs for prevention of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and hazing. Additionally, financial management, manpower, and the chaplains are closely involved in program operation at both the state and headquarters levels.

2. Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in the Military Community

2.1. Under the Department's adopted "Spectrum of Prevention," and its six components, describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY12 to prevent sexual assault. For the purposes of this report, prevention is defined as those policies, procedures, and initiatives designed to stop the crime before it occurs. If "awareness" activities are discussed here, please describe the aspects of the awareness activities that meet this definition

of prevention.

2.1.1. Identify your efforts to promote prevention.

In an effort to promote awareness for the states' senior leaders and effect change within each command, NG SAPR held a second SAPR Leadership Summit in the National Capital Region on 15-16 November 2011. Both state and Wing SARCs attended with nearly 200 state senior leaders. The Summit goals were meant to provide a greater understanding of sexual assault prevention and to ensure NG leaders understand their roles and responsibilities regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault victims. Leaders also learned their roles and responsibilities in investigating and reporting allegations of sexual assaults in Title 32 status.

The Chief, of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB), General Craig R. McKinley, opened the Summit by addressing the audience about his commitment to change the culture that allows sexual assault to exist in the military. The NG specific Summit provided a forum to initiate change in state organizational practices and to create an opportunity for discussion with the senior leaders about holding unit commanders accountable for conducting the required prevention programming. This follow-through emphasized commitment and attention to unit level sexual assault prevention training, established a climate that promotes readiness and retention, and influences culture change.

The leaders gained knowledge about how they can effect change through influencing policy and changing organizational practices within their own area of responsibility. They had the opportunity to hear from Mrs. Mary Lauterbach, mother of deceased Marine corporal, Maria Lauterbach, who was murdered after disclosing that she had been raped. The message conveyed to leadership was that leaders should take all reports of sexual assault as being credible whether or not the Service member has been a model military member, since those who commit sexual assaults choose victims who are less likely to be believed by leadership, and offenders target those who are most vulnerable. The Director of DoD SAPRO, Maj Gen Mary Kay Hertog, spoke about the overall DoD SAPRO initiatives for better training for sexual assault investigators and the importance of holding offenders accountable for their crimes to send the message that sexual assault is not tolerated in the military.

Another layer of the spectrum of sexual assault prevention is through fostering coalitions and networks. Because the nature of the NG within the state structure is community based, the Title 32 SAPR program continually works through community connections, and sexual assault and domestic violence coalitions, and builds on growing networks of resources with both the active duty military and civilian resources. Since over 80 percent of NG members are in a civilian status the majority of the time, they may be sexually assaulted while in a non duty status. The NG SARC often is the first source of support help to the traditional NG member. In order to assist the survivor who was sexually assaulted while in civilian status, and to ensure readiness during inactive duty training and annual trainings, the SARCs must network with their civilian resources to provide referrals to those who do not qualify for government or military funded counseling or medical care.

To target sexual assault prevention at the local level, many states held leadership training about sexual assault. The states utilized many of the same nationally recognized subject matter experts who provided senior leadership training at the NGB-SAPR Leadership Summits during FY11 and FY12. Smaller events were held within the states to reach more Soldiers and Airmen through specialized speakers and presentations. Many states also held showings of the documentary *The Invisible War* for in an effort to educate state leaders about how some military victims of sexual assault have experienced retaliation and reprisal as the result of reporting the sexual assaults.

In an effort to strengthen individual knowledge and skills needed to learn to prevent sexual assault during FY12, the ARNG and ANG continued to work toward completing the required unit level sexual assault prevention training started in the previous year by their parent Services.

The ARNG continued to utilize the three tiered SHARP Annual Refresher Unit Training Model, which included a Leader's Training Module, Individual Training Module, and an Interactive Team Bound Training Module. The ARNG also trained 1,176 ARNG Personnel in the 80-Hr SHARP Course and an additional 694 in the 40-Hr SARC/VA course. These efforts strengthened individual knowledge and skills for many ARNG Soldiers by teaching intervention skills to prevent sexual assault.

During FY12, ANG completed the Headquarter Air Force (HAF) small group interactive Bystander Intervention Training (BIT). The extensive training focused on gender specific, and leadership training groups that taught skills to safely intervene when bystanders recognized the potential for a sexual assault being committed. Over 93% of ANG Airmen participated in the 90 minute interactive training. The only individuals who did not participate were those in Student Flight programs, individuals on medical leave and/or Airmen who did not attend drill weekend for a variety of reasons.

2.1.2. Identify the ways you are changing organizational prevention-based practices.

During FY12, the CNGB and the Directors of the ARNG and ANG (DARNG and DANG) were briefed regularly on the progress of unit level sexual assault prevention and response training within each state. Data was tracked monthly by each Service and progress reports were then published to TAGs and at senior leadership events. This process was meant to place greater effort on reaching the suspense for end of FY12 completion and to hold state leadership accountable for implementation of unit level sexual assault prevention training within each state unit and wing. Although there were many challenges to complete SHARP and BIT during the limited hours available for IDT and AT, the ARNG and ANG met their goals to train nearly 100% of available Soldiers and Airmen during the FY. This emphasis from top NG leadership placed responsibility on the state leadership and wings to work toward changing a climate within their command that could tolerate or excuse that might lead to an incident of sexual assault.

Since both ARNG SHARP and ANG BIT include leadership training modules, changing the NG organizational prevention practices means that leaders receive the same information that their Soldiers and Airmen receive on how to safely prevent sexual assaults.

In an additional effort to change organizational prevention-based practices for NG's domestic missions, briefings were provided at the annual Domestic Operations (DOMOPS) Conference in January 2012. Sexual assault prevention and response must be part of all considerations and preparations for every natural disaster mission the NG is called on to assist. Risk reduction for sexual assault must be part of every commander's preparation when the NG is mobilized for state active duty missions. The briefing to commanders at the DOMOPS conference detailed active prevention measures available to commanders in addition to response capability available from SARCs and VAs during domestic operations. This prevention practice at the command level for victim assistance was highlighted at the DOMOPS conference to help change organizational practices to improve SAPR preparation for DOMOPS.

2.1.3. Describe the methods used to foster prevention-related coalitions and networks, to include prevention subject matter experts consulted and involved at the Service or Component level.

The NG is state-based under the authority of TAG who reports to the state governor. Because of this structure, SARCs and VAs are trained to create Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) and Understanding (MOUs) to foster relationships with coalitions and networks within their states. Because federal or active component resources may not be available to Service members sexually assaulted in Title 32 status, NG first responders depend on many local civilian resources and additional capability for response to sexual assault.

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ANG SARCs are installation-based and will often work locally with civilian resources or co-located active duty AF installations to foster prevention related networks. In addition, both ARNG and ANG maintain networks with state and installation organizations to foster substance abuse prevention; EO for prevention of sexual harassment and hazing, and with Suicide Prevention programs for crisis prevention.

Meetings of the state level monthly Case Management Board (CMB)- including ARNG, ANG, and Joint personnel under TAG – are often used to develop relationships with subject matter experts (SMEs) from state and local law enforcement, state Attorney Generals, local and state-wide rape crisis centers, district attorney's offices, etc. Additionally, many states have scheduled nationally recognized prevention related SMEs, and DoD SAPRO speakers to address state leaders and commanders at special annual leadership meetings.

Some SMEs used at national, state, and unit level prevention trainings during FY12 were:

- Catharsis Productions; "Sex Signals"

- Dr. David Lisak, Ph.D., researcher
- Maj Gen Mary Kay Hertog, DoD SAPRO
- Dr. Gail Stern, Ph.D., Catharsis Productions
-
- Mr. Russell Strand; U.S. Army Military Police School; Chief, Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training
- Anne Munch, J.D.; Consultant to Military Services
- Dr. Alan Berkowitz, PhD; Consultant
- Teresa Scalzo, Esq., Navy Office of Judge Advocate General
- Ms. Claudia Bayliff, J.D., Legal Momentum Counsel
- Debby Tucker, National Coalition on Domestic and Sexual Violence
- James Russell, USAF Legal Operations Agency
- Dr. Sut Jhally, Media Works
- Lisa Gilmore, Center on Halstead
- Paul Buckingham, Mental Health Therapist, Goodfellow AFB
- Mrs. Mary Lauterbach, mother of deceased Marine Corporal, Maria Lauterbach

2.1.4. List the prevention education, training initiatives, and programs you offer to responders, particularly those that impart individual skills associated with bystander intervention or appropriate risk reduction that does not blame victims. When describing the initiative, identify the target responder audience and the principal objectives of the initiative.

NG SAPR conducted three 40-hour SARC training certification courses in FY12 for a total of 69 ARNG and ANG personnel at National Guard Professional Education Center (NG PEC). This initial SARC and SAPR VA training course meets pre-credentialing standards for SARCs and VAs set by DoD SAPRO standards and is specific to the NG. The training includes both Army and AF policies for Title 10 deployment and addresses the unique concerns of sexual assault incidents that occur during Title 32 status. The SARC/VA curriculum includes sexual assault prevention methods that detail bystander intervention techniques. Risk reduction methods address command responsibility to educate first responders about the differences between reducing risk of sexual assault through managing and controlling environmental risks rather than blaming victims for their own assault by focusing only on personal responsibility.

Many states conducted their own 40-hour Title 32 focused VA training during FY12. Prior to holding their own state VA trainings, JFHQ-State SARCs and Wing SARCs had to utilize the standardized training curriculum from NGB-SAPR that met DoD SAPRO's pre-credentialing standards. Throughout the FY, NGB-SAPR staff provided oversight and assisted JFHQ-State SARCs in training their VAs in their home state. An additional 799 VAs were trained at state and regional trainings conducted by SARCs in California, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin.

NG sexual assault responders are primarily SARCs, VAs, and chaplains. Medical personnel in the NG usually do not commonly function as a responder for sexual assault

unless they are on Title 10 orders or deployed in a Title 10 status. Most NG sexual assault victims use civilian rather than military medical personnel for response when in a Title 32 status. Military medical treatment facilities usually are not available to them when in state rather than federal authority.

ANG Chaplains held training on sexual assault response for 21 Chaplains and 4 Chaplain Assistants in September 2012 to ensure they are referred to the appropriate support office for additional response coordination.

Annual 24-hour SARC refresher training was held in April 2012 in conjunction with other NG joint service support programs as part of the NG Professional Development Seminar. There were 170 JFHQ-State and ANG Wing SARCs in attendance for the required refresher training. Some blocks of training included were: "***Understanding Rape Trauma Dynamics,"*** *by Paul Buckingham, "**Recognizing Bias and Violence in LGBT,**" by Lisa Gilmore, and "**Beating the Blame Game – Confronting Victim Blaming,** by Dr. Gail Stern.* These training blocks addressed sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention training and addressing issues of victim blaming.

The second SAPR Leadership Summit in Nov 11 also included some first responders along with NG leadership. SARCs, some state level JAGs, and some state chaplains were part of the participants at the Summit. They gathered valuable information related to the bystander intervention method of preventing sexual assault from SMEs at the event and techniques for leadership to utilize to reduce the risk of sexual assaults within their command.

Within the ARNG, they follow the HQDA SHARP Initiative that includes a three tiered training model including a Leader's Training Module, Individual Training Module and an Interactive Team Bound Training Module. These modules teach individual skills for bystander intervention to prevent sexual assault. In FY12, the ARNG achieved an 88 per cent SHARP Tier II Training completion rate in FY12.

Within the ANG, all first responders received the AF interactive, small group, gender specific BIT. Overall that training reached 93% of the ANG.
The first responders reached included:
361 - VAs; 9 AF/Office of Special Investigation Agents (AFOSI); 1045 Security Forces; 451Surgeons General; 90 Judge Advocates; and 160 Chaplains.
The AF BIT curriculum teaches skills to recognize potential situations where a sexual assault could occur and teaches participants how to safely intervene to help stop offender behaviors.

2.1.5. Identify your efforts to promote community education in the area of prevention (e.g., communications, social marketing, and media initiatives).

The NG SAPR Leadership Summit in November 2011 and the Professional Development Seminar in April 2012, offered opportunities to promote SAPR social marketing and media initiatives via displays at both events. These promoted community education through marketing the DoD Safe Helpline information that provides 24/7

trained sexual assault response capability for military sexual assault survivors all over the world.

The Joint Services Support (JSS) (www.jointservicessupport.org) network and website continue to use professional development opportunities and trainings to publicize resources and its specific SAPR information pages and contacts for SARCs within the states and Wings.

Additionally, NG invited Ms. Bette Stebbins, DoD Senior Victim Assistance Advisor, to present to an audience of approximately 1000 NG Service members and program representatives at the April 2012 Professional Development Seminar. Ms. Stebbins spoke about the resources and skilled professionals who provide international assistance to military victims of sexual assault through texting, online, or phone capability. The DoD Safe Helpline Project was developed to ensure that any military sexual assault victim can reach confidential and trained crisis intervention at any time or place in the world. This presentation was able to promote community education to a wide audience within the NG community.

For the FY12 Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM) Campaign, NG senior leadership created public service announcements to bring awareness to all Soldiers and Airmen about the availability of the resource for 24/7 sexual assault response from the DoD Safe Helpline. Gen Craig R. McKinley, CNGB, LTG William E. Ingram, DARNG, Lt Gen Harry M. Wyatt II, DANG, and the Senior Enlisted Leader, CMSgt Denise Jelinski-Hall all provided Public Service Announcement (PSA) videos that were distributed to state Public Affairs Offices (PAOs) for broadcast on installation public access systems. Additionally, the PSAs were broadcast on the Pentagon channel during April.

NG continued to use the DoD SAPRO NG specific campaign message and posters for "Hurts One. Affects All." Campaign. Posters and training facilitator guides were available for download from the DoD www.sapr.mil website.

Individual state level JFHQs and wing installations promote community education individually using state web pages, SAAM projects and activities, MOAs with local services, VA training with local services, utilizing their installation PAO, speaking at events such as Yellow Ribbon, and utilizing training items that market their contact information.

The ARNG SHARP Program supported the NG SAPR program through continued enhancement of existing partnerships and alliances between the ARNG Soldier Family Support Services, Substance Abuse Program, Suicide Prevention and Psychological Health.

ANG also utilized the DoD SAPR social marketing tools for continuation of the "Hurts One. Affects All." campaign as well as distribution of the DoD Safe Helpline Materials to create consistency across the NG.

2.1.6. Describe the ways that you are strengthening Service or Guard member knowledge and skills in the area of prevention (i.e., bystander intervention, risk reduction).

1. Discussing the importance of the SAPR program at Leadership events - i.e. Joint Senior Leadership Conferences, and SAPR Leadership Summit
2. Ensuring we have qualified and trained SARCS and VAs to assist and deliver in BIT and SHARP Three Tiered Training
3. ANG provides pre-deployment Computer Based Training (CBT) per AF requirements
4. Pre/Post deployment briefings on SAPR resources and POCs at Yellow Ribbon Events
5. Tracking and providing briefings for first responder trainings per request by medical, mental health providers, chaplains, or other program stakeholders
6. Publishing sexual assault prevention methods and training requirements through partnerships with NG and state PAOs.

2.1.7. Describe your Service or Component's current efforts or plans to provide SAPR training (policy and resources available) to all Service members at initial entrance into active service.

The ARNG has recruit sustainment programs and the ANG has student flight programs that provide training to the new recruits prior to attending basic training from the active component. In an effort to ensure awareness of reporting options, policy, and resources for sexual assault response, the ARNG and ANG are working toward instituting initial SAPR and SHARP training for all new recruits. The ARNG is requiring Tier II unit level SHARP training at the recruit sustainment programs and many ANG student flight programs are incorporating SAPR information with new recruits during drill weekends prior to leaving for accessions training. More efforts are under development and future policy under development will require new recruit initial training prior to attendance at active duty basic training.

The ANG also updated ANGI 36-2602, "Air National Guard Recruiting and Retention Programs" in Feb 12." This guidance ensures that recruiters know the requirement to maintain high standards of conduct with all recruits and to ensure that only professional relationships exist with applicants. The guidance clearly and specifically forbids any attempt to develop or maintain an intimate personal relationship with an applicant or use grade or position to pressure applicants to gain sexual favors.

Additionally, ANG is working with SARCs at active duty Air Force Bases (AFBs) to ensure that all trainees, including ANG Airmen, receive initial SAPR training on resources, options, and policy guidance. Any complaints of suspected malpractice, misconduct, or irregularities must be investigated and reported to the Director of Staff (Does). The Wing command structure may initiate the investigation and they must notify their JFHQ-State to ensure proper investigations and legal guidance takes place. JFHQ must be kept informed on all aspects of each investigation and command action. Periodic reports from each state to higher headquarters must be accomplished in a timely manner as requested.

2.1.8. Other

N/A

2.2. List all studies of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness supported or performed by your Service or Component.

NGB has not conducted research studies at the Title 32 level to evaluate the effectiveness of sexual assault prevalence and/or prevention programming effectiveness. However, the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) began to include DoD SAPRO approved questions in command climate surveys for NG in FY12. These questions measure knowledge of reporting options, awareness of SAPR resources, and confidence in command when a victim of sexual assault decides to disclose sexual assault through an unrestricted report. NG will receive results of these climate surveys from DEOMI and will analyze trends and response results as one of the metrics for the NGB SAPR strategic initiative on command climate survey SAPR awareness results.

The Defense Manpower Data Center's (DMDC) Gender Relations Survey of the Reserve Component was conducted during FY12, but results have not yet been published at the time of this report.

2.3. 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 educational programs designed to change the behavior of those members issued non-judicial and/or administrative punishments for an offense related to a DoD report of sexual assault.

Convictions for sexual assault offenses among NG Service members must be through the civilian authorities or by the active component if the offense was committed on Title 10 status.

Treatment or rehabilitation programs would have to be conducted by the Service's active component because Title 32 authority does not provide medical or rehabilitation programs. Directors of Psychological Health (DPH) at the state or Wing level could provide an initial assessment and referral service to assisting agencies for treatment.

The state and Wing DPHs facilitate and provide education on recognition of psychological concerns or conditions and will assist Service members in navigating health care systems through referral management.

2.4. Describe any progress made in FY12 on prevention-related efforts identified by your last year's report.

NG was able to meet all of their goals identified last year for prevention related efforts targeted in the various levels of the Spectrum of Prevention. NG held both leadership and unit level training events at both national and state levels. New policy was issued by CNGB and ARNG, and ANG issued senior level memoranda for emphasis in meeting BIT requirements for both commanders and Wing level goals.

In FY11, NG identified the need to fully implement unit level prevention training and target additional leadership education during FY12. The Services continued to emphasize the ARNG SHARP Tier II training and ANG BIT requirements that were to be completed by end of FY 12. ARNG and ANG reported monthly and quarterly progress reports to their Directors. Both Services met their goals and trained over 88 percent of available ARNG members and 93 percent of available ANG members on the prevention of sexual assault through bystander intervention methods.

Additionally, the need for continued prevention efforts and education of leadership was identified in last year's report. The second SAPR Leadership Summit in November 2011 was able to reach at least one member of leadership, or first responder, from all states/territories, and the District of Columbia.

Many of the ARNG SARC/SHARPs and ANG SARCs were able to participate in prevention focused active duty annual Army SHARP and/or an Air Force SARC workshop that included Reserve Component members. This was in addition to NGB Title 32 specific Professional Development Seminars where training was specific to their responsibilities while operating under TAG's authority. ANG had the distinction of having 29 SARCs present at their AF SARC Workshop, which made them the largest major command in attendance.

As a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), General Craig R. McKinley, CNGB, signed the thirty-two star document issued by the Chairman, JCS, titled Strategic Direction to the Joint Forces on SAPR, in May 2012. This historic document focused on five Lines of Effort (LOEs). One of the lines of effort was prevention. The metrics and standards for prevention of sexual assault included unit and leadership training, which were targeted by ARNG and ANG and at the Senior Leadership level during FY12.

2.5. Describe any plans for FY13 related to the prevention of sexual assault.

The JFHQ-State and Wing SARC initial training curriculum meets the pre-credentialing requirements for D-SAAC-P. During FY13, NGB will have their curriculum again reviewed by DoD SAPRO to ensure all credentialing elements and training delivery methods represent best practices for Title 32 requirements. NG will accomplish this through inviting DoD SAPRO to observe and evaluate SARC training and request input for improvement. Additionally, NG's goal is to have all SARCs and SAPR VAs who are providing victim advocacy to sexual assault, meet credentialing requirements by the end of FY13.

Senior NG Leadership will be using every public speaking occasion possible to bring attention to prevention of sexual assault and utilize printed media to call attention to the problem of sexual assault and the need for continued training efforts on bystander intervention and environmental risk reduction by commanders.

NG is part of DoD SAPRO and Services working groups to develop training appropriate to the NG at pre-command courses and at entry level for new recruits.

NG plans to include nationally recognized subject matter experts (SMEs) to train TAGs, senior enlisted leaders, and other NG leaders at FY13 Senior Leadership Conferences. These SMEs design training to help leadership better understand sexual assault prevention by understanding behaviors exhibited by victims and offenders.

Creation of a SAPR/SHARP NGB level committee of stakeholders and first responders is an NGB-J1-SAPR FY13 strategic initiative. This national level working group's efforts will bring together the Services and programs involved in response, prevention, and investigation of sexual assault. The goal is to increase communication and efficiencies and to merge efforts among all the disciplines for training of prevention and response.

3. Increase the Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting

3.1. Provide major steps taken to publicize and encourage the use of both reporting options (Restricted and Unrestricted) by Service or Component members (e.g., local command initiatives that demonstrate the commander's role in creating a climate of confidence, explanation of available reporting options on installation websites, etc.).

Both ARNG and ANG are addressing the challenge to increase victim confidence associated with reporting by meeting annual SHARP and BIT unit level training requirements. Both trainings address better understanding of the two reporting options and the possibilities of what each option offers. The DEOMI command climate surveys conducted in FY12 indicate that approximately 79 percent of those who have participated in the surveys have knowledge and awareness of both reporting options.

Since commanders are also required to participate in unit level training for SHARP and BIT, they also learn about the importance of victim reporting option choices. If command understands the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting as well as the need to protect the desires of the victim/survivor, the commander will promote an environment that encourages victims to disclose sexual assaults.

Because the CNGB, the DARNG, DANG, and senior enlisted leaders released public service announcements during FY12 publicizing the availability of the DoD SAFE Helpline as a 24/7 trained crisis intervention resource across the world, that social marketing effort increased knowledge and awareness of sexual assault reporting options for many more NG Service members. All state PAOs and NG websites contain a front page link to the DoD Safe Helpline. Each state NG SAPR program was able to provide resources to their Soldiers and Airmen through PSAs, billboards, and specialized attention during SAAM events.

The ARNG worked closely with their initial entry program, or Recruit Sustainment Program (RSP), to provide updated curriculum which appropriately outlines the reporting options available to Soldiers.

3.2. Discuss Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting process challenges encountered, as well as the solutions your Service or Component developed and implemented during FY12 within the context of:

3.2.1. Joint environments

Through increased training and public service announcements, most NG Soldiers and Airmen are now aware of their options for restricted or unrestricted reporting to SARCs, SAPR VAs, and Health Care Personnel (HCP).

Since the state Title 32 structure is joint, and under TAG as the senior commander, there are no process challenges for the ARNG and ANG when they are operating within that structure. However, the challenges that present themselves are due to the many different types of duty status in which NG members may serve. Medical or counseling care options for those recovering from a sexual assault are dependent on whether or not the member was assaulted while in a military duty status that entitles him or her to payment of bills for medical or counseling care. If the assault occurred when the Service member was not in a military duty status, but reported to a SARC or SAPR VA for support/assistance, the medical or counseling support can come only from civilian resources, even though the member's military readiness may be compromised as a result of the assault.

Certain state laws that require mandated reporting of sexual assaults to law enforcement do not usually present any complications for NG Service members to elect a restricted report since mandated reporting laws generally apply to medical personnel at hospitals, rather than to NG SARCs and SAPR VAs. If state laws do require mandated sexual assault reporting by hospital personnel to civilian law enforcement, usually the police have no legal requirement to notify the victim's NG commander if the victim does not identify the assailant. The NG victim can still elect a restricted report with the military SARC to request SAPR VA assistance or referrals by the SARC to civilian rape crisis centers and counselors.

NGB has established JFHQ-State SARC positions in each state that serve as the central point of contact for the ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR programs at the state level, and collateral duty ANG wing SARCs offer support at each ANG wing installation. There are trained SAPR VAs throughout both ARNG and ANG who are available in the state joint environment to offer cross Service support, if the ARNG or ANG victim prefers VA support from outside his/her individual company or squadron. The JFHQ-State SARC and ANG SARC collaborate to assign the most appropriate SAPR VA, if more confidentiality is requested by the victim.

When ARNG and ANG members are on Title 10 orders for CONUS training, active duty installation SARCs occasionally are unaware that NG members are afforded the same reporting options as active duty. Additionally, during FY12, several states that utilized the Army's 80-hour SHARP Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) indicated that several individual MTT trainers gave incorrect information that the NG was not afforded the restricted reporting option. This mistake was easily corrected through participation by the JFHQ-State SARC/SHARP at each 80 hour training and notification of HQDA

SHARP curriculum personnel about the needed curriculum update.

Additionally, ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR program managers are working closely with their active duty counterparts to ensure that Department of Army (DA) SARC/SHARPs and Department of Air Force (DAF) SARCs are trained to understand that cases involving ARNG and ANG members on active duty orders are afforded the same reporting options as any other active duty member at their respective installations.

ANG members sometimes have deployment requests for SARC/EO personnel in joint deployed environments. The Air component has not combined the duties of SARC and EO Advisors (EOAs) because of potential challenges handling unrestricted and restricted sexual reports that can be a conflict of interest with a SARC and EO Specialist. As a result, the ANG is usually not able to fill this combined SARC/EO position in a deployed joint environment. There have been differences or confusion between ANG and ARNG since ARNG implemented the Army SHARP program, which combines sexual assault prevention with sexual harassment prevention. Within Title 32 operations, sexual harassment is reported to EOAs and/or the State Equal Employment Manager (SEEM) - a GS-12 technician position.

ARNG and ANG are working closely with NGB-EO to ensure both SARC/SHARPs and SEEMs educate victims and EO complainants to understand the differences between sexual harassment and sexual assault and how each are investigated. Victims of sexual assault may possibly have restricted reporting options violated, if EO personnel or SARC/SHARPs are not trained to define sexual assault, sexual harassment, and how each are handled prior to a victim/complainant's disclosure. Since EO personnel are not within the protected professions that can keep a restricted report confidential, it is important to ensure there is no conflict of interest or confusion about reporting options for sexual assault.

3.2.2. Combat Areas of Interest

At this time, NGB SAPR does not have visibility of sexual assault reports involving NG Soldiers and Airmen when the assault is reported on orders, to an active duty SARC in a deployed environment. Both ARNG and ANG are working with their respective active duty counterparts to facilitate better SARC/SHARP and SARC training to ensure that victims are educated about the benefits and resources available within their states for continuing care after returning to Title 32 status. Consistent case transfer and Title 32 SARC notification does not happen regularly when a NG member is assaulted at active duty installations or in the deployed environment.

SARC notification and case transfer happens more often if the deployed SARC is a NG SARC or SARC/SHARP. The NG Service member is aware of the need to secure benefits for the Soldier/Airman through the LOD process when the member returns to Title 32 status. Although policy allows the victim to decide whether or not his/her case will be transferred to the home state or Wing SARC for continuing care, there is no established process or training at this time to require active duty SARCs to inform the victim of this option for continuing care.

The DSAID was implemented for NG and AF during FY12. Once all active duty Services are utilizing DSAID for case management and documentation, NG anticipates that case transfer should be more easily accomplished within the DoD system of record. Additionally, as more Service members gain trust that SARCs and SAPR VAs are trained to assist victims with continuing care, more victims may become better informed to understand that all SARCs, no matter whether they are active component or from a different Service, can keep cases confidential between SARCs and SAPR VAs.

3.2.3. Tracking victim services

With DSAID implemented for Title 32 case tracking in May 2012, ARNG and ANG have a new system available for tracking NG victim services. ANG also uses DSAID for tracking ANG sexual assault cases that occur when the Service member was sexually assaulted while on active duty. The system allows for transfer of cases from one SARC to another in different locations and provides a system where the SARC can document referrals for resources.

Restricted reports are entered into DSAID without any Personal Identifying Information (PII). The SARC maintains a confidential record of the victim's identity without entering any identifying demographic information into the system of records. The new system presents no problems or challenges in maintaining a victim's right to a restricted or unrestricted reports. The DD Form 2910 documenting the victim's unrestricted report is uploaded by the SARC into DSAID to ensure long-term retention of records per DoD SAPRO requirements.

The ARNG utilizes the Army's Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS) for tracking victim services for assaults that involved an ARNG member on active duty orders.

There is no accurate or consistent mechanism for tracking ARNG or ANG victim services at this time for sexual assaults that occurred when Soldiers and Airmen are assaulted while on Title 10 active duty orders. NG anticipates that DSAID will be fully operational in FY13 for easier case and victim service tracking between the active and reserve components.

Right now, current procedures are not defined between the active components and NG on how to pass information back to the JFHQ-State SARCs for tracking of NG victims assaulted while deployed or at training on Title 10 orders.

The ARNG and ANG are working with the active duty Services to develop procedures to facilitate notification and contact of state NG SARCs to ensure continuity of care and tracking of services. During FY12, ARNG worked with HQDA to revise the SHARP training curriculum to train both ARNG and Active Component (AC) SARC/SHARPs on how to facilitate appropriate and sensitive case transfer between military components.

ARNG recommends that the active duty Army SARC/SHARPs be directed to develop procedures to gain victim's consent to notify state JFHQ-State SARCs, in the event the victim is an ARNG member. This will ensure continuity of care.

As ANG and active duty Air Force SARCs transitioned to use DSAID in FY12, they utilized the DSAID to track referrals for sexual assault victims, along with using the previous quarterly reporting process until all components complete the transition.

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

To NGB-J1-SAPR's knowledge, there have been no incidents where restricted reporting was breached for any reason during FY12. Since DoDI 6495.02 was revised in November 2008 to require the Services to allow a confidential process for initiating line LOD requests for sexual assaults, the ARNG and ANG amended the process to allow SARCs to initiate restricted reporting LODs. The process now allows for victims to have LODs that cover counseling and medical costs for restricted reports of sexual assaults. The established process does not allow unit level visibility of the restricted LOD on the electronic module. The restricted LOD is approved by one trained ARNG and ANG LOD individual at the NGB level after the SARC initiates the restricted LOD with supporting medical documentation in the electronic LOD module. The ANG LOD process has recently been updated to include online electronic capability for filing the request as the ARNG system has had since 2009. This allows for a faster and more confidential capability within the ANG LOD process.

Additionally, concerns from FY11 indicated that some victims/survivors were concerned that by disclosing a sexual assault, they would potentially lose their security clearance because forms required statements that required any counseling sought had to be declared on the security form application or renewal. That issue was resolved during FY12 through coordination with the Undersecretary of Defense (Personnel & Readiness) by review of Question 21 on the security clearance form. It is now clear that seeking counseling for sexual assault incidents does not violate a Service member's access to a security clearance. Therefore, this is no longer a concern.

3.2.5. Other (Please explain)

N/A

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

Sexual assaults that occur in Title 32 status during full time NG training exercises or duty are usually not investigated by military criminal investigative organizations (MCIOs) because the assault did not fall under UCMJ authority for prosecution. As a result, sexual assaults that occur in Title 32 status fall under state and local law authority. The military's definition for sexual assaults may be more stringent than the state statutes and civilian law enforcement in the past have sometimes declined prosecution. As a result, commanders previously have not had trained sexual assault investigators that can provide skilled best practice type investigations to hold perpetrators accountable. As a result, some victims have not had confidence that anything can be done to change offender behaviors if there have been no action taken by either military or civilian law

enforcement.

In an effort to resolve the trained sexual assault investigative resource problem, the CNGB signed CNGB Instruction (CNGBI) 0400.01 in August 2012, establishing a trained sexual assault investigator in each state. The new CNGBI created the NGB-JA Office of Complex Investigations (OCI) that provides an investigator upon request of TAG. These investigators attend the Army's Sexual Assault Investigators' School at Fort Leonard Wood for a two week extensive course on how to conduct a sensitive and complete investigation of a sexual assault report that occurred outside UCMJ authority/jurisdiction and which the civilian authorities have not elected to pursue. NGB-JA/OCI establishes a determination whether or not there is a NG nexus for the request and whether the request for investigation meets the criteria set in the instruction for investigation. After the nexus is determined, an investigator is assigned, and the OCI conducts interviews and completes a report for TAG that allows TAG to take administrative actions based on the investigation findings. A CNGBI Manual was also created to establish process expectations.

The end goal for the NGB-JA/OCI is to have a minimum of two investigators per state/territory/DC trained as a state resource. These specialized investigators will be assigned cases outside their state jurisdiction by the NGB-JA/OCI to ensure there is no perception of conflict of interest.

Through DoD SAPRO support to provide seats for NG investigators at the Fort Leonard Wood training school, and through financial support from the ARNG and ANG to cover travel/per diem expenses of the investigators conducting investigations outside their own state, the NG now has confidence that best practice sexual assault investigations will be available to states when Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs) or civilian law enforcement will not investigate sexual assaults reported when Service members are not under UCMJ authority.NG believes that this new resource will encourage more victims to report and to have confidence that their assault will be properly investigated by people who have gone through specialized investigator training.

Additionally during FY12, CNGB published CNGBI 1303.01 Expedited Transfer of Military Service Members who File Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault guidance. This instruction was created to support the FY12 DoD SAPRO DTM that allows for victims to request to be moved to a different location or alternate drill training weekend from his/her alleged perpetrator. The CNGBI details the specific Title 32 process required to support expedited transfer requests. Additionally, SARCs are required to submit reports to NGB on a monthly basis that detail all requests for expedited transfer and the results of those requests. Those numbers are then shared with the respective active duty Service and submitted to DoD SAPRO for tracking.

This additional option to victims for expedited transfer was undertaken from the CNGB level to increase confidence and encourage more victim participation in the military and administrative justice process within the NG.

3.3.1. Describe how you are addressing the number of victims that decline to participate in the military justice process each year.

The military justice process is available to NG members who are assaulted when they are on active duty orders and under UCMJ authority. NG does not have visibility of how many NG members decline to participate in that process if the assault occurred on active duty. It is unknown how many NG members have declined to participate in any civilian criminal prosecutions for assaults that have occurred in Title 32 status reported in the states.

It is expected that the addition of trained investigators in the states will enable NGB to better measure how many victims in Title 32 status decline to participate in the administrative action process.

CNGBI 0400.01 that created the new investigative resource of the Office of Complex Investigations and the follow-on CNGBM that describes the process for investigations, allows SARCs to be present and supportive of the victim if/when the victim agrees to participate in the unrestricted report investigation. This is designed to establish trust in the administrative process with trained sexual assault investigators.

3.4. List initiatives and programs implemented to reduce the stigma and overcome barriers associated with reporting sexual assault (e.g., thinking the report will not be kept confidential, being afraid of retaliation or reprisal, thinking nothing will be done about the report, and any other barrier to reporting identified through research).

By actively publishing the DoD Safe Helpline resource through PSAs by NGB senior leadership, greater confidence is built within NG Service members for the ability to keep sexual assault reports confidential. The DoD Safe Helpline allows total confidentiality if the victim/survivor does not want anyone in the state notified of the report.

Because the NG SAPR and SHARP programs are state-based and the JFHQ-State and Wing SARCs work closely together, victims are able to be assisted by a SARC outside their Service to gain greater confidentiality and alleviate concerns of stigma.

The ARNG is currently taking part in the Army's anti-stigma campaign and has assigned an ARNG officer to serve as a member on the taskforce.

The small group, gender and rank segregated BIT conducted by ANG, provides the opportunity for smaller educational settings, allowing for better anti-stigma messaging. Additionally, SARCs have utilized training messages created by Dr. Gail Stern, author of "Beat the Blame Game," that challenges the beliefs that provide cover for people who perpetrate sexual violence. This portion of BIT training breaks down the beliefs of where victim blaming comes from, the arguments that are used, and teaches SARCs how to respond to those arguments. This exercise helps people to challenge their own beliefs and learn how to challenge the beliefs of others. Dr. Stern presented this training

to both JFHQ-State SARCs and Wing SARCs at the annual refresher training workshop for SARCs in April 2012.

These cumulative, specific efforts and options for education, additional resources, and investigations from NGB-JA/OCI are designed to reduce stigma and communicate to NG Service members that they are safe from reprisal, retaliation, and violations of confidentiality. All efforts are meant to encourage climate change within individual commands and to increase confidence in the reporting systems.

3.5. Describe any progress made in FY12 on reporting-related efforts identified in last year's report.

The number of reported sexual assaults increased during FY12 from previous FYs. This increase in reports may indicate more confidence from victims to come forward after receiving unit level training through ARNG SHARP Tiered training and ANG BIT training. By ensuring all unit level training is completed, victims have a better perception of command that the reports will be handled and treated as valid.

There was also an increase in execution of funding resources by the JFHQ-State and ANG Wings. This funding was often used to provide additional unit/squadron level dynamic training and resources intended to keep NG members engaged and aware of reporting options to trained SARCs and SAPR VAs.

3.6. Describe any plans for FY13 to increase the climate of confidence associated with reporting.

FY13 training initiatives are designed to increase the confidence NG Service members have for reporting sexual assaults to leadership. Additional training to top leadership about sexual assault trauma, victim blaming, and offender characteristics and manipulating behaviors, will help leadership understand their obligations to instill the need for cultural change within their Area of Responsibility (AOR) that demonstrates sensitive, supportive treatment of victims and accountability for offender actions. Additionally, the NG is fully engaged with DoD SAPRO, Army, and Air Force to provide input and specific training materials for pre-command training that is required by a 25 Sep 12 SECDEF Memorandum. By focusing on the improvement of officer and enlisted leader training, NG and the Services will be able to better create environments that establish a reduced risk of sexual assault, and change climates that tolerate attitudes that would allow sexual assault to occur with no accountability.

Additionally, the ARNG and ANG will continue to monitor required leadership training at the unit and wing level to ensure that all leaders have met SHARP and BIT requirements.

As more state TAGs begin to utilize the NGB investigative resource, during FY13, NG anticipates that greater confidence in reporting will result.

D-SAACP program certification requirements will add credibility to the NG program and

SARC and SAPR VA skill sets during FY13.

4. Improve Sexual Assault Response

4.1. Describe the policies, procedures, and initiatives implemented or advanced during FY12 to respond to, or improve the response to, allegations of sexual assault.

SARCs and SAPR VAs provide the majority of response to allegations of sexual assault for NG victims who are sexually assaulted when in Title 32 status in the state. In an effort to always ensure the best initial and refresher training is available for SARCs, NG hired a training developer during third quarter FY12. This employee has extensive SARC and VA experience and has focused specifically on updating SARC and SAPR VA training curriculum to guarantee that all initial and refresher training meet D-SAACP requirements. When SARCs hold their first in-state SAPR VA training for their own VAs, NGB training staff provides oversight and assistance within the state to ensure that all invited SMEs and trainers are training to DoD standards for response to victims of sexual assault. This procedure for oversight is necessary when new state level SARCs are holding their first SAPR VAs trainings.

Additionally, JFHQ-State SARCs are required to attend and provide oversight at Army 80-hour SARC/SHARP trainings conducted by MTTs that come to their states. This participation by the SARC can ensure accurate Title 32 state information is included in the Title 10 specific SHARP training.

During FY12, NGB-J1-SAPR provided professional development refresher training for SARCs that included advanced training on response. The continuing education training included information from military and non-government SMEs on reducing and eliminating victim blaming behaviors, recognizing bias that may prevent the best practice response, and understanding sexual violence as part of intimate partner violence.

At the second SAPR Leadership Summit in November 2011, specific SME trainers presented on how the language used by first responders, and how assaults are reported or described can contribute to victim blaming and negate effective response from chaplains, JAG, law enforcement, and SARCs. The leadership summit was extremely well received and achieved a 95% approval rate in the evaluation responses.

With the development and publication of the CNGBI detailing procedures for handing Expedited Transfer Requests of Unrestricted Reports on Sexual Assault, the NG allowed for additional improvement on handling responses to sexual assault in Title 32 status. This policy allows for victims to request transfers or a change in drill weekends after submitting an unrestricted report of sexual assault.

Additionally, the social media publicity associated with Sexual Assault Awareness Month and the DoD Safe Helpline availability has improved response capabilities throughout the NG.

As part of the initiative to better track and document cases in Title 32 status, the NG held six regional day long trainings for JFHQ-State SARCs, ANG Wing SARCs, and their alternates and assistants during March and April 2012 on use of DSAID.

4.2. List the number of new SARCs (include Deployable) and SAPR VAs (include Deployable) trained; the types of training received, which must include refresher training, and if the training was received prior to deployment.

4.2.1. SARCs (include Deployable)

During FY 12, NGB-J1-SAPR provided 40 hours of initial SARC training to 79 JFHQ-State SARCs, ANG Wing SARCs, alternates and deploying ARNG SARCs at three separate training events. All NGB-J1-SAPR initial SARC training is conducted prior to deployment.

ANG SARCS are currently being deployed only to augment AF SARC shortfalls.

4.2.1.1. List the *total* number of SARCs your Service or Component had at the end of FY12.

JFHQ-State SARC positions included 54 primary dual status military technician SARCs and their 28 alternates/assistants for a total of 82 at the JFHQ-State level. ANG Wings have 90 primary SARCs and many Wings have alternates for a total of Wing SARCs for a total of 172 ANG SARCs.

4.2.1.2. List the number of SARCs that were trained for the first time in FY12 (i.e., list the number of *new* SARCs your Service or Component had in FY12).

SARC Initial Training Numbers Total for NGB: 69
Primary JFHQ-State SARCs: 14
Alternate/assistant JFHQ-State SARCs: 17
Primary ANG Wing SARCs: 25

Alternate Wing SARCs: 13

In the ARNG, Soldiers who are selected to serve either as a SARC/SHARP or VA/SHARP Specialist receive an initial 80-hour SHARP Specialist Training. Those numbers are included in the active components' overall SARC/SHAPR training numbers for FY12

4.2.1.3. List the number of SARCs that received training that would allow them to operate in a deployed environment in FY12.

Both ARNG and ANG SARCS receive NGB Initial SARC training prior to deploying.
Total : 249 (79 Initial SARC and 170 Refresher SARC)

ANG SARC training also allows them to serve in a deployed environment, if selected for deployment as a SARC. However, since ANG SARC duties are collateral to their Wing Executive Support Officer (WESO) technician position, they do not deploy with active

duty AF specifically as a SARC. ANG Wing SARCs may be considered to fill a full time deployed AF SARC position based on their training as an ANG SARC. There are 172 trained ANG SARCs available for deployment with AF.

4.2.1.4. Identify the number of new SARC positions slated for FY13.

There are no new additional SARC positions slated for FY 13 in the NG.

4.2.2. SAPR VAs (include Deployable)

In FY 12 the ANG had 382 SAPR VAs and the ARNG had 2300 VA/SHARP personnel.

4.2.2.1. List the number of personnel trained in FY12.

79 (SARC) Initial 40-Hr SARC Course
799 (VAs) Initial 40-Hr Victim Advocate Course (ANG SAPR VA 105 and ARNG SAPR VA 694)
1271 ARNG VA/SHARP Specialist – 80 hour HQDA SHARP MTT course
170 SARC Refresher (ANG: 8 JFHQ-State, 2 Alt JFHQ-State, 71 Wing, 18 Alt Wing ARNG: 46 JFHQ-State, 25 At JFHQ-State)
38 VA Refresher (ANG: 13 SAPR VAs, ARNG 25 VA/SHARP)

4.2.2.2. How many trained to allow them to operate in deployable environment.

The total is 2357 personnel.

4.2.2.3. List the number of assigned VA positions planned for FY13.

The number of required collateral duty for VAs for the ARNG and ANG are dictated within AR 600-20, Chapter 8 and AFI 36-6001. ARNG is required to have a minimum of 2 SAPR VA/SHARPs at each battalion, and ANG requires a minimum of 2 VAs at each ANG Wing. ANG VAs are volunteers and require the standardized AF VA training and supervisory permission to serve in the role. All ANG VAs are recruited, interviewed, and selected by the ANG SARC and must complete a favorable background check and credentialing requirements before being assigned to a case.

4.2.3. Describe your efforts to comply with the FY12 NDAA requirement for a full-time SARC and full-time VA at the brigade/battalion or equivalent level.

Since 2008, there has been a full time dual status military technician, non-dual civilian technician, or an Active Guard Reserve (AGR) military member serving as a full-time SARC at each JFHQ-State. NGB-JAG, in coordination with OSD Office of General Counsel (OGC) determined the JFHQ-State is the equivalent to the brigade for Title 32 NG personnel under TAG as the senior commander.
The JFHQ-State SARC position is resourced from existing technician allocations to the states and no new allocations are authorized through manpower or funding for technicians. The positions that have been in place since 2008 through previous resources provided by the ARNG meet the FY12 NDAA requirements for full-time SARCs. A new technician position description for a full-time SAPR VA at the JFHQ-State is in being classified at this time. In order to fill those full time SAPR VA positions at the state level, states need to utilize existing technician allocations since no new

funding or manpower resources are authorized by either ARNG or ANG. During FY12, technician manpower allocations were cut for both ARNG and ANG.

4.3. List the number of personnel who received sexual assault training:

4.3.1. Commanders (i.e., Pre-command, Flag and General Officer)

Approximately 128 NG leaders attended the second SAPR Leadership Summit in November 2011. Those included 82 field grade officers, 28 senior enlisted, 3 chief warrant officers, 16 state level general officers, 6 NGB general officers, and 3 senior enlisted. There were also 109 SARCs attendance and many NGB staff representing a variety of support programs in the NG for a total of 251 people.

During the FY12, the ANG quarterly data report included a total of 794 commanders trained in ANG BIT classes.

4.3.2. Criminal investigators

National Guard has CID units in four states and active duty OSI units co-located at some AF/ANG installations. The active component CID/OSI has oversight and authority for case assignment in those states and installations. Investigative resources are usually limited to civilian law enforcement or MCIOs when the incident occurred on Title 10 orders. Training is conducted by the AC for investigators.

During FY12, NGB had 10 sexual assault investigators trained at the Fort Leonard Wood school for sexual assault investigations. Those individuals will act as the initial cadre available for TAG requested sexual assault investigations.

During FY12, the ANG quarterly data report included a total of 9 criminal investigators trained in ANG BIT classes.

4.3.3. Law enforcement

During FY12 ANG trained a total of 1045 security forces in BIT classes.

4.3.4. Medical personnel

During FY12 ANG trained a total of 451medical personnel in BIT classes.

4.3.5. Judge Advocates (include Trial Counsel, Legal Assistance Attorneys, and Defense Counsel broken down by each categories)

During FY12 ANG trained a total of 451 Judge Advocates in BIT classes. The classes were not specific to legal procedures for sexual assault, so the categories were not broken out.

4.3.6. Victim Witness Assistance personnel

N/A to Title 32 resources. Victim Witness Assistance personnel are specific assets to active duty Judge Advocates.

4.3.7. Chaplains

The ANG Chaplains held a SAPR update brief to approximately 30 ANG chaplains during FY 12. An additional 160 ANG Chaplains were trained during BIT classes.

4.4. Describe any outcome metrics your Service or Component has developed to measure the impact or effectiveness of the training provided to the personnel specified in the sections above (i.e., SARCs, VAs, commanders, criminal investigators, law enforcement, medical personnel, judge advocates, Victim Witness Assistance personnel, and chaplains).

NGB-SAPR and SHARP program offices have oversight only for the JFHQ-State SARCs and ANG Wing SARCs trained by NGB-SAPR. All training oversight of the others listed is handled by that profession. All initial SARC trainings are evaluated for effectiveness by surveying participants after each block of training.

SARC data management training effectiveness is tracked for accuracy of sexual assault data input to DSAID by Service program managers and the number of days between incident notification and opening case in DSAID.
Additionally unit level training is documented and tracked by both ARNG and ANG. SARCs and their SAPR VAs usually are assigned the responsibility for conducting training in their units/squadrons. NGB-SAPR also tracks and reports the number of required state level monthly Case Management Board meetings by requiring submission of the agenda and minutes from the meetings. This information is reported to NG Senior Leaders on a quarterly basis.

4.5. Describe efforts to provide trained personnel, supplies, and transportation to deployed units in order to provide appropriate and timely response to reported cases of sexual assault.

During deployment, NG SARCs and VAs are under active component control and receive supplies and transportation from the Army and AF. Assistance and support are provided by NGB to the deployed SARC upon request if needed.

4.5.1. Provide information regarding any existing gaps in supply inventory, as well as the shortage of supplies, trained personnel, and transportation resources to support deployed units in responding to allegations of sexual assault.

N/A to Title 32 situations.

4.5.2. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of available Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits or other needed supplies, and describe the measures your Service or Component took to remedy the situation at those locations.

NGB is not aware of any victim care that was hindered due to lack of available SAFE kits or other needed supplies. This information would come from the active component.

National Guard victims of sexual assault would receive a forensic examination at civilian medical facilities if the assault occurred in a Title 32 status where military medical treatment facilities were not available to the victim.

4.5.3. List the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to the lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measures you took to remedy the situation.
NGB is not aware of any victim care that was hindered due to lack of timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources. This information, SAFE kits, and other supplies would come from the active component.
4.6. Describe sexual assault-related healthcare initiatives undertaken by your Service or Component in FY12:
4.6.1. Describe any mental health treatment programs implemented by your Service or Component to decrease the short- or long-term impact of sexual assault on victims.
The JFHQ-State DPHs and the Wing DPHs have worked actively with SARCs to provide immediate mental health assessment when SARCs make survivor referrals to them. Military rule of evidence protects mental health privileged communication for sexual assault disclosure; the DPHs can keep the disclosure confidential and refer the survivor to SARCs for restricted reporting resources and victim advocacy without notification of law enforcement or commanders. This privileged communication allows victim/survivors to heal through short-term mental health care and allows DPHs to provide crisis intervention. This immediate care helps decrease long-term impact from sexual assault and encourages more victims to report.
4.6.2. Describe any initiatives to develop protocols for initial and follow-up treatment for victims of sexual assault that is gender-responsive, culturally-competent, and recovery-oriented.
JFHQ-State DPHs and Wing DPHs conduct recovery-oriented bio-psychosocial assessments and refer victims of sexual assault to appropriate helping agencies. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was developed to guide the Wing DPH in assisting the Service member in navigating the complex system of care through referral management.
4.7. Describe your procedures and efforts for providing resource referrals to victims, including any challenges faced.
Depending on the victim's wishes and whether the assault happened on active duty, or in Title 32 status, a variety of resources are available to assist victims. If the victim was on active duty and elects an unrestricted report, the commander can refer to the active duty MCIO for investigation. The SARC/VA can also assist the victim with referrals to Military Trauma Treatment Centers at the Department of Veteran Affairs, for counseling resources if the victim has a DD Form 214. If the assault occurred during Title 32 duty status or on active duty, the SARC can initiate a LOD request for coverage of counseling and/or medical care. The LOD resource is available for either an unrestricted or restricted report when the assault occurred during active service. However, many NG victims report sexual assault to a SARC or SAPR VA when the assault occurred in a civilian status, so NG SARCs must be well trained and knowledgeable about their state's anti-sexual violence coalitions, local rape crisis centers and counseling resources, and military chaplains so additional referrals are always available if an LOD is not possible. Additionally, SARCs work closely with their

state or Wing DPHs to provide assessments and care as needed.

Some challenges for the NG can fall within initiation of LODs for continuing care. If the assault occurred on active duty and was reported to an active duty SARC, there may sometimes be problems if the active duty SARC did not create a case record or document the incident through a DD Form 2910. It becomes more difficult to initiate an LOD for cases that occurred on active duty when the victim did not receive a copy of the DD Form 2910 or there is no documentation of any type of medical or counseling care while on active duty orders. Failure to transfer cases can create delays in treatment or payment for counseling care if/when the victim reports the assault again after returning to Title 32 status.

ANG reported a FY12 case challenge for an ANG member who was assaulted at an AFB while on orders. When the case went to court, the victim was pressured to release her Department of Veteran Affairs record to the Judge for review, and because of that pressure, the victim has not returned to the Veterans Affairs for care.

4.8. Describe your Service efforts or plans thus far to establish a special victim capability within your Service, comprised of specially trained investigators, judge advocates, and victim-witness assistance personnel. (Not applicable to NGB) But submitted for the SA Investigator information per DoD SAPRO guidance

During FY12, the CNGB requested a review by the NGB SAPR team and NGB-JA Office of the Chief Counsel of FY10 and FY11 unrestricted sexual assault reports. The purpose of the review was to determine how states are investigating unrestricted sexual assaults within the state laws or state military code of justice. The results of the review were then examined and it was determined that because of the limited access to active duty MCIOs and civilian law enforcement's reluctance to investigate sexual assaults that may not fit into the state's felony sex crimes, there was a need for NG specialized sexual assault investigators to provide TAGs with investigators who are specially trained to interview and investigate reported sexual assaults that do not fall under UCMJ jurisdiction or that are declined by civilian law enforcement.

With the need established through review, the CNGB stood up a specialized office through NGB-JA, called the Office of Complex Investigations (OCI). DoD SAPRO agreed to provide training seats for NGB-JA/OCI selected NG Service members at the school established at Fort Leonard Wood for specialized sexual assault investigators, and NG was able to get 10 investigators trained during FY12. Additional seats at the school will be available during FY13 for additional training opportunities. NGB-JA/OCI published CNGBI 0400.01in August 12 with an accompanying manual that details guidance for TAG request for use of the specialized investigators.

The new resource does not meet the technical description for special victim capability to include victim witness-assistance personnel and specific judge advocates because those are resources applicable only to federal active duty situations. However, with specialized sexual assault investigators now available to TAGs for sexual assaults that are not investigated by MCIO or civilian law enforcement, NG believes that victims who elect unrestricted reports of sexual assaults in state status, are afforded much better opportunities for thorough and sensitive investigations that did not exist in the NG prior

to FY12.

4.9. Describe your Service or Component's efforts or plans thus far to implement a process for a member of a reserve component who is a victim of sexual assault (committed while on active duty) to be retained on active duty until the line of duty determination is complete.

NGB-J1-SAPR added this guidance to the NGB-SAPR 40-hour SARC and SAPR VA training to ensure that SARCs and SAPR VAs are aware of their responsibility to bring this to attention to victims who report during Title 32 status that they had previously been sexually assaulted when on Title 10, active duty orders. They will be informed of the counseling and medical resources that are available to them while the LOD determination is made. Additionally, a block of training will be added to the annual SARC refresher training in order to ensure all SARCs know of the availability of this option for victims.

ANG established policy guidelines IAW MEDCON Policy changes on 15 Aug 12. The policy states that members with a LOD condition may request to be retained on orders for up to 30 days with approval from the member's home station unit commander and the orders issuing authority if the Airman has incurred or aggravated an injury, illness, or disease in the line of duty. Note: The purpose of this extension is to allow more time to process the LOD and obtain additional medical documentation needed for MEDCON, if applicable. (Medical documentation may not be necessary for this initial "pre-MEDCON" extension.)

In addition, an Airman may be eligible for MEDCON orders when an injury, illness, or disease is incurred or aggravated while serving on orders and that condition renders the Airman unable to perform military duties. MEDCON eligibility requires a LOD determination and a finding by a credentialed military health care provider that the Airman has an unresolved health condition requiring treatment and renders him/her unable to meet retention or mobility standards IAW AFI 48-123, Medical Examinations and Standards, Chapters 5 and 13.

4.10. Describe any progress made in FY12 on response-related efforts identified in last year's report.

In an effort to improve response-related efforts identified in last year's report, the NGB Joint SAPR and SHARP team conducted four FY12 Staff SAVs to states/territories that were either in transition between SARCs, or had specifically requested NGB-SAPR team visits. During those visits, the team met with the state's Joint, ARNG, and ANG leaderships to provide an overview of SAPR/SHARP program policy requirements, and to answer specific questions concerning operations and policy. Additional SAV objectives were to:

a. Assist new JFHQ-State and Wing SARCs on steps to set up program and provide checklists for program development.

b. Define requirements for a CMG at the state level under the joint umbrella to maximize state resources and personnel.

c. Present updates on NGB and DoD SAPR goals and initiatives.

d. Prepare state leadership for a possible increase in reported sexual assaults after SAPR training is received and the program is better developed in the state.

In the states where NGB-J1-SAPR initiated the SAV, there were some initial perceptions that the SAV was an inspection as opposed to an assistance visit designed to support and guide the state. However, with emphasis on assistance and focus on providing additional information to leadership and the SARCs, there was a willingness to take SAV team's recommendations and proactively move forward with program development through transitions.

The SAVs were beneficial in bringing an individual state's attention to issues of concern in states where there had been transitions or lag in program development. One state noticed a decrease in the number of sexual assaults being reported by ANG members. The Wing SARC shared a comment of concern that was anonymously reported in a safety survey, indicating a possible change for the worse in climate and culture where wing members no longer had confidence that they were safe from reprisal if reporting an assault. By sharing this concern at the SAV, the state's senior leadership was made of aware and able to initiate change through training and directly addressing the concern through a memorandum stating support of the SAPR program and reporting process. Statistically, SA reports tend to increase with improved education and training such as BIT, so it is important to be aware that when a state's report numbers decrease or they have no cases reported, leadership must be made aware of concerns expressed in surveys that incidents may be going unreported due to changes in climate.
Overall, the SAV team found the visits were productive and SARCs appeared to have a clear understanding of tasks and actions that were needed to move their program forward. The team conducted out briefs in each state for Joint, ARNG, and ANG leadership. Those leaders shared that they felt the visit led to a greater understanding of SAPR program development requirements.

Some ANG SAVs were conducted by other Wing SARCs to assist new SARCs in utilizing tools like the self-inspection checklist. 67 Wings had Unit Compliance Inspections (UCIs) and only two units failed due to transitions in SARC, and inability to locate records. The previous SARC in one instance has returned and a SAV is scheduled for FY13 to evaluate progress. The other unit corrected the deficiency.

4.11. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve sexual assault response.

- Continue to conduct SAVs to states in transition or states requesting them
- ANG will continue to monitor the results of UCIs
- NGB-EO is developing a statement for State Equal Employment Managers (SEEMs) to be read to complainants/victims that details the differences between sexual harassment reporting and mandated command investigations and sexual assault and the reporting options available. This "preamble" to meeting with military members who may be victims of sexual assault or sexual harassment complainants

is intended to provide less confusion for Service members and to ensure that their restricted reporting rights are not violated.

- New pre-command training will be provided to all commanders and senior NCOs per SecDef memorandum
- Implementation of new AF unit training on SAPR for FY13
- Development of NGB level SAPR/SHARP Committee to coordinate value-added working relationships with colleagues in EO, SG, JAG, Chaplains, PAO, etc.

4.12. Other (Please explain)

N/A

5. Improve System Accountability

5.1. Provide a description of how you execute oversight of your SAPR program. Please include a synopsis of the formal processes, participants, etc. that support oversight of the program.

Beginning in FY 11, the NGB J1/G1/A1 leadership defined SAPR and Army SHARP program functions and responsibilities for Joint, ARNG, and ANG policy, manpower and personnel divisions. NGB-J1-SAPR provides policy and DoD level interaction, oversight of DSAID use and implementation, and also conducts SARC training. The NGB-G1 and NGB/A1 determined that individual Service program execution responsibilities fall to their offices for field level execution and interaction, and reports for their individual parent Service program offices. With this organizational structure, program oversight depends on the responsibility or role being monitored.

NGB-G1 has responsibility for the SHARP program function within the NGB/G1-HRS-P office. Oversight for field level program execution implementation of the SHARP program falls to ARNG. Responses to sexual harassment complaints continue to go to the EOAs and SEEMs within the state Title 32 structure under TAG.

The active duty Army and AF have additional program oversight responsibilities conducted by their respective IGs. ANG Wings are scheduled for UCIs by their MAJCOM IGs and only two Wings out of sixty-seven failed to meet compliance inspection standards. There were no DA IG ARNG SHARP state program inspections done during FY12. ANG SAPR, in the NGB/A1S offices has primary involvement and responsibility for oversight of the ANG SAPR interaction, and program execution at ANG Wings. The NGB/A1 represents ANG on the AF Executive Steering Group (ESG) for program oversight.

NGB has a SAPR Advisory Council (SAPRAC) in place that is chartered by the CNGB, falls under the J1-Funcational Advisory Council (FAC), and meet two times each year to discuss program oversight information and regional issues faced by JFHQ-State SARCs. The SAPRAC consists of two JFHQ-State SARC representatives from seven different regions.

The NGB-J1, Director of Manpower and Personnel, serves as the NG representative to

the DoD SAPRO Integrated Product Team (IPT), which meets approximately every six weeks. The IPT includes SAPR senior leaders for all Services, who represent program oversight for their respective Service. NGB-J1 coordinates and informs NGB-G1 and NGB/A1 of overall SAPR updates and issues.

The CNGB serves as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and participates on the Joint Executive Council (JEC) that receives quarterly SAPR metrics briefings as required by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR. The JEC has oversight of the progress for the Five LOE metrics.

SAVs are conducted by NGB-SAPR team members when states request a program review. The process is initiated from either the state or NGB level based on the purpose of the visit. The J1/G1/A1 SAPR/SHARP team brief the state leadership on the program requirements, provide detailed interaction with the state SARCs, and then provide an out-brief to the state leadership on recommended changes or issues needed to move the SAPR program forward.

5.2. Describe the oversight activities that have taken place during FY12 with the methods or approaches you use to perform oversight, including but not limited to the documentation and outcomes of:

5.2.1. Program management reviews

FY12 SHARP implementation oversight included the three tiers of SHARP training to include leadership, individual, and self study online training for all ARNG members. ARNG also provided oversight to active duty Army for tracking and documenting the 80-hour SHARP training of NG Soldiers. ARNG detailed training changes needed to SHARP curriculum developers and MTTs during FY12 to ensure Title 32 state operational guidance was included in the 80 hour training. However, the SHARP office was not able to update the curriculum to provide specific Title 32 operations, or ensure all MTTs were trained to understand the Title 32 specific information. The oversight to delivery of MTT 80 hour curriculum then fell to the JFHQ-State SARC for accuracy and clarification of any questions specific to Title 32.

The JFHQ-State SARC provides oversight to the ARNG SHARP program at the state level, to include SAPR VA monitoring and oversight of case management. The JFHQ-State SARC coordinates with the ANG Wing SARC to assist with ANG program requirements. The JFHQ-State SARC provides overall state reports to TAG, and Assistant TAG for ARNG.

ANG SARCs at the Wing level are responsible for ensuring their program is being executed per AFI 36-6001 for Title 32 situations, as the current AFI applies to the ANG when they are in federal service. It does not cover specific guidance when in state status. ANG SARCs and VAs coordinate with the JFHQ-State SARC for potential sexual assault response capability across the state. The formal processes for training and reports go through the NGB-A1S office.

Army SHARP conducted SHARP implementation oversight using a "Red Team" that visited installations for review of the status of SHARP implementation in the field. The ARNG SHARP Program Manager participated in some of the visits to installations. At this time there are no final published results of the oversight findings for the "Red Team" and implementation results specifically for ARNG when in Title 32 status.

NGB-J1-SAPR is tasked to provide a SAPR program status report to CNGB for each state's annual progress in implementing all program guidance, training, and submission of data to NGB-SAPR. The metrics for training progress and other program updates or concerns were reported to CNGB on a quarterly basis during FY12. These measures serve as a measure of state program development and implementation to provide SAPR program oversight. Methods included monitoring the data elements submitted on a monthly basis, and compiling the quarterly data, which included reporting of SAPR/SHARP/BIT training numbers; approval and oversight of state conducted VA trainings; monthly case review meeting agenda, and review of non-confidential minutes; documentation of completion of annual VA refresher training; participation in monthly SARC conference calls for training updates; and completion of annual SARC refresher training requirements.

This compilation of state and Wing program progress was then briefed to the CNGB, the Director of the NGB Joint Staff, and the DARNG and DANG. It is important to recognize that the ultimate authority for state Title 32 program development and oversight falls to TAG. NGB provides guidance and program oversight to the states and through collaboration, works for change. However, NGB no authority to compel them to make changes because final authority lies with the state governor in Title 32 situations.

Four staff assistance visits to states and territories were conducted during FY12 for joint policy and training assistance. These visits included program oversight briefings to key senior leadership and program development and management meetings with JFHQ-State SARCS. The SAPR team used checklists and self-assessments as methods for review and evaluation of program development. A final out brief and evaluation was provided to state leadership to report program effectiveness, suggestions for possible improvements, as well as any identified best practices.

5.2.2. Inspector General (IG) inspections of the program

The AF MAJCOM IGs conduct UCIs at the ANG Wings within their specific MAJCOM. ANG had 67 UCIs conducted during FY12 and only two wings failed the inspections. Corrective actions are now in place at these Wings and SARC transitions have been completed. The tool used for UCIs is included in the AF 36-6001 functional inspection guide.

Additionally, the AF IG conducted a 24/7 Hotline Exercise and Review for ANG SARC telephone contact information during September 2012. The method of oversight was to conduct phone calls to ANG SARCs initially, and then to the JFHQ-State SARCs as a

secondary activity. The outcomes indicated that the SARC cell phones should not be listed as a "hotline" and that there were delays in returning calls to the IG. There was a 75 per cent SARC contact response overall for both the state and wings SARCs either immediately or by callback. Faster response is definitely needed and a centralized response system must be in place to ensure response capability, as is available through the DoD Safe Helpline. NGB IG assisted AF IG in conducting this audit.

There were no DAIG inspections of the ARNG SHARP program during FY12.

5.2.3. Identify the number of victim inquiries referred by SAPRO to your headquarters and the number of victim inquiries resolved in FY12.

ANG received one referral from DoD SAPRO and this issue was resolved at the program manager level.

5.2.4. Other (Please explain)

N/A

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

NGB-SAPR FY12 metrics included tracking and reporting to the CNGB the requirement for monthly case review management meetings; progress of unit level ARNG SHARP three tier training, and ANG BIT requirements. All unit level training progress was expected to reach over 90% of available Service members in order to show acceptable progress. Both ARNG and ANG met those standards at the end of FY12 for the unit level training by achieving meeting 97 and 93 percent of unit personnel trained. ANG's BIT leadership module was included in the 93% trained. ARNG SHARP Tier I leadership training is continuing in FY13 to meet the required metrics.

In FY12, the ARNG developed manning metrics to evaluate how successful states have been in identifying, training, credentialing, and conducting mandatory background checks for all individuals identified to serve as SARC/SHARP and VA/SHARP personnel.

ANG measures included the following initiatives:

- Institutionalize Prevention Strategies in Military Command: Awaiting the results of the latest DMDC survey for the Reserve Component due in FY13.
- Increase Climate of Victim Confidence Associated with Reporting: Reporting more than doubled from last year from 21 in FY11 to 46 in FY12 illustrating increased confidence in the SAPR program.
- Improve Sexual Assault Response: No measures developed in FY12, but will be implemented in FY13.
- Improve System Accountability: DSAID used to report all cases in FY 12.

- Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR: 93% of Air Guardsmen received Bystander Intervention Training in FY 12, which was a 57% increase from FY 11 of 36% training rate.

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

5.4.1. Government Accountability Office

The GAO report titled "Oversight and Better Collaboration Needed for Sexual Assault Investigations and Adjudications," was specific to the active component, and sexual assault investigations and adjudications under the UCMJ did not examine the NG Title 32 SAPR program. Since investigations and adjudication of Title 32 sexual assault reports fall under individual state laws, the GAO report did not provide specific recommendations.

5.4.2. DoD, Military Service or Component IG

ANG Wings go through UCIs by the AF Major Command (MAJCOM) IG. Standards are evaluated based on the AF 36-6001 SAPR program checklist. Individual Wings are meeting compliance standards and passing inspection with only two failures during FY12. Metrics for the UCI are defined in AFI 36-6001, but some requirements are not interpreted in the Title 32 situation exactly as they are for the active component since resources and manning are not identical. For those wings that fall short, they are required to submit a corrective action plan to meet the deficiency. Those plans are reviewed by the ANG SAPR Program Manager to determine effectiveness.

The Army IG included some states in an IG inspection during initial implementation of SHARP in 2009. A response to findings was provided to Army in Jul 10.

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

The December 2009 Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTFSAMS) report to Congress included several recommendations for DoD SAPRO and the NG program. Recommendation number four addressed inclusion of a general officer from the NG as a member of SAPR advisory groups. This recommendation is complete and the NGB-J1, Director of Manpower and Personnel represents National Guard program interests and input to SAPRO. Additionally all Working Integrated Product Teams (WIPTs) for special projects or tasks include NG SAPR representatives.

Additional recommendations from the DTFAMS are in the process of implementation. It is required by Army and Air Force to ensure that all VAs are trained prior to deployment and with the FY12 NDAA requirement for certification of all SARCs and SAPR VAs, standardized training is in the process of being implemented by the NG to ensure all DTFSAMS recommendations for VAs meet national VA standards. The NGB SARC/VA initial training requirement meets FY12 pre-credentialing requirements and all SARCs/VAs who respond to sexual assault must meet those requirements by end of FY13.

The DTFSAMs report recommended a separate reserve component task force review. That review is under development by DoD SAPRO and NGB is coordinating with SAPRO for the review sometime in FY13, if funding allows. Metrics, standards, and locations will be developed and coordinated between NG and SAPRO.

5.4.4. Other (Please explain)

ANG specific Input on Metrics:
Headquarter AF (HAF) allocated $2.8M to ANG SAPR for operating costs and continues to advocate for Military Personnel (MILPERs) funding and manpower;

- ANG SAPR is consistent with HAF terminology used to describe the SAPR program, and is the same as used by the US Navy program.

Prevention

- DoD Prevention Strategy is used as a reference for all prevention activities in ANG.
- 2,114 SAPR BIT classes were conducted for first responders in FY12 to include VAs, OSI, Security Forces, Surgeon General, JA and Health Care providers.
- ANG SARCs had the most attendees of any other MAJCOM for the annual AF SAPR Workshop.
- ANG SARCs are routinely engaged with local organizations to support Victims in the ANG community. Fostering networks with civilian coalitions allows ANG to meet support and mission requirements. ANG SARCs attend monthly State Coalition meetings and work with the local police, rape crisis centers, District Attorneys and Department of Veteran Affairs to respond to cases involving victims in Title 32 status at the time of the incident or subjects who assaulted civilians.

Response to Victims

ANG permits SARC/VA privileged communication per Presidential Executive Order, for cases that occurred on active duty status. However, SARC/VA privileged communication with victims in Title 32 status depends on whether or not victim advocates are granted privileged communication according to individual state laws. In order to ensure state laws are met, some states require additional training, beyond NG SARC/VA training, if the state is to grant victim advocate privileged communication. This additional state requirement adds additional funding requirements that have not been budgeted.

- SAPR services are available to victims regardless of status. 24/7 response capability may come through military or SARC/VA facilitation of services with local civilian resources based on whether or not the incident occurred during a duty status or within military or civilian jurisdiction.
- Confidential restricted reporting is available to all members regardless of the status or when the sexual assault occurred.
- ANG is largely dependent on local community for SAFEs and accessibility varies from state to state.
- ANG SARCs have been advised to publicized the use the DoD Safe Helpline among

all ANG Service members to ensure 24/7 support to ANG victims.

Accountability

- DSAID was utilized as the official record for sexual assault data reporting in FY 12.
- Complex Investigations Office established and OSI takes all cases if the ANG member was in Title 10 status.
- Command Directed Investigations (CDIs) are not advised for sexual assault reports, but because local law enforcement may not proceed in lesser crimes in the UCMJ, CDIs may be advised for other offenses in an effort to achieve administrative justice.

Additional NG Metrics:
Metrics for Tracking Training:
ARNG and ANG use two data systems to track AF BIT, ANG Pre-deployment training, and ARNG SHARP three tiered training. Training documentation is input into the AF Advanced Distributed Learning System (ADLS), or ARNG's Distributed Training Management System (DTMS). Wing SARCs input data into ADLS. The ARNG unit Training Coordinator tracks the SHARP training in DTMS.

Metrics for tracking Sexual Assault Incidents and Reporting:
A standard operating procedures (SOP) directive for reporting sexual assaults to NGB/ARNG/ANG was established in 2010. In March 2012, NG held six DSAID trainings for NG JFHQ-State and ANG Wing SARCs on the use of DSAID for documenting and tracking Title 32 ARNG sexual assaults and Title 10 and Title 32 ANG sexual assaults. ARNG Title 10 sexual assault reports are tracked in the Army's Sexual SADMS. DSAID was available for full use by SARCs in May 2012.

The SOP requires SARCs to provide a verbal notification to NGB within 24 hours of being notified of an incident and provide the DSAID victim case identification number to the Service program manager. The SARC then follows Service specific procedures for notifying state and wing leadership depending on whether or not the report is restricted or unrestricted. Data entry of demographic information and missing data is monitored by NGB-SAPR program managers.

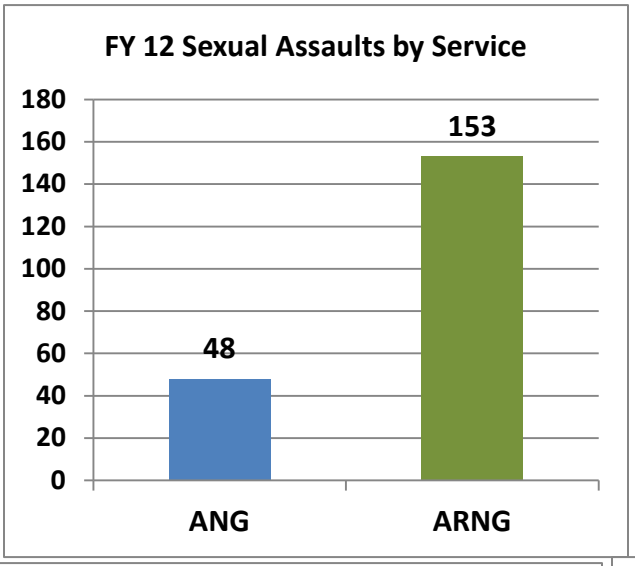
5.5. Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities.

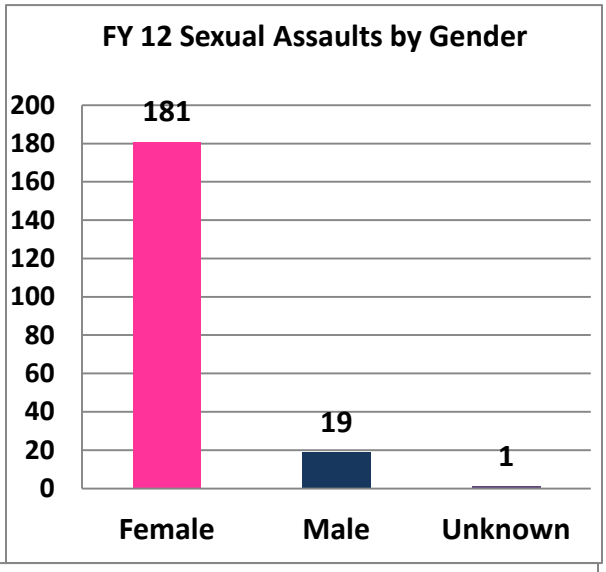
5.5.1. Describe the research and data collection activities that have taken place during FY12.

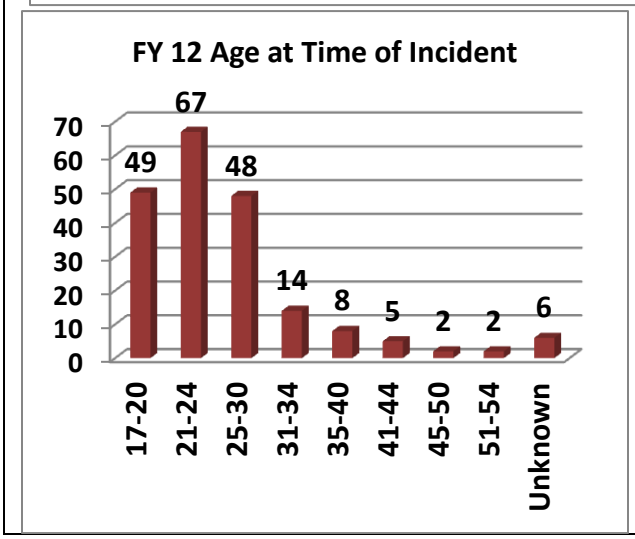
There was no NG research conducted during FY12 for the SAPR program.

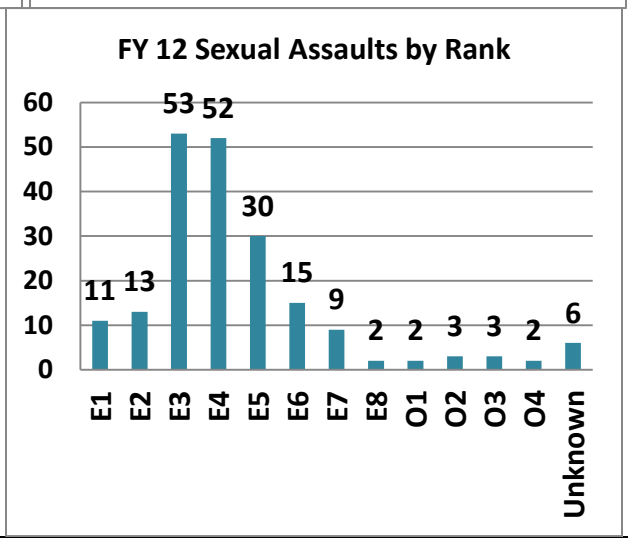
Data collection included tracking and reporting demographic data of sexual assaults reported to JFHQ-State and Wing SARCs on Title 32 status. Sexual assault incidents may have occurred while the victim was on active duty orders, but if the assault was reported on Title 32 status, the NG tracked those numbers and demographic information.

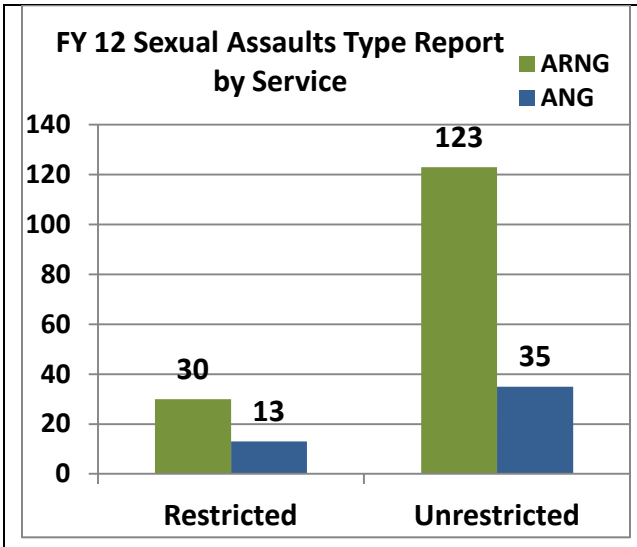
This information has not been reported to congress previously based on the interpretation that the law specifically applies to reporting sexual assaults that occur while on active duty orders. Through NG's use of DSAID to track and document sexual assaults, all unrestricted report Title 32 sexual assault victim case data is now available through DSAID.
The following sexual assault data collection for victim demographics was reported to NG leadership during FY12:

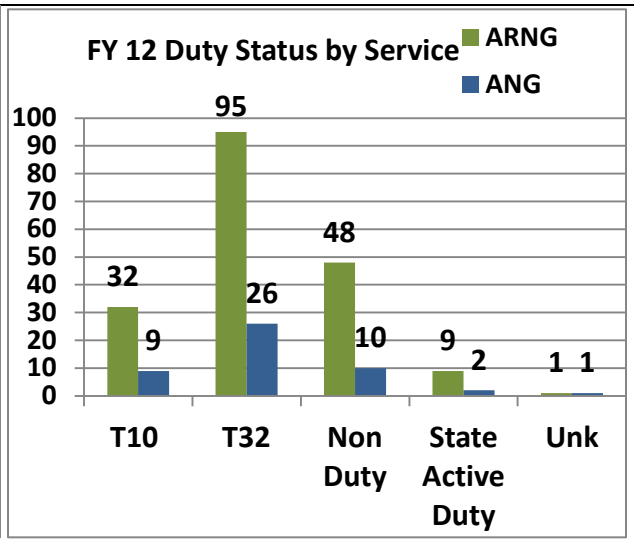












5.5.2. Describe your efforts to incorporate findings from Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys (DEOCS) or other organizational climate assessments into SAPR programming in FY12.

NG received the first of the DEOCs climate assessment during FY12. These initial reports will serve as a baseline measurement and provide a tool to begin assessment for change in organizational climate across the NG. The initial reports indicated that:

- Reserves demonstrate the same patterns as the whole DoD for all of the SAPR Climate factors.
- Reserves had slightly more positive perceptions of leadership support, perceived barriers to reporting sexual assault less frequently, and had a stronger likelihood of engaging in bystander intervention to prevent sexual assault compared to the rest of the DoD.
- A lower percentage of Reserves answered the knowledge of sexual assault reporting options question correctly compared to the rest of the DoD (79% vs. 81%).

FY13 DEOCS survey results will be monitored for change and will recommend changes to leadership as may be indicated from follow-on climate assessment reports.

5.5.3. Describe any empirical research or evaluation project initiated or executed in FY12 to inform or improve SAPR programming, including highlights of available findings.

NG awaits the results of the 2012 DMDC survey on Gender Relations within the Reserve Component.

5.5.4. Describe your Service or Component's efforts or plans thus far to require commanders to conduct an organizational climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter.

Commanders within the ARNG and ANG are required to conduct climate assessments within 120 days of assuming command and on an annual basis, or as needed.

5.5.5. Other (Please explain)
None.
5.6. Describe your efforts to align your SAPR program with the Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (dated May 7, 2012).
As a member on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the CNGB signed the Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR and immediately distributed the document to all TAGs and Senior Enlisted Leaders in the 54 states/territories/DC. Although many of the five LOEs in the document specifically reference metrics and initiatives that are applicable to the active component's resources for MCIOs for investigation and offender accountability through the UCMJ authority and judicial process, the NG is developing strategic initiatives and metrics, and CNGBI on SAPR with specified LOEs in accordance with the Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response.
5.7. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-063, the expedited transfer policy established in December 2011 for Service members making an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, including your Service's efforts to ensure Service member awareness and understanding of the policy and any challenges your Service has faced in implementing the policy (documentation should be included as an appendix to your report).
The CNGB published CNGBI 1303.01, 06 Aug 12, Expedited Transfer of Military Service Members who file Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault. This instruction was distributed to all state and Wing JAGs and TAGs. Since the NG differs from the active component, and may have limited capability to transfer from one installation to another within a state, the initial DTM 11-063 guidance included recommendations for options where a NG Service member could potentially be offered expedited movement from either a different unit or allowance to drill on different duty weekends and annual training. If the Service member is a traditional Soldier or Airman, and is not a full-time NG member, then this option serves the intent of DTM on expedited transfer requests. If the member is a Title 32 AGR, it may be more difficult to meet the intent of the CNGBI and DTM because the positions are Title 32 and not federal positions, and in order to complete a request for an expedited transfer, an entirely new AGR position within the Soldier/Airman's occupational specialty would have to become available at a different location. However, even within those limitations, there were no requests for expedited transfer denied during FY12.
5.7.1. List the number of expedited transfers requested and denied in FY12.
The total number of requests made during FY12 was: ANG – two requests made, none denied. ARNG –five requests made, none denied
5.8. Describe what measures have been taken by your Service to ensure that Service members protected by a military protective order are informed in a timely

manner of the member's option to request transfer from the command of assignment.

Soldiers and Airmen who are sexually assaulted in a Title 32 status usually do not utilize military protective orders (MPOs) without also requesting civilian protective orders (CPOs). Because much of the ARNG and ANG is community based rather than installation based, MPOs may not provide the level of protection a Soldier or Airman needs.

SARCs and VAs are trained to inform and assist victims who may request both MPOs and CPOs. They work with command and civilian law enforcement as needed to provide guidance and opportunities to request transfer or levels of protection. Victims are asked if they would like to transfer or want protection orders. When the case is verbally reported to the NG Service program manager, SARCs are asked whether or not the victim is requesting any additional military or civilian protection, and that data is also documented in case management detail in DSAID.

5.9. Describe what steps have been taken to improve the collection of sexual assault data, particularly how your Service has prepared to use (or have existing data systems to interface with) the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

With DSAID being available for the first time during FY12, NG worked closely with DoD SAPRO to train all available JFHQ-State and Wing SARCs on how to input and collect data. Six regional one-day trainings were held throughout the country to provide hands-on system training. Classes were kept within the range of 20-30 SARCs to ensure individual attention was made available to answer all questions. Before system access was granted, all SARCs had to provide documentation of background checks and complete training on use of DSAID.

NGB policy is to verbally notify a NGB-SAPR program manager within 24 hours of the state or Wing SARC's notification by command or victim of a reported incident. ARNG and ANG T32 cases are reported within DSAID while T10 ARNG cases are reported in SADMS. ANG Title 10 cases are input into DSAID per HAF guidance. There is no AF system interfaces required for ANG cases.

DA SHARP includes ARNG Soldier data for identification and tracking of sex offenders in the ARNG. Data will be run against the Lexis Nexis.

5.10. Describe your Service's efforts to improve investigations and prosecutions for sexual assault cases.

In an effort to improve investigations and prosecutions of sexual assault cases within the NG, CNGB signed CNGB Instruction (CNGBI) 0400.01 in August 2012, establishing a trained sexual assault investigator in each state. The new CNGBI created the NGB-JA/OCI that provides an investigator upon request of TAG. These investigators attend the Army's Sexual Assault Investigators' School at Fort Leonard Wood for a two week extensive course on how to conduct a sensitive and complete investigation of a sexual assault report that occurred outside UCMJ authority/jurisdiction, and which the civilian

authorities have not elected to pursue. NGB-JA/OCI determines whether or not there is a NG nexus for the request and whether the request for investigation meets the criteria set in the instruction for investigation. After the nexus is determined, an investigator is assigned, and the OCI conducts interviews and completes a report for TAG that allows TAG to take administrative actions based on the investigation findings. A CNGBI Manual was also created to establish process expectations.

The end goal for the NGB-JA/OCI is to have a minimum of two investigators per state/territory/DC trained as a state resource. These specialized investigators will be assigned cases outside their state jurisdiction by the NGB-JA/OCI to ensure there is no perception of conflict of interest.

Through DoD SAPRO support to provide seats for NG investigators at the Fort Leonard Wood training school, and through financial support from the ARNG and ANG to cover travel/per diem expenses of the investigators conducting investigations outside their own state, the NG now has confidence that best practice sexual assault investigations will be available to states when MCIOs or civilian law enforcement will not investigate sexual assaults reported when Service members are not under UCMJ authority.
NG believes that this new resource will encourage more victims to report and to have confidence that their assault will be properly investigated by people who have gone through specialized investigator training.

Current procedures for training active duty Army SARC/SHARPs and AF SARCs are not defined in regulatory guidance about the process on continuing care of Title 32 members who are sexually assaulted while on active duty orders. This process should be developed through warm-hand offs to Title 32 ARNG and ANG SARCs. As a result, when a NG victim returns to Title 32 status, NG SARCs often are not notified of the need for continuing care, or of potentially being called to testify against their offender when tried under UCMJ authority by the active duty. If cases are not regularly transferred, the victim is not prepared to return for testimony since Title 32 does not have Victim Witness Assistance Personnel (VWAP) within Title 32 JAG offices. This problem exists for both Army and AF and occurred during FY12 when victims were called back for criminal justice proceedings.

Additionally, Title 32 state or installation JAGs work with SARCs to maintain working relationships with local police and the civilian district attorney's offices if a case is prosecuted through the civilian courts to improve prosecutions of sexual assaults involving NG members.

5.10.1. Describe your Service's implementation of the Secretary of Defense-directed requirement to elevate 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 an officer at the O6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) level; include any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this requirement and your solutions for overcoming these challenges.

Because the most serious sexual assault offenses of rape, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses would have to be tried under the UCMJ or under civilian law enforcement authority, within Title 32 state situations there would be no case disposition authority by a Special Courts Martial Convening Authority. Those very serious sexual assault offenses would not be handled within Title 32 command structure. Disposition of those cases would have to fall under the active duty or under civilian law enforcement if the serious sexual assault case, such as rape, was tried in a civilian court.

However, if there was a report of a serious sexual assault that happened while the Soldier or Airman was on active duty orders, NG leadership would be required to refer the case to CID or OSI for investigation and potential judicial process under UCMJ. If the report of serious assault occurred on Title 32 status, civilian law enforcement would be called for investigation and potential trial.

When the NGB-JA/OCI is involved in a trained sexual assault investigation where CID/OSI or civilian law enforcement declines to investigate, final administrative action falls after the investigation falls to TAG authority – an O-8.

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

When a NG member is on Title 10 orders, the Service members falls under the authority of the active component and the active duty SARC.

NG encourages and recommends to the AC SARC or Army SARC/SHARP to transfer cases involving a member of the NG to the state or Wing NG SARC via DSAID or SADMS.

NG recommends detailed training of active duty SARCs to include an understanding that follow-on care for sexual assault of NG members is possible through informed understanding of the victim for the possibility of continuity of care when he/she returns to Title 32 status, or by remaining on active duty orders to complete the Line of Duty process for coverage of medical/mental health care.

SARCs or Army SARC/SHARPs should explain the options for confidentiality that continue when care is transferred from one SARC to another, whether on Title 10 or Title 32 orders. The SARC should then explain that the case records can be transferred confidentially via DSAID or SADMS. This process is applicable whether the victim was assaulted by a foreign national or by another military member.

If the victim elects not to have the case transferred from an active duty SARC to a Title 32 SARC, the case record should be maintained in accordance with the records retention guidelines for all sexual assault cases.

5.12. Describe and provide documentation of your Service or Component's implementation of Directive-Type Memorandum 11-062, which covers document retention in Restricted and Unrestricted reports of sexual assault; include a description of any challenges your Service has faced in implementing this policy.

The DTM 11-062 on document retention for both restricted and unrestricted reports of sexual assault is applicable to cases that occur on Title 32 status. The requirement was distributed to all NG SARCs and state JAGs and the requirement is part of the new training for all SARCs. For unrestricted reports, the DD Form 2910, Victim Reporting

Preference form, is uploaded and maintained within DSAID. This process and requirement will be detailed in the reissuance of the DoDI 6495.02, new instructions from the Services, and in new policy guidance from a CNGBI.
Over a longer period of time, NGB anticipates challenges with maintaining long-term storage capability that can remain secure and confidential within each state and through transition among SARCs. However, NG does not foresee any immediate issues and will work with DoD SAPRO and the active component to seek input for long-term resolution of these challenges.

5.12.1. Describe your efforts or plans thus far to create a record of the outcome of disciplinary and administrative proceedings related to sexual assault and to centrally maintain copies of those records.

Disciplinary and administrative proceedings related to unrestricted reports of sexual assault in state Title 32 status are maintained by either civilian or military legal authorities within the state. With the creation of the new NGB-JA Office of Complex Investigations, TAGs may request that NGB-J1/OCI provide a specialized investigation to assist TAG in making a determination for administrative actions when criminal proceedings are not possible in the case .Additionally, any administrative or disciplinary actions against the subject of the investigations will be recorded within DSAID by the SARC that has oversight of the victim unrestricted reporting case record.

5.13. Describe the efforts to review adverse administrative actions and discharges taken against victims who filed an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in FY12.

NGB SAPR does not know of any state Title 32 cases where actions and discharges were taken against victims who filed an unrestricted report of sexual assault in FY12.

5.14. Describe any progress made in FY12 on system accountability-related efforts identified in last year's report.

In FY11's annual report, NGB-J1-SAPR identified DSAID as the primary tool to use for Title 32 accountability efforts. The Chief, of the NGB SAPR program serves as the NG representative on the DSAID Change Control Board (CCB). Through this monthly meeting of the CCB, NG can provide input to any future changes or improvements made to DSAID. Updates and input to tracking fields and DSAID system improvements were possible during FY12, and NG will have full capability for system accounting of Title 32 cases in the future. ARNG will continue to use the Army's SADMS for incidents that happen when the Soldier is on Title 10 orders. At present, any information about cases that occur while on active duty orders are only available to NG from the active component from statistical data included in the active component's annual report to congress. Once SADMS interface with DSAID is complete in the future, NG anticipates that Title 10 information from SADMS will be pushed to Title 32 ARNG SARCs who now have oversight of the case once the victim returns to Title 32 status. ARNG SHARP program managers continue to monitor progress for that capability with Army SADMS system managers.

Additionally, NG will continue to monitor whether or not Title 32 subject case disposition is being input into DSAID in an effort to examine how reports are being investigated in

Title 32 status. As stated previously, there are situations where local civilian authorities will not investigate a report of sexual assault and military criminal investigators are unable to investigate due to jurisdictional issues. NGB plans to gather more details on what the investigative results were for reported sexual assaults and determine how policy and oversight can improve the process to enhance system accountability.

5.15. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve system accountability.

In FY13, the NG will be ensuring that all SARCs/VAs pursue the D-SAAC-P credentialing requirements by the end of FY 13 in accordance with the FY12 NDAA requirements. These efforts are designed to improve system accountability for response capabilities and both ARNG and ANG required favorable completion of SARC and VA background checks prior to approval of credentialing applications.

Additionally ARNG and ANG are participating in the Army's and Air Force's development of pre-command training to provide input for Title 32 specific information. Considerations must include state operations and laws, so the training ensures commanders understand both Title 32 and Title 10 responsibilities when faced with sexual assault reports.

The NGB-JA/OCI and Senior Leaders will continue to emphasize holding offenders accountable through use of trained sexual assault investigators when MCIO or civilian law enforcement has no jurisdiction or authority. This resource will now enable TAGs to use the best practice resources available to them to ensure there is no perception of conflict of interest or undue command influence when administrative actions must be used.

6. Improve Knowledge and Understanding of SAPR

6.1. Provide examples of your Service or Component efforts to leverage senior leadership and unit commander support of the SAPR program (e.g., Held briefings, attended summits) to raise Service and/or Guard member awareness of sexual assault matters.

Through the CNGB's signature on the thirty-two star Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction for the Joint Force on SAPR memorandum in My 2012, NG has been able to leverage greater senior leadership and unit commander support of the SAPR program. The Strategic Direction document provides a solid plan to clearly define the needed attention to change through the Five Lines of Effort (LOEs). By listing actions for the Prevention, Investigation, Accountability, Victim Advocacy, and Assessment LOEs, senior leadership and unit commanders are offered specific areas of focus for assessment and action.

This document was used for discussion and brainstorming during FY12 during the SAPR team's staff assistance visits as a starting point for each program's review. Additionally, state and Wing SARCs are using the document for discussion at their

required monthly case management board meetings to involve other program stakeholders such as Yellow Ribbon, Family Programs, Chaplains, Surgeons General, JAG, Recruiting and Retention, Directors of Psychological Health, and Warrior Transition.

Many states have initiated organizational change at the JFHQ-State to combine the several Soldier/Airman assistance programs together within the Service member Family Services Directorate. This effort to link the programs together under one directorate that answer to TAGs, allows for greater sexual assault awareness, response, and collaboration.

6.2. Describe the expansion or creation of SAPR communication and outreach activities in FY12, including target audiences and related goals.

SAPR communication and outreach efforts were expanded during FY12 to include all NG Service members, particularly for awareness and knowledge of the DoD Safe Helpline resource for 24/7 confidential response and support. This was accomplished through PSAs run with the PA community in the NG. The target audience was designed to specifically reach new recruits about reporting options and support.

At the NGB level, strategic initiatives for SAPR included targeted stakeholders through NGB-J1 Directorate strategic planning meetings that involved representatives from NGB-G1/A1, the state, , and other NGB-J1 programs. NGB-J1-SAPR's strategic communication initiative for a NGB level SAPR/SHARP Committee was initiated in an effort to create better communication among the following program NGB stakeholders: G1/A1; JAG/OCI; Equal Opportunity; Counter Drug, Legislative Liaison, Chaplains, and Directors of Psychological Health.

6.3. List the steps you have taken to increase public dissemination of available sexual assault resource (e.g., reporting channels, SARC and SAPR VA contact information, DoD Safe Helpline) information for Service members, eligible dependents and civilian personnel of the DoD.

Within the state's organizational structure, ARNG and ANG representatives are responsible for disseminating their individual JFHQ-State and ANG SARC and VA contact information to Soldiers and Airmen. ARNG and ANG distribute SARC contact information to their active duty counterparts, and NG SAPR provides monthly updates to the DoD Safe Helpline personnel. Additionally within the states, the SARCs provide other programs with available sexual assault resource information through state-specific Family Programs, Directors of Psychological Health, and medical personnel. Many states have designed their own outreach materials and Sexual Assault Awareness posters that include contact information to reach state and Wing SARCs.

6.4. Describe the measures of effectiveness for your outreach efforts and detail results.

NG has not conducted any measures of effectiveness for outreach efforts due to staffing and funding limitations. However, through the reports now being generated from the DEOCS climate surveys; we anticipate that in the future we will better be able to evaluate awareness of reporting options, and awareness of sexual assault prevention methods.

Additionally, with the release of the 2012 DMDC survey on Gender Relations in the Reserve Component, we will be able to gauge progress and changes in confidence levels for reporting sexual assault from the 2008 survey results.

6.5. List active partnerships with other federal agencies, non-federal agencies, and/or organizations and describe the goals, intended outcomes, and/or target audience of each partnership.

NG partners with the active component for all of the military Services and their respective reserve components to share solutions and challenges for prevention and response to sexual assault. Additionally, there are relationship built with the Department of Veterans' Affairs and Department of Justice to ensure understanding and support of NG Soldiers and Airmen for treatment of military sexual trauma and through the Office of Victims of Crime (OVC). The goals in working with the Department of VA is to communicate needs, challenges, and understanding of sexual assault among NG members and veterans, but may be assaulted when not on an active duty status. OVC works closely with civilian victim advocacy groups and it is important that those advocates understand what resources may or may not be available through the government for NG members who are assaulted while not on active duty.

As part of the SARC and VA credentialing process, NG has worked with the National Organization of Victim Advocates and their National Advocate Credentialing Program representatives for review of the initial SARC and VA training curriculum to ensure it meets credentialing standards.

Within state operations, SARCs have ongoing relationships with State Domestic and Sexual Violence Coalitions and local rape crisis centers. The partnerships at that level are meant to facilitate the response to sexual assaults when and/or if they occur.

6.6. List participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings.

There was no participation in congressional hearings, briefings, and congressional staff assistance meetings about the NG SAPR program during FY12.

6.7. Describe any progress made in FY12 on stakeholder knowledge and understanding-related efforts identified in last year's report.

The plans identified in last year's report to increase stakeholder knowledge about SAPR in the NG showed great progress in FY12. By presenting information on the DoD Safe Helpline resource to an audience of over 1000 NG stakeholders from Yellow Ribbon, Family Program Volunteers, Chaplains, and Transition Assistance Advisors at the April

2012 Professional Development Seminar, NG was able to take advantage of an opportunity to address a new resource with a varied audience.

The Chief of the NGB-J1 SAPR Program was able to address the ANG Wing Directors of Psychological Health (DPH) in FY12 at the ANG Training and Education Center (TEC) about understanding reporting options for sexual assault victims, confidentiality for DPHs, referrals for support to SARCs, and the DoD initiatives for reducing stigma from sexual assault.

6.8. Describe any plans for FY13 to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program.

FY13 plans to improve stakeholder knowledge and understanding of the SAPR program will continue to focus on senior leadership understanding and knowledge of program requirements, Title 32 investigation resources of trained sexual assault investigators from NGB-JA/OCI, command climate surveys, and implementation of pre-command training courses.

Through creation of the NGB level SAPR/SHARP Committee in FY13, there will be additional leverage from the NGB authorities for involvement and communication about SAPR among all stakeholders who are represented on the SAPR/SHARP Committee through established partnerships.

Additionally:

- SARCs will attend Army, AF, NGB and civilian conferences to continue to build on skills for the execution of their duties and maintain credentialing
- NGB will execute new ANG SAPR unit level training, and
- Will work with PAO for media outreach opportunities

6.9. Other (Please explain)

N/A

7. Lessons Learned and Way Ahead

7.1. Provide a summary of the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR program in FY12.

Our challenges during FY11 came as a result of implementing new Service specific program execution responsibility for trainings and operations with requirements from the active component for each Service. The Title 32 structure under the governor's control has limited resources for training hours during Inactive Duty Training (IDT). This limitation results in challenges in meeting the active components' training requirement for the Army's 80 hour SHARP training. In addition, the training is specific to Title 10 operational structure and does not include information about Title 32 operations for investigations and response to sexual harassment. This falls to the State Equal Employment Manager (SEEM) and Equal Opportunity Advisors (EOAs) when in Title 32 status.

However, the ARNG has increased its efforts to promote communication and training opportunities with the active component. This has served to improve collaboration and foster an environment to address:

- Increased victims services for NG Soldiers while on Title 32 Status
- Continued dialogue on the implementation of the Title 32 SHARP Program with HQDA

The principal challenge for both ARNG and ANG during FY12 was the NDAA requirement for full-time SARCs and VAs at the brigade or installation level. Both ARNG and ANG had cuts to technician manpower resources during FY12. There were no additional technician allocations from Army or AF to meet the manpower requirements. In an effort to meet the NDAA requirement for two full-time positions, the Office of the General Counsel worked with NGB-JA to interpret the NDAA to mean that NG needed to fill the position at the JFHQ-State level under TAG as the senior commander to meet the intent of the law. Since the JFHQ-State SARC was authorized since 2008, there was no need for additional requirements from either Army or AF. The ARNG made the determination that one of the ARNG technician allocations to the states could be used to meet the full-time VA position at the JFHQ-State under TAG. There are no additional allocations authorized, but the resource can be filled during FY13 using a new position description under development to hire a full-time SAPR VA.

ANG faces continual problems of no MILPERS funding or manpower allocations for full-time ANG Wing SARCs for dedicated positions covering only response and training at the ANG Wings.

With that said the ARNG and ANG have done an amazing job and stepped up as always, to meet these active component requirements and were able to meet training goals for SARC/SHARPs and ANG's BIT requirements.

There continues to be case handoff concerns for continuity of victim services from the active duty SARCs to the home state Title 32 ARNG or ANG SARC. Since this is not a regulatory requirement by DoD SAPRO or the active component, there are situations where victims are assaulted on Title 10 orders but there is no awareness or notification of the assault to home Title 32 SARCs to provide continuity of care when the victim re-deploys from theater or an active duty installation. It is understood that notification of home state SARCs is based on victim choice, but many victims are not being informed of that option for continuity of care. With the change in FY13 law to allow victims to stay on Title 10 orders for LOD initiation, we anticipate improvement for the continuity of care concern.

It is also important that the active duty commanders follow through with their responsibility to notify the victim's Title 32 commanders of case progress when the Title 10 subject is facing trial. There have been several situations where the Title 32 commander was not even notified that his/her Soldier/Airman had been sexually assaulted while on active duty orders. The Title 32 commander only became aware of

the assault when the victim was called back to testify against the subject on active duty.

7.2. Summarize your plans for the next three years, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource, and make progress in your SAPR program.

The ARNG and ANG will continue to execute individual Service programs while continually enhancing existing relationships that strengthen sustainable collaborations between programs that support Soldiers, Airmen, and family groups both at the national and state level. The events and programs include but are not limited to:

- April - Sexual Assault Awareness Month – recognition of NGB Exceptional SARC of the Year for each FY
- Annual NGB SARC Refresher Training Workshop
- Participation in Army and AF Conferences and training workshop and work groups
- State Staff Assistance Visits for states under transition or needing more program development support
- Provide briefings, as requested for stakeholder conferences and trainings
- Provide input on SHARP and AF Training Materials, Outlines and curriculum development for Title 32 ARNG and ANG specific program requirements and equities
- Participate in General Officer Briefings, Service Advisory Groups, DoD Working Integrated Product Teams (WIPTs)
- Ensure all states conduct and have scheduled on training calendars the required annual SAPR/SHARP annual trainings
- Establish additional NGB internal and external partnerships
- Promote communication and training opportunities with the active component to increase victim services for NG Soldiers/Airmen
- Continued dialogue on the implementation of the SHARP Program with HQDA within the Title 32 state structure
- ANG will continue to advocate for fulltime personnel to enhance response capability for victims, increase reporting, and allow more offenders to be held accountable.

7.3. Other (Please explain)

N/A

CHIEF NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU INSTRUCTION

NGB-JA
DISTRIBUTION: A

CNGBI 0400.01
30 July 2012

CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
OFFICE OF COMPLEX ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Reference(s):

a. DoD Directive 6495.01, 23 January 2012, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program"

b. Title 10 United States Code (U.S.C.)

c. Title 32 U.S.C.

1. Purpose. This instruction institutes policy by which the Office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau (OCNGB) will establish an Office of Complex Administrative Investigations (OI) under the National Guard Bureau-Chief Counsel (NGB-JA/OI), to provide a capability to perform complex administrative investigations at the request of The Adjutants General (TAG) of the 54 States, Territories and the District of Columbia, or an investigation at the direction of the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB). The requested investigations may include those regarding reports of sexual assault, as defined by reference a, made by and against members of the National Guard (NG).

2. Cancellation. None.

3. Applicability. This policy applies to all NG entities, the NGB (NGB Joint Staff, the Army National Guard (ARNG), and Air National Guard (ANG) directorates), all field activities of NGB, the NG of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. All requests by TAG for a complex administrative investigation, including those involving allegations of sexual assault against NG members while they are not in federal status, are covered by this instruction. Investigations regarding allegations of sexual assault against military members performing duty in a federal status under reference b will be investigated by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO).

4. Policy. It is NGB policy to assist TAGs, upon their request, to perform complex administrative investigations, with specially trained personnel, on alleged reports of sexual assault with a NG nexus, and for other matters on a case-by-case basis, including those affecting NG good order and discipline. NGB-JA will make the determination regarding whether or not an allegation has a sufficient NG nexus.

5. Definitions. For the purpose of this instruction, a complex administrative investigation involves factors that may cause a case to be more difficult than other investigations. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, federal and state jurisdictional issues, the need for specialized training of the investigating officer, and the desire for an independent investigator to ensure fairness and impartiality throughout the investigation.

6. Responsibilities. NGB-JA is delegated the authority to promulgate procedures implementing this policy, to appoint investigators to investigate complex matters at the request of TAGs, and to assess such requests to ensure a NGB complex administrative investigation is appropriate and necessary.

7. Summary. This is the initial publication of CNGBI 0400.01.

8. Releasability. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. NGB directorates, TAGs, the Commanding General of the District of Columbia, and Joint Force Headquarters-State may obtain copies of this instruction through www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil.

9. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon publication.

CRAIG R. MCKINLEY
General, USAF
Chief, National Guard Bureau

Enclosure(s):
GL -- Glossary

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANG	Air National Guard
ARNG	Army National Guard
CNGB	Chief, National Guard Bureau
CNGBI	Chief, National Guard Bureau Instruction
DoDD	Department of Defense Directive
MCIO	Military Criminal Investigative Organization
NG	National Guard
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGB-JA	National Guard Bureau-Chief Counsel
NGB-JA/OI	National Guard Bureau-Office of Complex Administrative Investigations
OCNGB	Office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau
TAG	The Adjutants General

CHIEF NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU INSTRUCTION

NGB-ZA
DISTRIBUTION: A

CNGBI 1303.01
06 August 2012

EXPEDITED TRANSFER OF MILITARY SERVICE MEMBERS WHO FILE UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

Reference(s): See Enclosure A.

1. Purpose. This instruction establishes policy and procedures to expedite the transfer of National Guard Title 32 Service members who file an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault in accordance (IAW) with reference a.

2. Cancellation. None.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the National Guard Bureau (NGB) (the NGB Joint Staff, the Army National Guard (ARNG) and the Air National Guard (ANG) directorates), and the National Guard of the 54 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

4. Policy. It is NGB policy that:

a. Any threat to life or safety of a Service member shall be immediately reported to command and law enforcement authorities. A request to transfer the victim under these circumstances will be handled IAW established Service regulations. It is recognized that circumstances may also exist that warrant the transfer of a Service member who makes an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, but may not otherwise meet established criteria affecting their immediate transfer. These Service members may request a transfer pursuant to the procedures set forth in this instruction.

b. Military Service members who file an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault shall be informed at the time of making the report, or as soon as practical, of the option to request a temporary or permanent transfer from their assigned command, or to a different location within their unit of assignment or Inactive Duty Training location.

c. A presumption shall be established in favor of transferring a Service member who initiates a transfer request following a credible report of sexual assault. The commander, or the appropriate approving authority, shall determine whether or not the report is credible immediately upon receipt. The commander shall consider the advice of the supporting judge advocate, other concerned legal advisors, the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), and the available objective evidence.

d. Service members shall initiate and submit the transfer request to their commander in writing. Victims shall be encouraged to include any and all of their concerns in the written request to aid the commander in understanding all of their needs to make an appropriate decision. The commander shall document the date and time the request was received.

e. Expedited transfers of Service members who file an Unrestricted Report shall be limited to sexual offenses defined in reference a and reference b, as well as the applicable state criminal code.

f. Every reasonable effort must be made to minimize disruption of the normal career progression of a Service member who seeks a transfer based on a credible report that he or she was the victim of sexual assault. The appropriate commander shall directly counsel the Service member to ensure that he or she is fully informed regarding reasonably foreseeable career impacts, the potential impact of the transfer or reassignment on the investigation and case disposition, the initiation of other adverse action against the alleged offender, and other possible consequences. Service members requesting the transfer shall be informed that they may have to return for the adjudication of the case.

g. Bonus and Special Pays. In accordance with reference c, paragraph 020203, E., if the Service member was paid a bonus or special pay for a period of enlistment under a written agreement and requests an expedited transfer due to sexual assault, every effort will be made to not require repayment of the unearned portion of that pay or benefit.

(1) The first general officer in the relevant chain of command has final authority and will make the decision on a case-by-case basis. Determination of repayment of an unpaid portion, full payment, or waiver, should be made based on whether the unearned portion is appropriate due to a personnel policy or management objective, equity or good conscience, or is in the best interest of the United States.

(2) The general officer should also determine whether or not the member should repay any remaining unpaid portion of a pay or benefit related to the member military specialty as the result of an expedited transfer request. Every effort should be made to consider the expedited transfer for sexual assault in the same way as a hardship, illness, or injury that precludes the member from fulfilling the service conditions specified in the written bonus agreement for the relevant military specialty.

h. Expedited transfer procedures will be established within available resources and authorities for members of the ARNG and ANG who make Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. If the Service member so requests, the commander should allow for separate training on different weekends or times from the alleged offender or training with a different unit in the home drilling location to ensure the transfer places no undue burden on the Service member and his or her family. Potential transfer of the alleged offender instead of the Service member should also be considered. At a minimum, the alleged offender's access to the Service member who made the Unrestricted Report shall be appropriately restricted.

i. If the Service member is Title 32 Active Guard Reserve, the commander must approve or disapprove the Service member request for a permanent change of station (PCS), permanent change of assignment (PCA), or unit transfer within 72 hours of receipt. The decision to approve the request shall be immediately forwarded to the designated activity that processes PCS, PCA, or unit transfers.

j. If the commander disapproves the Service member request, the member shall be given the opportunity to request review by the first general officer in the Service member chain of command. The decision to approve or disapprove the request must be made by the general officer within 72 hours of submission. If the request is approved, orders will be expeditiously initiated and processed to complete the move.

k. Commanders shall make every reasonable effort to minimize disruption to the normal career progression of a Service member who reports that he or she is a victim of a sexual assault.

l. Service members who file Unrestricted or Restricted Reports of sexual assault shall be protected from reprisal or threat of reprisal.

5. Definitions. See glossary.

6. Responsibilities.

a. The Adjutants General (TAG) of the 54 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia shall:

(1) Require that Service members who make an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault be informed by the SARC, Victim Advocate, or the relevant commander at the time of making the report, or as soon as practical, of the option to request transfer from the current command to a different position or location within their assigned command.

(2) Require that a commander or the appropriate approving authority make a determination based on a credible report of sexual assault and provide his or her reasons and justification on the transfer of a Service member in writing.

b. The relevant commander shall consider:

(1) The Service member reason(s) for the request.

(2) Potential transfer of the alleged offender instead of the requesting Service member.

(3) Nature and circumstances of the offense.

(4) Whether a temporary transfer would meet the Service member needs and the unit operational needs.

(5) Training and duty status of the victim requesting the transfer.

(6) Availability of positions within other State units.

(7) Status of the investigation and potential impact on the investigation and future disposition of the offense, upon consultation with the investigating authority.

(8) Location of the alleged offender.

(9) Alleged offender status (Service member or civilian).

(10) Other pertinent circumstances or facts.

c. NGB-J1-SAPR shall:

(1) In coordination with ARNG and ANG, establish National Guard Title 32 procedures to implement this CNGBI within the 54 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

(2) Establish a documentation system to gather data on expedited transfer requests for reports to Chief, National Guard Bureau.

d. Joint Force Headquarters-State (JFHQ-State) and Wing SARCs shall:

(1) Ensure the victim has elected an Unrestricted Report for sexual assault by signing a DD Form 2910, "Victim Reporting Preference Statement," located at the DoD Forms Management Program website at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm, reference d. Provide the victim with a copy of the form for future reference.

(2) Inform the victim of the need to submit a written request for transfer to the commander to support understanding victim needs and an appropriate decision. If, after being fully informed of the possible ramifications of the transfer request, the victim elects not to proceed with his or her request, the victim will be required to submit a written withdrawal request.

(3) Meet with the Service member who has indicated a desire to transfer to discuss any related concerns. Concerns may include member status, position, possible training requirements and benefits, (i.e. bonuses, etc.) before initiating the transfer. This procedure will ensure the member is aware of any possible ramifications the transfer may pose and support an informed decision.

(4) Inform the victim that if he or she files a Restricted Report IAW reference a, and requests an expedited transfer, he or she must affirmatively change their reporting option to Unrestricted Reporting on the DD Form 2910.

(5) Track and document all requests for expedited transfers from Title 32 sexual assault victims and report them monthly to ARNG and ANG sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) program managers, for further reporting to Army and Air Force.

7. Summary of Changes. This is the initial publication of CNGBI 1303.01.

8. Releasability. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. National Guard components, NGB directorates, TAGs, the Commanding General of the District of Columbia, and JFHQ-State may obtain copies of this instruction through www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil.

9. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon publication.

CRAIG R. MCKINLEY
General, USAF
Chief, National Guard Bureau

Enclosure(s):
A -- References
GL -- Glossary

ENCLOSURE A

REFERENCES

a. DoD Directive 6495.01, January 23, 2012, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program”

b. Title 10, U.S.C., Chapter 47, The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)

c. DoD 7000.14-R, Volume 7A, Chapter 2, March 2011, “Repayment of Unearned Portion of Bonuses and Other Benefits”

d. <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>

e. Title 32, U.S.C. § 502 (f)

f. DoD Directive 5100.87, February 19, 2008, “Department of Defense Human Resources Activity (DoDHRA)”

g. DoD Instruction 6495.02, June 23, 2006, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures”

h. Army Directive 2011-19, 3 Oct 11, “Expedited Transfer or Reassignment Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault”

j. Directive Type Memorandum (DTM) 11-063, 6 Dec 11, subject: Expedited Transfer of Military Service Members Who File Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault

GLOSSARY

PART I. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANG	Air National Guard
ARNG	Army National Guard
IAW	In accordance with
JFHQ-State	Joint Force Headquarters State
NGB	National Guard Bureau
PCA	Permanent Change of Assignment
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
SARC	Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SAPR	Sexual assault prevention and response
TAG	The Adjutant General

PART II. DEFINITIONS

Credible Report -- Having reasonable grounds to believe that an offense constituting sexual assault has occurred.

DD 2910 -- Victim Reporting Preference Statement document that allows a victim of sexual assault the option to report the assault in a restricted or unrestricted manner. Only unrestricted reports qualify for expedited transfer options.

Unrestricted Report -- Defined in reference a.

Restricted Report -- Defined in reference a.

SAPR Victim Advocate -- A person who provides non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims.

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

Title 32 Active Guard Reserve -- For the purpose of this CNGBI, Active Guard/Reserve refers to National Guard Service members serving on Full-Time National Guard Duty IAW reference e.

ENCLOSURE 5:

REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY REQUIRED BY SECTION 578, FY2013 NDAA



ENCLOSURE 5

Report on Department of Defense Policy Required by Section 578, Public Law 112-239, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013

Executive Summary

The Department appreciates the opportunity to report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the policy changes the Department intends to make to implement Section 578 of Public Law 112-239, Fiscal National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013. Section 578 requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing the policy developed to require general or flag officer (G/FO) review prior to involuntarily separating a Service member from the Armed Forces within one year of the Service member making an unrestricted report of sexual assault if the Service member requests the review on the grounds the recommendation for his or her involuntary separation was initiated in retaliation for making the report.

The Department of Defense is in the process of developing policy to implement Section 578. The policy will provide for a general officer or flag officer (G/FO) of the Armed Forces to review the circumstances of, and grounds for, the proposed involuntary separation of any member of the Armed Forces who made an Unrestricted Report of a sexual assault and within at least one year after making the Unrestricted Report of a sexual assault is recommended for involuntary separation from the Armed Forces, and who requests the review on the grounds that the member believes the recommendation for involuntary separation from the Armed Forces was initiated in retaliation for making the report.

The Secretary of Defense will continue to update the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the progress of policy development to comply with Section 578. This is an initial response to meet Congressional Reporting Requirements due July 2, 2013 and we will provide finalized copies of the policies promulgated upon completion of the policy coordination and issuance process.

Specific Public Law 112-239 language:

> SEC. 578. GENERAL OR FLAG OFFICER REVIEW OF AND CONCURRENCE IN SEPARATION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES MAKING AN UNRESTRICTED REPORT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.
>
> *(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a policy to require a general officer or flag officer of the Armed Forces to review the circumstances of, and grounds for, the proposed involuntary separation of any member of the Armed Forces who—*
>
> *(1) made an Unrestricted Report of a sexual assault;*

(2) within one year after making the Unrestricted Report of a sexual assault, is recommended for involuntary separation from the Armed Forces; and

(3) requests the review on the grounds that the member believes the recommendation for involuntary separation from the Armed Forces was initiated in retaliation for making the report.

(b) CONCURRENCE REQUIRED.—If a review is requested by a member of the Armed Forces as authorized by subsection (a), the concurrence of the general officer or flag officer conducting the review of the proposed involuntary separation of the member is required in order to separate the member.

(c) SUBMISSION OF POLICY.—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 containing the policy developed under subsection (a).

(d) APPLICATION OF POLICY.—The policy developed under subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the submission of the policy to Congress under subsection (c) and apply to members of the Armed Forces described in subsection (a) who are proposed to be involuntarily separated from the Armed Forces on or after that date.

DoD Policy Changes

To implement Section 578 requirements, the Department will reissue three Department of Defense Instructions (DoDIs), which will contain new policy as discussed above:

DoDI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures*
DoDI 1332.14, *Enlisted Administrative Separations*
DoDI 1332.30, *Separation of Regular and Reserve Commissioned Officers*

Conclusion

The Department of Defense is committed to ensuring Service members who are sexually assaulted receive appropriate protections in the adjudication of administrative separations. The policy changes implemented by the Department will comply with Section 578 of Public Law 112-239. The Department appreciates the concern expressed by the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives for victims of sexual assault.