

DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND DEFENSE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE ARMED FORCES



MEETING AND REFERENCE MATERIALS

PUBLIC MEETING
JANUARY 19, 2018
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

**Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of
Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD)
Public Meeting**

January 19, 2018

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- Tab 7** Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office: Expedited Transfers Study

- *Study undertaken by the Navy Sexual Assault and Prevention Office (SAPRO) in July 2016 to gain an understanding of how the expedited transfer process is working for Sailors, Command Leadership, Navy Personnel Command, and other stakeholders and to identify policy and execution issues concerning the expedited transfer process.*

Materials for the DAC-IPAD Data Working Group Presentation and Committee Deliberations on Sexual Assault Case Adjudication Data for Fiscal Years 2012–2016

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- *Questions 1–3 from RFI Set 6, related to Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) information, case names, and specified case documents for court-martial cases completed in fiscal year 2017 (FY 17).*

Materials for Case Review Working Group Presentation and Committee Deliberations on the Case Review Strategic Plan and Methodology

Tab 9 RFI Set 5, Questions 1 and 2, Submitted to Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs) on October 30, 2017 and Service Responses

- *Question 1 from RFI Set 5, related to sexual assault investigations closed in FY 17.*
- *DAC-IPAD staff-prepared document summarizing the Service responses to RFI Set 5, Question 2, related to FY 17 sexual assault investigations for a penetrative sexual offense with a military subject and adult victim closed between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2017.*

Supplementary Materials

Tab 10 Reports of Sexual Assault Received at Military Installations and Combat Areas of Interest (November 17, 2017)

- *Document prepared and released by DoD SAPRO in response to a Freedom of Information Act request made to the Department by a media organization.*
- *The data described in this release are from fiscal years 2013 to 2016.*

**Defense Advisory Committee on
Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of
Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD)
Public Meeting Agenda**

January 19, 2018

**One Liberty Center, Suite 1432
875 N. Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia**

8:30 a.m. – 8:45 a.m.	Administrative Session (41 C.F.R. § 102-3.160, not subject to notice & open meeting requirements)
8:45 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Public Meeting Begins – Welcome and Introduction <i>- Designated Federal Officer Opens Meeting</i> <i>- Remarks of the Chair</i>
9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	Department of Defense, Data Brief on Expedited Transfers <i>- Dr. Nathan Galbreath, Deputy Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, U.S. Department of Defense</i>
10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.	Break
10:15 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.	Policy Working Group Presentation and Committee Deliberations on the Department of Defense Expedited Transfer Policy
12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.	Data Working Group Presentation and Committee Deliberations on Fiscal Years 2012 – 2016 Sexual Assault Case Adjudication Data
2:45 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.	Case Review Working Group Presentation and Committee Deliberations on the Case Review Strategic Plan and Methodology
4:45 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Public Comment
5:00 p.m.	Public Meeting Adjourned



THE DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON
INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND DEFENSE OF
SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE ARMED FORCES

MINUTES OF OCTOBER 19-20, 2017 PUBLIC MEETING

AUTHORIZATION

The Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (“the Committee”) is a federal advisory committee established by the Secretary of Defense in February 2016 in accordance with section 546 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 and section 537 of the NDAA for FY 2016. The Committee is tasked to advise the Secretary of Defense on the investigation, prosecution, and defense of allegations of rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct involving members of the Armed Forces based on its review of such cases on an ongoing basis.

EVENT

The Committee held a public meeting on October 19, 2017 from 1:15 p.m. to 5:08 p.m. and October 20, 2017 from 8:47 a.m. to 2:56 p.m. On October 19, 2017, the Committee first heard from a sexual assault survivor about her experience. The Committee then received briefings on the Services’ expedited transfer policies and heard from special victims’ counsel about the expedited transfer policy and the special victims’ counsel program. On October 20, 2017, the Committee received informational briefings from commanders and senior enlisted advisors about the training they receive to respond to sexual assault allegations. Following the briefings, the Committee received an update from the Case Review Working Group.

LOCATION

The meeting was held at One Liberty Center, Suite 1432, 875 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

MATERIALS

A verbatim transcript of the meeting, as well as preparatory materials provided to the Committee members prior to and during the meeting, are incorporated herein by reference and listed individually below. The meeting transcript and materials received by the Committee are available on the website at: <http://dacipad.whs.mil>.

PARTICIPANTS

Participating Committee Members

Ms. Martha S. Bashford, Chair
Major General Marcia Anderson, U.S.
Army, Retired
The Honorable Leo I. Brisbois
Ms. Kathleen B. Cannon
Ms. Meg Garvin
The Honorable Paul W. Grimm
Dean Keith M. Harrison
Mr. A.J. Kramer
Ms. Jennifer Gentile Long
Mr. James P. Markey

Dr. Jenifer Markowitz
Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force
Rodney J. McKinley, U.S. Air Force,
Retired
Brigadier General James A. Schwenk, U.S.
Marine Corps, Retired
Dr. Cassia C. Spohn
Ms. Meghan A. Tokash
The Honorable Reggie B. Walton

Committee Staff

Captain Tammy Tideswell, JAGC, U.S. Navy, Staff Director
Colonel Steven Weir, JAGC, U.S. Army, Deputy Staff Director
Mr. Dale Trexler, Chief of Staff
Ms. Julie Carson, Attorney-Advisor
Dr. Janice Chayt, Investigator
Dr. Alice Falk, Editor
Ms. Theresa Gallagher, Attorney-Advisor
Ms. Nalini Gupta, Attorney-Advisor
Ms. Amanda Hagy, Senior Paralegal
Mr. Chuck Mason, Attorney-Advisor
Ms. Meghan Peters, Attorney-Advisor
Ms. Stayce Rozell, Senior Paralegal
Ms. Terri Saunders, Attorney-Advisor
Ms. Kate Tagert, Attorney-Advisor

Other Participants

Mr. Dwight Sullivan, Designated Federal Officer (DFO)
Major Israel King, Alternate Designated Federal Officer
Captain Joseph Ahlers, U.S. Air Force, Service Representative
Mr. James Martinson, U.S. Navy, Service Representative
Mr. Stephen McLeary, U.S. Coast Guard, Service Representative
Major Wayne Shew, U.S. Marine Corps, Service Representative
Lieutenant Colonel Mary Catherine Vergona, U.S. Army, Service Representative

Presenters

Senior Airman Hannah Stolberg, U.S. Air Force (Retired)
Dr. Nathan Galbreath, Deputy Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, U.S.
Department of Defense
Ms. Diana Rangoussis, Senior Legislative and Policy Advisor, Sexual Assault Prevention and
Response Office, U.S. Department of Defense

Mr. Paul Rosen, Director, U.S. Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Branch
 Ms. Gail Reed, Policy and Plans Program Specialist, U.S. Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
 Colonel Melanie A. Prince, U.S. Air Force, Division Chief, Interpersonal Self-Directed Violence Response Division
 Lieutenant Amanda Styles, U.S. Coast Guard, Central Assignment Coordinator, Personnel Service Center, Enlisted Personnel Management Division
 Ms. Laura Massey, Policy Branch Chief, Department of the Army Sexual Harassment, Assault, Response, and Prevention Office
 Major Simone Jack, U.S. Army, former Special Victim Counsel
 Lieutenant Commander Clair Huffstetler, U.S. Navy, Victims' Legal Counsel
 Major Jessica Martz, U.S. Marine Corps, Deputy Officer-in-Charge, Victims' Legal Counsel Organization
 Captain Brittany Tedford, U.S. Air Force, Special Victims' Counsel
 Commander Paul Markland, U.S. Coast Guard, Special Victims' Counsel
 Lieutenant Colonel Erin Miller, U.S. Army, Assistant Chief of Staff, G4, Chief of Sustainment for 101st Airborne Division
 Commander Chad Livingston, U.S. Navy, Deputy Director Financial Policy and Systems, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Financial Management and Comptroller
 Lieutenant Colonel Jennifer Nash, U.S. Marine Corps, Commanding Officer, 7th Engineer Support Battalion
 Sergeant Major Stennent Rey, U.S. Marine Corps, Senior Enlisted Advisor, 7th Engineer Support Battalion
 Major Christopher Seamans, U.S. Air Force, Commander, 69th Maintenance Squadron
 Senior Master Sergeant Terry Zannella, U.S. Air Force, First Sergeant, 69th Maintenance Squadron
 Commander Jonathan Carter, U.S. Coast Guard, Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Cutter Legare
 Chief Petty Officer Matthew Lee, U.S. Coast Guard, Command Chief, Coast Guard Cutter Legare
 Colonel Erik Gilbert, U.S. Army, Chief of Staff to the Director, Joint Future Force Development, Joint Staff
 Captain John Bushey, U.S. Navy, Commander, Navy Installations Command, Director of Public Safety
 Colonel Kevin Stewart, U.S. Marine Corps, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics
 Colonel Ty Neuman, U.S. Air Force, Commander, 2nd Bomb Wing, Barksdale Air Force Base
 Captain Brett Millican, U.S. Coast Guard, Commanding Officer, U.S. Coast Guard Base Boston
 Master Chief Jeff Waters, U.S. Coast Guard, Command Master Chief, U.S. Coast Guard Base Boston

MEETING MINUTES

The DFO opened the public meeting at 1:15 p.m. on October 19, 2017. Chair Martha Bashford provided opening remarks, welcomed Colonel Steven Weir as the new deputy staff director for

the DAC-IPAD, and introduced the Service representatives. She then summarized the agenda for the meeting.

PERSPECTIVE OF A SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM

The meeting began with a presentation by Senior Airman Hannah Stolberg, a contracting specialist for the Air Force, who was raped and beaten by an Air Force noncommissioned officer in 2012. She explained that she sustained significant injuries as a result of her assault, including a fractured femur and traumatic brain injury (TBI).

When she reported her assault to her command, her commander told her that nothing would be done. Her superintendent, who was also present at the meeting, remained silent. Ms. Stolberg explained that her recovery did not go smoothly. She spent time at an inpatient program for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), but was taken out of the program prematurely. Because of her absence from work, she received a poor rating on her Enlisted Performance Report (EPR). On the day she received her EPR, she attempted suicide.

Ms. Stolberg said that her life turned around when she got involved in the Wounded Warrior Program. Additionally, at the end of her time on active duty, she went to an adaptive sports camp, where she was assigned a mentor. She also became involved in the ambassador program. She explained that she has found strength from speaking about her experience and finding out that so many people have had similar experiences.

Chair Bashford began the question and answer session. She asked about the timeframe of the assault and recovery; Ms. Stolberg responded that her medical evaluation board started in 2014, two years after her assault. Chief McKinley asked about Ms. Stolberg's reintegration into the unit after her hospitalization, and Ms. Stolberg responded that she was given "random" work after her return, and her work suffered—in part due to TBI and PTSD, but in part due to lack of support. In response to Ms. Bashford's question about where the military most needs to improve its handling of sexual assault, Ms. Stolberg stated that nearly half the people she meets do not report their assaults. She added that the way an assault is handled from the beginning could mean the difference between a victim going to trial or not. She noted that leaders often do not have the appropriate training to handle situations like hers.

Mr. Markey then asked about Ms. Stolberg's perspective on the investigative process. Ms. Stolberg stated that having done research on how few cases are prosecuted, she decided to file a restricted report, and never converted it to an unrestricted report. Finally, Ms. Cannon asked Ms. Stolberg whether anything happened to the man who assaulted her or her leadership. Ms. Stolberg stated that nothing happened to her assailant, and that she had to work alongside her commander for a year and a half after her assault, and even had to help plan his retirement ceremony.

After the break, Ms. Garvin noted that she had spoken privately with Ms. Stolberg, who said that her service dog has helped her immensely, and that she paid for the dog out-of-pocket.

BRIEFING ON THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) AND MILITARY SERVICES' EXPEDITED TRANSFER POLICIES

Dr. Nathan Galbreath began by describing the background of the expedited transfer policy. He explained that in 2011, the Sexual Assault Response Program was identifying gaps in its response system, and realized that many victims, after reporting a sexual assault, were not able to move from their units. This resulted in continued re-traumatization and prevented full healing. After conversations with victims and members on the Hill, and interest from the Secretary of Defense, the expedited transfer program was created in 2012.

Ms. Diana Rangoussis noted that she was responsible for crafting the first expedited transfer guidance. The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) issued a DoD-wide directive on December 16, 2011, which was updated and incorporated into a permanent instruction in March 2013. Congress passed its own version of the expedited transfer mandate in the FY 2012 NDAA; this version included a 72-hour timeframe for a commander to approve/disapprove a request and a 72-hour timeframe for the victim to make an appeal in the case of a denial. In the FY 2014 NDAA, Congress authorized the transfer of a suspect.

The policy is intended to be used for situations in which the victim feels safe but uncomfortable. The policy establishes a presumption in favor of transferring the Service member who files a credible report. The credible report determination is made by the commander with advice from the staff judge advocate (SJA) and military criminal investigator. The commander has flexibility to determine the location of the transfer. If no credible report is found, the reasons must be documented. If a victim's request is denied, an appeal may be made to the first general or flag officer in the chain of command.

Ms. Rangoussis discussed two handouts provided to the Committee. The first contained an enumerated list of issues that the commander must review and discuss with the Service member requesting the transfer. The second handout discussed the commander's responsibilities at the monthly case management group (CMG) meeting.

Mr. Paul Rosen, Director of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Branch, noted a difference in the Navy's expedited transfer policy: if the commander rejects the victim's request, the request is automatically reviewed by the first flag officer.

Ms. Gail Reed, a program and policy specialist for the Marine Corps' Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, spoke next. Ms. Reed stated that the Marine Corps' program has been very successful. She noted that the expedited transfer process is covered at commander training.

Next, Colonel Melanie Prince, Chief of the Interpersonal Self-Directed Violence Division at Headquarters Air Force (ISDV), testified. ISDV is responsible for the strategic guidance for five types of violence, including sexual violence. Colonel Prince noted that many agencies play a critical role in the execution of the expedited transfer program—such as the Special Victims' Counsel Program, the Office of Special Investigations, and the Judge Advocate General's Corps. As a result, the expedited transfer program has many vertical and horizontal checks and balances. Colonel Prince noted that a recent improvement to the Air Force's program is that when a victim

moves to a new location, the commander and Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) are aware of the arrival, so that they can ensure the victim has appropriate support.

Lieutenant Amanda Styles, Central Assignments Coordinator at the Personnel Service Center (PSC) for the Coast Guard, testified next. She oversees transfer of personnel for the Coast Guard. Unlike the other Services, in the Coast Guard, the PSC handles all transfer requests, including expedited transfers. Local area commanders do not have that authority. Upon a request for an expedited transfer, a Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) convenes and determines how to process the request; the request then goes to PSC, which has two weeks to approve or reject the request. If approved, the victim will be moved within seven days. The CIT briefs the incoming command of the situation.

Finally, Ms. Laura Massey, Policy Branch Chief for the Department of Army Sexual Harassment Assault Response and Prevention Office, testified about the Army's program. She described a policy similar to the other Services, but noted that, due to the size of the Army, the Army has latitude to grant soldier location requests, particularly if the soldier is in a high density military occupational specialty. She noted that more soldiers have been transferred to Fort Hood than any other location.

Chief McKinley began the question session by asking about the effect of the program on victim participation in the military justice system, the effect on victim care services, and the effect on retention rates. Dr. Galbreath stated that people who receive an expedited transfer participate in the military justice system at the same rate as those who do not, noting that he would have exact numbers for the Committee in January. Mr. Rosen said there was no indication that the victim services for expedited transfer victims are different than services provided for other unrestricted reporting victims. The panelists did not have information regarding the retention rates of victims who receive expedited transfers, and Chief McKinley said those numbers were needed.

The presenters were asked about the Services' ability to assess whether the victims requesting expedited transfers believe the system is working. Dr. Galbreath noted he would provide the Committee with the results of two force-wide surveys, the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey and the Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey. He added that the first survey has a 29-30% response rate, but the latter has a very low response rate.

Judge Walton asked about the transfers of the alleged perpetrators. Mr. Rosen stated that this can always be done for good order and discipline. Dr. Galbreath said he will provide statistics on how often the accused is transferred. He also will provide the Committee with information about exactly what information is given to the new command when a suspect is transferred.

Ms. Tokash asked whether an accused who is transferred has any due process rights, and Dr. Galbreath recommended asking the question to SJAs and defense counsel.

Ms. Bashford asked whether the statistics for expedited transfers cover family members, and Dr. Galbreath confirmed that they do not.

The presenters were asked about the 19 cases in which a victim was denied an expedited transfer. Dr. Galbreath stated that denials may occur for various reasons, such as if a credible report was not found or if the accused was moved instead of the victim. Ms. Tokash asked whether a finding that there was not a credible report may affect the victim's credibility at trial. Dr. Galbreath stated that it was possible, but noted that there were very few cases where the victim's request was denied. Ms. Reed clarified that expedited transfer requests come at different times during the investigative process, and may come before all the evidence is known.

Mr. Kramer asked whether the force-wide surveys ask whether a Service member who receives an expedited transfer believes their career is affected. Dr. Galbreath clarified that the survey did not specifically ask about that, but noted that most people who receive an expedited transfer say that their living situation is the same or better than before. Mr. Kramer then asked why the number of expedited transfers in the Navy is two or three times higher than the other Services. Mr. Rosen did not know, but stated that it might be because sailors on ships request expedited transfers so they can receive ongoing services.

Chair Bashford asked whether the Services break out requests by whether the offense is penetrative or non-penetrative. None of the Services do.

Dean Harrison asked whether there are statistics on how often a person is transferred within an installation but not geographically moved. Dr. Galbreath noted that there have been 62 requests for unit or duty transfers and 684 for installation transfers.

Major General Anderson asked about record confidentiality of a victim or accused who receives a transfer. The presenters for the Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, and Army all clarified that neither the record of the accused nor the victim is flagged. Colonel Prince stated that only the Director of Air Force Personnel Center and one other person has access to the information. The presenters stated that they would need to check on exactly who has access to the information relevant to the expedited transfer.

Chief McKinley asked about possible abuse of the expedited transfer program. Dr. Galbreath noted that the rates of cases determined to be unfounded are no different for victims who receive expedited transfers and victims who do not. He stated he would bring more data in January.

Ms. Garvin asked whether it is considered a denial when a person requests a particular type of transfer but is awarded another (such as a duty transfer rather than an installation transfer). Dr. Galbreath stated that the victim may appeal that decision.

Chair Bashford asked about training for commanders on expedited transfers. Most presenters noted that commanders receive training either at the pre-commanding officer course or at trainings conducted by the SARCs; the Coast Guard presenter noted she would need to check that information. Judge Brisbois later asked about the length and type of the training. Mr. Rosen responded that there is a sexual assault prevention and response module, and part of that module is on the expedited transfer policy. He noted that commanders do not need to be experts on the policy but need to know what procedures to take immediately to support the victim and begin the notification process in the case of an unrestricted report.

Ms. Garvin asked if commanders were trained on how to counsel Service members about expedited transfers, and specifically, if commanders were trained to talk to Service members about the potential career impact. Ms. Rangoussis responded that victims are told about possible career impacts such as forgoing a bonus or leaving a specialized duty area.

SERVICE SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL/VICTIMS' LEGAL COUNSEL (SVC/VLC)
PERSPECTIVES ON THE EXPEDITED TRANSFER POLICY AND SVC/VLC PROGRAM

Major Simone Jack, an Army judge advocate (JA) who served as an SVC at Fort Hood, began the session. She provided an overview of the Army's SVC program, noting that the program is essential because often times the interests of the victim do not align with those of the prosecution. During her tenure as an SVC, she supervised eight SVCs and represented 77 clients; at any given time, she had 30 clients with cases at different stages. Eight of her clients have requested expedited transfers; her role was to discuss the process and the pros and cons of receiving a transfer. All of her clients who requested an expedited transfer received one, and most of the transfers went smoothly.

Lieutenant Commander Clair Huffstetler, a Navy VLC, spoke next. Over the course of 15 months, she has served 49 clients; her average caseload is 34 clients. She noted that there is no typical case, and she begins representing clients at different stages in the proceedings. She stated that the cornerstone of her relationship with clients involves expectation management; she also noted that what is most beneficial to clients is that they receive unbiased legal advice, which helps them feel that they are in control. Regarding expedited transfers, she advises clients about the pros and cons of a transfer, and advises clients on how to make a request to their commander. One-third of her clients have requested an expedited transfer; she believes it was beneficial to these victims as they needed to be in a place where they feel supported. She recommended changing the expedited transfer process to be as transparent as the regular detailing process, so that victims know what billets are available in what geographic locations.

Next, Major Jessica Martz, Deputy Officer-in-Charge for the Marine Corps VLC program, testified. She explained that in the Marine Corps, VLCs also represent victims of domestic violence and, in exceptional cases, victims of other violent crimes. She noted that a goal of the VLC program is to make sure the clients are educated about the legal process and understand all options available. Regarding expedited transfers, she advises clients about the potential impact on their careers and on their legal cases. She also helps clients submit their requests and appeal a denial. She believes that expedited transfers are very beneficial to her clients because it allows them to get away from rumors and ostracism. Expedited transfers also give victims a sense of empowerment.

Captain Brittany Tedford, SVC at Shaw Air Force Base, was the next to testify. She stated that the SVCs play an important role in the expedited transfer process—including advocating for the client's interests and educating commanders about the policy. She noted that clients always request transfers to bases close to their families and support systems; they do not request only high-desirable locations. She also explained that expedited transfers run concurrently with investigations, which minimizes the potential investigative impact. She has not seen a negative impact on any case due to an expedited transfer.

Commander Paul Markland, SVC for the Coast Guard, spoke next. He stated that the biggest benefit of the SVC program is that it curbs both intentional and unintentional victim bullying. The most problematic aspect, in his opinion, is that SVC positions are often filled by new judge advocates who have not yet seen the system's competing interests. He then explained the process for requesting and receiving an expedited transfer in the Coast Guard. He also noted that none of his expedited transfer clients have ever refused to cooperate with the prosecution.

Judge Grimm began the question and answer session. He asked the SVC/VLC presenters to discuss their goals during the legal process. Major Jack explained that she will be present for interviews with the investigators, prosecution, and defense. She will also be present for pre-trial motions and for the duration of the trial; she passes notes to the prosecution if any issues arise. Lieutenant Commander Huffstetler stated that in the Navy system, VLCs sit behind the bar and stand up and wait for the judge to acknowledge them to make objections. She also noted that Navy VLCs answer all motions separately from the trial counsel. The Air Force and Marine Corps presenters explained that they also stand and wait to be recognized by the judge to make objections and argue motions separately from the trial counsel. Commander Markland noted that he has yet to have trouble being recognized either pretrial or during the trial. He also commented that in the Coast Guard's Norfolk courtroom there is a third table for the SVC at trial.

Judge Brisbois asked if SVCs/VLCs receive requests for the materials generated when an expedited transfer is made, since that material may later be used as impeachment material. Major Martz indicated that VLCs in the Marine Corps do not provide that confidential information and that she has not seen a request for it. Captain Tedford responded that she has received requests for those materials, but she clarified that the requests do not normally describe the facts of the sexual assault; instead, they only contain justification for why the victim wants to relocate to a particular installation. Lieutenant Commander Huffstetler explained that she scrutinizes her clients' written requests because she knows they may become sources for cross-examination at a later point. Commander Markland stated that his position is that neither his client nor he have any discovery obligations in the system—though it could be part of negotiation.

Ms. Long asked what victims want out of the investigation or prosecution of a case to make them feel like they have received justice. The presenters offered a number of answers, including that victims want to be heard, that they want to receive an apology from the perpetrator, and that they want the perpetrator to be removed from the military.

Ms. Cannon then asked what would happen if a victim admitted to an SVC that an allegation was fabricated but still wanted an expedited transfer. Captain Tedford responded that all SVCs/VLCs are bound by their state bar rules and the Service rules of professional conduct, so they cannot help a victim commit fraud. Lieutenant Commander Huffstetler further explained that if she believes a client is in a gray area, she advises the client about ways to limit his or her liability. Four of the five SVCs/VLCs reported that they have never had a client they believe fabricated a report to get an expedited transfer. The fifth said she had never had a client outright lie, but that she has seen areas of gray and a lot of different perceptions about what the truth is.

Judge Walton asked whether SVCs are under an obligation to disclose exculpatory information. Lieutenant Commander Huffstetler explained that SVCs do not have any obligations under

Brady/Giglio; however, if she ever came across exculpatory information, she would urge the prosecutor to turn over the information, or ask the client to give her permission to do so herself. Judge Walton then asked whether the denial of a request for expedited transfer because of lack of credible evidence was admissible at a subsequent trial. Lieutenant Commander Huffstetler stated that evidence of prior false reports could come in for credibility purposes, but there were limitations defined by the case law.

Mr. Kramer asked if victims change restricted reports to unrestricted so they can have an expedited transfer. He also asked why the number of victims who request an expedited transfer is so low—only 10% in the Air Force. Major Jack responded that most clients who un-restrict their reports do so for reasons other than wanting an expedited transfer. Other presenters noted that some clients un-restrict their reports and request an expedited transfer but still choose not to participate in the military justice process. The presenters generally did not know the reason for the low rate of expedited transfer requests, but some hypothesized that victims may already have strong support systems at their current installation and do not want to move.

Dean Harrison asked why SVCs treat an expedited transfer request as if the burden is on the victim if the presumption is actually in favor of granting the request. Lieutenant Commander Huffstetler noted that commanders sometimes set a higher bar than dictated by policy. Other presenters stated that most commanders are very receptive to expedited transfers and just want to do the right thing.

Dean Harrison then asked whether being an SVC is good for career advancement. The presenters agreed that the program is viewed positively by most people, and that SVCs have a good promotion rate.

Ms. Garvin asked the presenters whether they are making Article 6b motions. The Army and Marine Corps SVC and VLC reported that they have argued 6b motions based on the right to be treated with fairness and dignity and the Marine Corps VLC also stated that the Marine Corps VLCs are seeking protective orders for certain types of evidence such as cell phone data and mental health records.

The October 19, 2017 meeting ended at 5:08 p.m.

The meeting on October 20, 2017 commenced at 8:47 a.m.

COMPANY/SQUADRON OR SERVICE-EQUIVALENT LEVEL COMMANDER AND SENIOR ENLISTED ADVISOR PERSPECTIVES ON SEXUAL ASSAULT MILITARY JUSTICE TRAINING AND SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE TRAINING

Lieutenant Colonel Erin Miller, Assistant Chief of Staff for the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, began the first session. Because of the large number of soldiers who have been under her command, she has dealt with multiple offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), including Article 120 offenses. She received training on responding to sexual assaults throughout her career, starting pre-commission at West Point. She took pre-command courses on sexual assault legal actions. She noted that the biggest influence on how she handles a case is her

relationship with her trial counsel and SJA. She also regularly communicates with victim advocates and Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) representatives. She believes that victims under her command feel comfortable coming forward with allegations of sexual assault because she has built an environment of trust and because soldiers receive a lot of training—particularly training on reporting procedures and bystander intervention.

Next, Navy Commander Chad Livingston testified. He explained that when he first reported as an Executive Officer, he met with his SARC, who introduced him to the CMG and taught him about reporting requirements and victim care. Prior to assuming command, he took a basic legal course designed for prospective commanding officers; he also had a sexual assault-specific training while attending the Navy's Prospective Commanding Officer Course in Newport, Rhode Island. During his time as a commanding officer, he dealt with three new sexual assault cases and inherited one case.

Lieutenant Colonel Jennifer Nash from the Marine Corps spoke next. She explained that she attended a two week training before assuming command, of which three hours was dedicated to sexual assault. She was also required to do one hour of training with the SARC upon her arrival at her base. The training she received covered reporting procedures and contained scenario-based exercises. In the past 16 months, she has dealt with six sexual assaults—with two victims requesting expedited transfers. She also inherited three cases. Sergeant Major Stennent Rey, the senior enlisted advisor to Lieutenant Colonel Nash, discussed the training he had received, which included the Navy Senior Enlisted Course, senior enlisted professional military education as a first sergeant, the sergeant major course, and the command resource brief for sexual assault prevention and response.

Air Force Major Christopher Seamans, squadron commander at Grand Forks Air Force Base, spoke next. His Air Combat Command Commanders' Course included a half-day training on sexual assault, where he heard from a victim about her experience and from a commander and first sergeant about available resources. During his time in command, he has relied heavily on the base legal office, the SARC, and the victim advocate to help him respond effectively to sexual assaults. Senior Master Sergeant Terry Zannella, who accompanied Major Seamans, then discussed the training and responsibilities of sergeants in the Air Force.

Finally, Commander Jonathan Carter from the Coast Guard testified, relaying his experience by telling the story of a sexual assault incident that occurred under his command. He received an email from a male petty officer who stated that he had been groped and subjected to degrading sexual comments by another male petty officer. The victim's email came at a very busy time operationally; however, Commander Carter knew an urgent response was vital. In determining how to respond to the victim, Commander Carter relied heavily on the unit commander's checklist for unrestricted reports of sexual assault. The victim requested an expedited transfer, which Commander Carter endorsed on the same day, even though the billet ended up being gapped for ten months. Months later, a summary court-martial was convened, where the accused pled guilty to five counts of abusive sexual contact.

Judge Grimm began the question and answer session; he asked about the development of bystander intervention training. Lieutenant Colonel Miller responded that bystander training has

been developed by the Army; she explained that since incidents often occur off-post or at a party, it is important for soldiers to recognize signs when something does not seem right. The presenters for the rest of the Services also clarified that they all have bystander intervention training. The presenters also stressed the importance of interactive trainings.

Ms. Long then asked whether the commanders' lack of formal legal training has ever hindered their ability to analyze a case, and whether any additional training is needed in toxicology or other complicated aspects of a legal case. Lieutenant Colonel Miller stated that she felt if she received more legal training, it might impair her ability to make impartial decisions, since as a commander she cannot get emotional about a case. Lieutenant Colonel Nash also stated that since the O-6 commander makes the decision about the disposition of a case with the advice of the staff judge advocate and trial counsel, she tries to stay disengaged from the legal process itself. Commander Carter believed the training he received has been sufficient.

Judge Walton noted that many presenters testified that there are insufficient investigative resources available, and asked how to improve this problem. Commander Livingston answered that Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) agents are often shared by the entire base, so there are not enough agents available to cover all the base's needs. Lieutenant Colonel Miller added that at Fort Campbell, over half of the open investigations involve an Article 120 offense, and these cases often take a long time. She noted that there need to be more investigators, and the investigators need to be skilled at conducting these types of investigations.

General Schwenk asked if the presenters are comfortable with the new policy that allows less experienced criminal investigators to handle contact cases, rather than the military criminal investigative organizations (MCIO). The presenters did not comment on the MCIO policy, but stated that they believed O-5 commanders should be able to handle lesser offenses, rather than elevating them to the O-6 commander level.

Judge Walton asked whether the military seeks to establish relationships with local law enforcement and prosecutors' offices. The presenters all stated that there is a professional working relationship between the base and civilian law enforcement. Most presenters stated that if both the accused and victim are Service members, the military will handle the case; if the victim is a civilian, there are other considerations. Commander Livingston added that if a sexual assault occurs off-post, the civilian investigative service has the choice whether to pursue the case; if it declines to prosecute, then NCIS takes the case.

Ms. Tokash asked about the credibility determination made for victims requesting expedited transfers. Lieutenant Colonel Miller said that for the Army, she and the brigade commander sign a memorandum to accompany a Personnel Action Request form; the memorandum certifies that the individual has filed a complaint that meets the level of an Article 120 offense.

Chief McKinley asked whether it would be beneficial to have unified training across the Services so that the responses to sexual assault allegations are the same. He also asked about the quality of the training. Lieutenant Colonel Miller and Commander Livingston responded that training is pretty consistent across the Services, but is tailored to fit the particular needs of each Service. Lieutenant Colonel Nash said that she would be opposed to any type of standardized training

because it would reduce creativity. The presenters agreed that sexual assault training is not a good topic for computer-based training; instead, training needs to be flexible, interactive, and engaging to be effective. As a follow-up question, Chair Bashford asked whether Service members are starting to experience training fatigue. The presenters answered that training fatigue is a problem because Service members are trained on many topics, including sexual assault prevention and response, equal opportunity, and cyber-awareness. They noted the importance of shifting towards interactive, peer-led training.

SPECIAL COURT-MARTIAL CONVENING AUTHORITY PERSPECTIVES ON SEXUAL ASSAULT MILITARY JUSTICE TRAINING

Captain Brett Millican of the Coast Guard began the next session and discussed commander training. The Coast Guard has formalized pre-arrival training for senior leaders, during which the legal community and SARC train leaders on how to respond to a sexual assault. In addition, when a commander arrives at the unit, the SARC and legal community meet with the commander to discuss the handling of a report. In the Coast Guard, within 24 hours of an unrestricted report, a CIT must stand up; within 72 hours, the commander must report to his or her first flag officer. Captain Millican said that a lot has changed in the past few years; a commander used to be able to sweep a report under the rug.

Colonel Ty Neuman spoke from the Air Force. Prior to assuming command, he attended a senior officer legal orientation course, which emphasized his role as a court-martial convening authority. Once he assumed command, he received additional training from his SARC and staff judge advocate. He noted that the most important training is his routine interaction with his SJA. He explained that his primary focus is the impact on good order and discipline of pursuing the case, rather than the litigation risks. Even if the chance of conviction is low, he will pursue a case if it sends a deterrent message, meets the appropriate legal standard, and is done in the pursuit of justice. He has, on occasion, made the decision to dispose of cases without legal action. He noted that he takes into account the preferences of the victim in determining how to dispose of a case.

Next, Marine Corps Colonel Kevin Stewart testified. He explained that he felt ready to address the issue of sexual assault when he took command because of his training and previous experience and the resources available to him. He said that the most important part of the initial response to a sexual assault is making sure the victim feels safe; if the Marine thinks an expedited transfer is in his or her best interest, he will support it.

Captain John Bushey spoke from the Navy. He explained that commanding officers, executive officers, and master chiefs attend command-level training prior to assuming their positions; this training includes legal training focused on non-judicial punishment, courts-martial, and sexual assault. Commanding officers also receive training from the SARCs and regularly receive advice from their JAGs. Captain Bushey noted that no two cases are the same and there are too many complicating factors to allow for any sort of decision matrix when responding to a sexual assault.

Finally, Army Colonel Erik Gilbert testified. He described the pre-command courses he took, which included legal training and training on the Army's SHARP program. During his time as brigade commander, the division held monthly Sexual Assault Review Boards to discuss types of

cases, trends, training, and success stories. His brigade also conducted quarterly training for soldiers. When he received an unrestricted report, he would seek advice from his SJA and also contact the Army's Criminal Investigation Division (CID), but he noted that CID at Fort Bragg is quite backlogged and investigations often take a long time. Colonel Gilbert believes that the biggest challenge is determining how to deal with cases where sexual assault cannot be clearly established—he explained that, in his mind, these cases created a “gray area” that could be exploited by alleged victims and alleged perpetrators. Regarding expedited transfers, he noted that he did not always agree with the requests, but felt at risk if he did not honor them. He believed that expedited transfers were most effective when soldiers were transferred to another unit in the installation; this provided the victim with consistent access to caregivers with knowledge of the case and provided a disincentive to abuse the system.

Ms. Cannon began the question and answer session. Given all the other responsibilities of the commanders, she asked whether they should be the ones deciding how to dispose of a case. Colonel Gilbert explained that he felt it was within his responsibilities to look out for all of his soldiers, including both the accused and the victim, and dealing with cases was an important component of good order and discipline. Captain Bushey added that it is important for Service members to see that their command is taking appropriate action to take care of victims and alleged offenders. Colonel Stewart noted that based on his training, experience, and resources available, he felt confident in his decisions. Captain Millican added that he thought it would be dangerous to handle Article 120 cases differently than other cases under the UCMJ.

Dr. Spohn then asked how often complainants withdraw cooperation when their case reached the commanders' level. Colonel Gilbert and Colonel Stewart stated that even if a victim withdraws support, the case still goes forward; however, proceeding to a court-martial may become much more difficult. Captain Bushey stated that he has seen victims inadvertently disclose a case and make it an unrestricted report, and he thinks that there should be a way of having a “cleansing statement” so that victims can keep their cases restricted.

Ms. Garvin asked about the role of SVCs/VLCs in influencing the commanders. Most presenters answered that they did not directly communicate with the SVC/VLC; instead, SVCs/VLCs normally interact with the SJA and the SARC.

Dean Harrison asked Master Chief Waters what he does to create an environment where a seaman feels comfortable coming forward to report inappropriate activity. Master Chief Waters noted that it is a challenge since seamen are often too intimidated to come forward to the chief; he tries to have junior leaders act as a buffer.

Mr. Kramer asked if any of the presenters had ever denied an expedited transfer. None of them had. He then asked how the Services can ensure that all commanding officers take sexual assault cases seriously. The presenters stated that commanders must be held to very high standards, and that if anyone acts inappropriately, they deserve to be dismissed. The presenters also noted that the selection process for commanders is stringent and that commanders receive a lot of training. They did acknowledge, however, that there will always be bad apples.

Ms. Long asked how commanders are able to make fair and impartial decisions, given that they are responsible for the accused. Colonel Neuman noted that though he has no legal training, he has 22 years of experience, and he believes it is part of his leadership role and his responsibility to maintain good order and discipline to take cases to trial when appropriate. Colonel Stewart noted that a number of steps in the process are conducted by independent entities—including an investigation by NCIS and an Article 32 preliminary hearing. The other presenters also emphasized the many different resources available to them, including skilled lawyers who provide them with advice and expertise.

Judge Brisbois asked whether it would make sense to give SJAs prosecutorial discretion over cases. Colonel Gilbert responded that the brigade SJA already opines about whether there is enough evidence to move forward with the case; he noted, however, that the experience level of the brigade SJA is different from that of the commander. Colonel Stewart added that the SJA is trained to provide legal advice, but not to make the ultimate decision; the commander considers all the factors of the organization when making the decision. Colonel Neuman also added that there are ways of standardizing decision-making among commanders; for example, in the Air Force, there are quarterly meetings among legal teams.

General Anderson then asked if any of the commanders or master chiefs had ever served on a panel for an Article 120 case. None of the presenters had.

Ms. Tokash asked whether the commanders would find written disposition guidance helpful. The presenters generally agreed that written guidance could be helpful, but cautioned that commanders need to take many things into consideration, and any written guidance may end up being too limiting. Captain Millican added that there is already some level of written disposition guidance in the UCMJ.

Mr. Markey asked about improving investigative resources. Colonel Gilbert responded that even for high profile rape cases, it takes years to complete the investigation and prosecution. He noted that a more timely decision would help everyone involved in the case. Captain Bushey agreed, noting that the slow time for processing cases causes victims and alleged offenders a lot of frustration.

Chair Bashford asked what one thing the commanders would change to improve the system. Several presenters noted they would support some type of “claw-back” opportunity or cleansing statement that would allow victims who did not intend to un-restrict their report to keep their report restricted. Other presenters noted that more resources are needed for investigators and victim support.

Judge Walton then asked what happens when a victim makes a credible claim of sexual assault but does not want to cooperate. Most presenters agreed that the case would still go forward, but if there was not sufficient evidence without the victim’s cooperation, the commanders would look to alternate dispositions to hold the perpetrator accountable.

Finally, General Schwenk asked whether the military justice system is relevant today for maintaining good order and discipline. All presenters agreed that it is relevant and essential.

COMMITTEE UPDATE FROM DAC-IPAD CASE REVIEW WORKING GROUP

For the last session of the meeting, General Schwenk provided the Committee with an update from the Case Review Working Group and a proposal for next steps. He explained that the working group has so far reviewed nine Army criminal investigative files, seven Air Force investigative files, ten Navy investigative files, and five records of trial. The working group proposed looking at investigations of penetrative offenses that did not result in the preferral of charges; this accounts for about 70-80% of all cases. This set of cases would be limited to investigations that were closed in FY 2017 where the subject was a Service member over the age of 16. General Schwenk noted that there was congressional interest in this set of cases. He proposed that the staff review a statistically significant sample of cases, using the guidance of the working group members.

The Committee then discussed victim privacy concerns. The case review plan was unanimously approved by the 14 Committee members present at the time of the vote, with Ms. Garvin and Dr. Markowitz both expressing reservations about privacy issues. Judge Grimm and Mr. Kramer were not present for the vote.

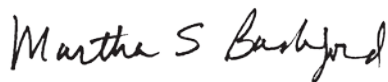
Public Comment

There were no public comments.

The Alternate DFO closed the October 20, 2017 public meeting at 2:56 p.m.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify, to the best of my knowledge, the foregoing minutes are accurate and complete.



Martha Bashford

Chair

Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces

MATERIALS

Meeting Records

1. Transcripts of October 19, 2017 and October 20, 2017 Committee meetings, prepared by Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc.

Read Ahead Materials Provided Prior to and at the Public Meeting

2. Meeting agenda
3. Minutes of July 21, 2017 public meeting
4. Table of contents and summary of read ahead materials for DAC-IPAD members
5. Biographies of meeting presenters

6. AEquitas, Justice Management Institute, and Urban Institute, Excerpt from Model Response to Sexual Violence for Prosecutors (RSVP): An Invitation to Lead (2017)
7. Document prepared by DAC-IPAD Staff on DoD policy regarding expedited transfers of Service members who file an unrestricted report of sexual assault and related statutory provisions
8. Spreadsheet on expedited transfer data from the Department of Defense FY 2016 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) Annual Report, prepared by DAC-IPAD staff
9. DAC-IPAD Request for Information (RFI) and Request for Meeting Presenters: RFI Set 4, Questions 1–6 (June 29, 2017)
10. 10 U.S.C. § 1044e (2015) (Special Victims' Counsel for victims of sex-related offenses), enacted in December 2013 in the FY 2014 NDAA, §1716, and amended in the FY 2015 and FY 2016 NDAAAs
11. Document prepared by DAC-IPAD staff with excerpts from the Services' commander legal handbooks related to sexual assault prevention and response
12. Document prepared by DAC-IPAD staff on panel topics for Thursday, October 19, 2017
13. DoD SAPRO's Briefing on Expedited Transfer Policy Handout #1, *Considerations for Commanders in Expedited Transfers*
14. DoD SAPRO's Briefing on Expedited Transfer Policy Handout #2, *Monthly Case Management Group (CMG) Responsibilities for Commanders of Expedited Transfer Victims*
15. PowerPoint presentation by Major Jessica Martz, USMC (October 19, 2017)
16. Document prepared by DAC-IPAD staff on panel topics for Friday, October 20, 2017
17. PowerPoint presentation by the Case Review Working Group presenting their plan of action (October 20, 2017)

**Defense Advisory Committee on
Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of
Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD)
Public Meeting**

January 19, 2018

**One Liberty Center, Suite 1432
875 N. Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia**

Presenter Biography

**Briefing on the Department of Defense (DoD) and Military Services'
Expedited Transfer Data**

Dr. Nathan W. Galbreath, Ph.D., M.F.S., Department of Defense, is the Deputy Director for the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO). In this position, he is the Department's expert for prevention and response programs and their relationship to behavioral health, forensic science, criminal investigation, and sex offender assessment and treatment. The Department selected Dr. Galbreath in December 2016 to be a senior executive and fill the role of Deputy. Dr. Galbreath previously served as the Department's Highly Qualified Expert on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response from 2012 to 2014. He has been affiliated with SAPRO since May 2007 when he served as SAPRO's first military deputy director before retiring from the Air Force in 2009. He has been a primary author on the Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military since 2007. He received a Bachelor of Arts in Spanish and international affairs at the University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA, a Master of Forensic Science from the George Washington University, Washington, DC, and a Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology, from the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS), Bethesda, MD.

**Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution and Defense of Sexual Assault
in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD)**

March 30, 2018 Annual Report Working Outline

Executive Summary

Report Findings and Recommendations

Introduction

- I. DAC-IPAD Establishment and Mission
- II. Historical Overview of Military Sexual Assault and DoD Sexual Assault Advisory Committees
- III. DAC-IPAD Initial Report Summary
 - A. January 2017 Meeting and Deliberation
 - B. Expertise of Committee Members
- IV. Overview of DAC-IPAD 2017 Objectives and Accomplishments
 - A. Public Meetings Held
 - B. Development of Strategic Plan
 - C. Creation of Working Groups
 - D. Requests For Information (RFIs) and Materials Reviewed

Chapter 1 – Review of Military Sexual Assault Cases

- I. Tasks
 - A. Statutory Tasks
 - 1. To advise the Secretary of Defense on the investigation, prosecution, and defense of sexual assault allegations in the Armed Forces. (FY 2015 NDAA, § 546(c)(1))
 - 2. To review, on an ongoing basis, cases involving allegations of sexual misconduct for purposes of advising the Secretary of Defense (FY 2015 NDAA, § 546(c)(2))
- II. Methodology and Scope of Review
 - A. Public Meeting Presentations/Deliberations

1. April 28, 2017 – Mechanics of a Military Sexual Assault Case (TJAGLCS Criminal Law Division Faculty)
2. July 21, 2017 – Mechanics of a Military Sexual Assault Investigation (Service MCIOs)
3. July 21, 2017 – DAC-IPAD Deliberations on Case Review Plan

B. Case Review Working Group (CRWG)

1. August 10, 2017 – Subcommittee Certification Request and Draft Terms of Reference submitted to Designated Federal Officer and Advisory Committee Management Officer
2. September 8, 2017 – CRWG Preparatory Session 1 (BGen Schwenk)
3. September 12, 2017 – CRWG Preparatory Session 2 at CID, Quantico, VA (BGen Schwenk)
4. September 21–22, 2017 – CRWG Preparatory Session 3 (Ms. Bashford, Mr. Markey)
5. September 25–26, 2017 – CRWG Preparatory Session 4 (Dr. Spohn, Ms. Long)
6. October 19, 2017 – CRWG Preparatory Session 5 (Ms. Cannon, Judge Walton)
7. October 19, 2017 – CRWG Preparatory Session 6 (Full Group)
8. October 20, 2017 – CRWG Presentation to DAC-IPAD
9. December 12, 2017 – CRWG Preparatory Session 7 (Full Group with the exception of Ms. Long / Telephonic)
10. January 19, 2017 – CRWG Presentation to DAC-IPAD

C. Requests for Information

1. June 23, 2017 – DAC-IPAD RFI Set 2, Protocols for Sexual Assault Investigation Reviews (DoD IG) (Response received July 5, 2017)
2. June 23, 2017 – DAC-IPAD RFI Set 3, Sexual Assault Investigation Statistics for FY 2016 (Service MCIOs) (Responses received July 12, 2017)
3. October 30, 2017 – DAC-IPAD RFI Set 5, Sexual Assault Statistics for Cases Closed in Fiscal Year 2017 (Service MCIOs) (Responses received November 20, 2017)

III. Results (Testimony and RFIs Received, Reviewed, and Assessed)

A. Mechanics of a Military Sexual Assault Prosecution (Statutory, Policy, and Testimony Summary)

B. Mechanics of a Military Sexual Assault Investigation (Statutory, Policy, and Testimony Summary)

- C. RFI Set 2 Responses Explanation and Summary – DoD IG Sexual Assault Investigation Reviews
- D. RFI Set 3 Responses Explanation and Summary – Sexual Assault Investigation Statistics for Fiscal Year 2016
 - 1. Preferral rates for penetrative and contact offenses
- E. RFI Set 5 Responses Explanation and Summary – Sexual Assault Statistics for Cases Closed in Fiscal Year 2017
 - 1. Preferral rates for penetrative offenses alone, broken down by military Service
- IV. Analysis (Issues Identified for Deliberation on January 19, 2018)
 - A. Cases Selected for Initial Review (penetrative offenses, no preferral)
 - B. Methodology for Case Review
 - 1. Initial reviews conducted by members
 - 2. Research questions identified
 - 3. Standard case review protocol developed
- V. Findings and Recommendations
 - A. Findings
 - B. Recommendations

Chapter 2 – Military Sexual Assault Case Adjudication Data

- I. Tasks
 - A. JPP Recommended Tasks
 - 1. JPP Recommendation 54: The DAC-IPAD should consider continuing to analyze adult-victim sexual assault court-martial data on an annual basis as the JPP has done including certain patterns identified by the JPP in its FY15 data analysis such as less punitive outcomes for military versus civilian victims and variances in acquittal rates among the Services.
 - 2. JPP Recommendation 60: The DAC-IPAD continue to gather data and other evidence on disposition decisions and conviction rates of sexual assault courts-martial to supplement information provided to the JPP Subcommittee during military installation site visits and to determine future recommendations for improvements to the military justice system.

B. DAC-IPAD Recommended Task

1. Providing Article 140a standards and criteria recommendations to the Secretary of Defense for collection and management of sexual assault military justice data.

II. Methodology and Scope of Review

A. Public Meeting Presentations / Deliberations

1. April 28, 2017 – Presentation of JPP Military Sexual Assault Case Adjudication Data Analysis (Dr. Spohn and Ms. Peters)
2. April 28, 2017 – Briefing on Department of Defense Annual Sexual Assault Reporting Data (Dr. Galbreath, DoD SAPRO)
3. July 21, 2017 – DAC-IPAD Deliberations on Statistical Data Plan

B. Formation of Data Working Group (DWG)

1. August 10, 2017 – Subcommittee Certification Package and Draft Terms of Reference Submitted to Designated Federal Officer and Advisory Committee Management Officer
2. October 19, 2017 – DWG Preparatory Session 1
3. January 19, 2018 – DWG Presentation to DAC-IPAD

C. Requests for Information

1. June 22, 2017 – RFI Set 1, FY 2016 Sexual Assault Case Adjudication Data (Service TJAGs & USD P&R) (Responses received July 25, August 11, and September 22, 2017)
2. January 10, 2018 – RFI Set 6, FY 2017 Sexual Assault Case Adjudication Data (Service TJAGs & USD P&R) (Responses due February 19, March 19, and April 16, 2018)

D. Case Data Collection and Entry Process

III. Results (Testimony and RFIs Received, Reviewed, and Assessed)

A. Military Justice Information for Sexual Assault Cases Collected by the Department of Defense

B. Military Justice Information for Sexual Assault Cases Collected by the DAC-IPAD

1. Military Justice Data

a. Court-Martial Case Characteristics

i. Overview of Total Cases Received

- Cases Documented by the DAC-IPAD (FY 2012-2016)

- Military Service of the Accused (FY 2012-2016)
 - Active Duty Population by Military Service with Number of Cases in DAC-IPAD Database (FY 2012-2016)
 - ii. Accused Characteristics
 - Gender of the Accused (FY 2012-2016)
 - Rank of the Accused (FY 2012-2016)
 - iii. Victim Characteristics
 - Gender of the Victim(s) (FY 2012-2016)
 - Number of Victims per Case (FY 2012-2016)
 - iv. Characteristics Regarding the Nature of the Charges
 - Type of Sex Offense Charged (Penetrative/Contact) (FY 2012-2016)
- b. Disposition Decisions
- i. Case Disposition - Court-Martial Type (FY 2012-2016)
 - ii. Case Disposition - Military Service of the Accused (FY 2012-2016)
 - iii. Case Disposition - Penetrative Offenses Referred to Trial (FY 2012-2016)
 - iv. Case Disposition - Contact Offenses Referred to Trial (FY 2012-2016)
- c. Adjudication Outcomes
- i. Outcomes for Contested Penetrative Offense Trials - Adjudicated by Military Judge (FY 2012-2016)
 - ii. Outcome for Contested Penetrative Offense Trials - Adjudicated by Panel of Military Members (FY 2012-2016)
 - iii. Outcomes for Contested Contact Offense Trials - Adjudicated by Military Judge (FY 2012-2016)
 - iv. Outcomes for Contested Contact Offense Trials - Adjudicated by Panel of Military Members (FY 2012-2016)
 - v. Article 32 Waiver (FY 2012-2016)
 - vi. Article 32 Waiver - Scenario Specific (FY 2012-2016)

C. Future Sexual Assault Data Collection

IV. Analysis (Issues Identified for Deliberation on January 19, 2018)

V. Findings and Recommendations

A. Findings

B. Recommendations

Chapter 3 – Military Sexual Assault Policy Issues: Expedited Transfer and Commander Training

I. Tasks

A. JPP Recommended Task

1. JPP Recommendation 63: The DAC-IPAD collect data on expedited transfers to determine the locations from which and to which victims are requesting expedited transfers and to review their stated reasons. (The JPP also recommended the Secretary of Defense review the policy on expedited transfer of sexual assault victims and consider whether it should be modified to incorporate limits on locations to which Service members may be transferred.)

B. DAC-IPAD Recommended Task

1. Evaluate commander legal and response training on the handling of sexual assault allegations within the command.

II. Methodology and Scope of Review

A. Public Meeting Presentations/Deliberations

1. July 21, 2017 – DAC-IPAD Deliberations on Policy Issues
2. October 19-20, 2017 – Presentations from panels on expedited transfer policy and sexual assault response and legal training for commanders
3. January 19, 2018 – Presentation from DoD SAPRO on FY 2016 Expedited Transfer Data

B. Sexual Assault Policy Working Group (PWG)

1. August 10, 2017 – Subcommittee Certification Package and Draft Terms of Reference Submitted to Designated Federal Officer and Advisory Committee Management Officer
2. October 19, 2017 – PWG Preparatory Session 1
3. December 1, 2017 – PWG Preparatory Session 2
4. January 4, 2017 – PWG Preparatory Session 3 (Telephonic)
5. January 18, 2017 – PWG Preparatory Session 4
6. January 19, 2017 – PWG Presentation of Findings and Recommendations to DAC-IPAD for Deliberations

C. Requests for Information

1. September 11, 2017 – RFI Set 4, Expedited Transfer Data
2. September 11, 2017 – RFI Set 4, Commander Training on Handling Sexual Assault Allegations

III. Results, Analysis, and Findings—Expedited Transfer

A. Results (Testimony and RFIs Received, Reviewed, and Assessed)

1. Expedited Transfer History and Policy
 - a. History of the DoD Expedited Transfer Policy (Dr. Galbreath & Ms. Rangousis Testimony)
 - b. Service and DoD Responses to RFI Set 4, Question 4 (DoD & Service Policies)
2. Expedited Transfer Data
 - a. SAPRO FY 2016 Expedited Transfer Data Reported
 - b. Service and DoD Responses to RFI Set 4, Questions 5 - 6
(Summary of expedited transfer data for FY 2016 transfer requests from victims and accused)
3. Expedited Transfer Testimony
 - a. Perspectives of Policy and Assignments Personnel
 - b. Perspectives of Commanders
 - c. Perspectives of Prosecutors
 - d. Perspectives of SVC/VLC
 - e. Perspectives of Expedited Transfer Recipients

B. Analysis (Issues Identified for Deliberation on January 19, 2018)

1. Expedited Transfer Policy and Practice
 - a. Overall Assessment
 - b. Mistaken Perception of Abuse of the Expedited Transfer Policy
 - c. Inappropriate Exclusion of Certain Active Duty Service Members From the DoD Expedited Transfer Policy
 - d. Additional Expedited Transfer Policy Issues to be Studied in Greater Depth in 2018
 - i. Appropriateness of Exclusion of Service Members Making “Restricted” Reports from the Expedited Transfer Policy
 - ii. Approval Standard and Purpose for Expedited Transfers
 - iii. Intra-Installation Expedited Transfers Versus Moves to New Locations

2. Expedited Transfer Data

- a. Comparison of the Currently Available DoD SAPRO Data with RFI Data
- b. Analysis of the RFI Set 4 Data Received
- c. Additional Data that Could be Useful to Assess Expedited Transfers

C. Findings and Recommendations

1. Findings
2. Recommendations to the Secretary of Defense

IV. Results, Analysis, and Findings—Commander Legal and Sexual Assault Response Training

A. Results (Testimony and RFIs Received, Reviewed, and Assessed)

1. Commander Training Policy and Statutory Requirements
2. Commander Training Information Received
3. Commander Training Testimony

B. Analysis (Issues Identified for Deliberation on January 19, 2018)

C. Findings and Recommendations

1. Findings
2. Recommendations

**Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and
Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD)**

Request for Information (RFI) and Request for Meeting Presenters

RFI Set 4, Questions 5 – 6

Request Date: September 11, 2017

SUBJECT: Expedited Transfer Data for Fiscal Year 2016

I. Purpose

- A. The DAC-IPAD is a federal advisory committee established by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 546 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), as amended.
- B. The mission of the Committee is to advise the Secretary of Defense on the investigation, prosecution, and defense of allegations of rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct involving members of the Armed Forces.
- C. The DAC-IPAD requests the below information and presenters to facilitate its required review of cases involving allegations of sexual misconduct on an ongoing basis for purposes of providing advice to the Secretary of Defense.

II. Requested Response Dates

Suspense	Question(s)	Proponent
5 Oct 17	Presenters	Services and DoD provide names and contact information for nominated presenters for each panel.
5 Oct 17	1 - 3	Services and DoD SAPRO provide narrative responses and requested training materials.
5 Oct 17	4 - 6	Services provide requested expedited transfer policies and requested FY 16 data using the attached Excel spreadsheets (Attachments A and B).

III. Request for Information Regarding Expedited Transfer Requests for Fiscal Year 2016

Question 5 (*Services*): Please provide a list of all sexual assault-related expedited transfer requests made **by victims** in FY 16, including those made pursuant to DoDI 6495.02 or other policies such as transfers made within the purview of the Family Advocacy Program. Please include an identification number (DSAID number, if available) for each request that can be used by DoD and the Services to provide additional information about

a specific request or the underlying sexual assault case if requested by the DAC-IPAD at a later date.

For each sexual assault-related expedited transfer request, please provide the information listed below. So that the responses are uniform across the Services, please use Attachment A to provide the data to the DAC-IPAD. The label of each column in the spreadsheet corresponds to the numbered data points below.

1. Identification number (DSOID number for the underlying sexual assault allegation or other case-identifying number if not in DSOID)
2. Requester rank at time of request
3. Requester gender
4. Requester location/installation at the time of the request
5. Requester job title at the time of the request
6. Was the requester represented by an SVC/VLC?
7. Was the request approved or denied?
8. Rank of the decision-maker/approval authority for the request
9. Job title of the decision-maker/approval authority for the request
10. Requested transfer location(s)/installation(s)
11. If transfer was approved, location/installation that requester transferred to
12. If transfer was approved, requester's MOS/job title at new location
13. Was the transfer temporary or permanent?
14. Date of the underlying unrestricted sexual assault report
15. Date of the expedited transfer request
16. Date of the approval/denial of expedited transfer request
17. Date of the transfer of requester, if transfer occurred
18. Disposition of the sexual assault allegation if final

Question 6 (*Services*): Please provide a list of all sexual assault-related transfers of Service members **accused of sexual assault** in FY 16, including an identification number (DSOID number, if available) for each transfer that can be used by DoD and the Services to provide additional information about a specific transfer or the underlying sexual assault case if requested by the DAC-IPAD at a later date.

For each sexual assault-related transfer of an accused, please provide the information listed below. So that the responses are uniform across the Services, please use Attachment B to provide the data. The label of each column in the spreadsheet corresponds to the numbered data points below.

1. Identification number (DSOID number for the underlying sexual assault allegation or other case-identifying number if not in DSOID)
2. Accused rank at time of request
3. Accused gender
4. Accused location/installation at the time of the request
5. Accused job title at the time of the request
6. What was the rank of the decision-maker/approval authority?
7. What was the job title of the decision-maker/approval authority?

8. Location/installation that the accused was transferred to
9. Accused job title at receiving location/installation
10. Date of the underlying unrestricted sexual assault report
11. Date of transfer of accused
12. Was the transfer permanent or temporary?
13. Disposition of the sexual assault allegation if final

**DAC-IPAD Policy Working Group (PWG)
Deliberation Outline**

Expedited Transfer Policy

1. Overall Assessment of the Expedited Transfer Policy

Proposed Finding 1: Special victims' counsel/victims' legal counsel (SVC/VLC), lower level (O-5) commanders and senior enlisted advisors, special court-martial convening authorities (O-6), senior military sexual assault prosecutors, and Service members who have received expedited transfers testified at the October 19–20, 2017, DAC-IPAD public meeting and December 1, 2017, PWG preparatory session that they believe the expedited transfer policy is an overwhelmingly beneficial and effective mechanism to assist Service members who are victims of sexual assault in their recovery.

Proposed Overall Assessment: The DAC-IPAD finds that the expedited transfer policy for sexual assault victims is an important sexual assault response initiative offered by the military and strongly recommends the continued existence and further improvement of the policy.

Testimony:

SVC/VLC at the October meeting commented that the expedited transfer (ET) program was extremely beneficial as it gives victims a sense of empowerment, allows victims to transfer to a location close to their support systems, and allows victims to get away from rumors and ostracism.

Commanders and senior enlisted advisors at the October meeting commented that an expedited transfer is often in a victim's best interest.

(Major Pete Havern, USAF, senior trial counsel) In my experience, the expedited transfer program has been lauded by every single victim who has availed themselves of it. (p. 263)

(A1C E.S., USAF, ET recipient) Overall, the expedited transfer was a great decision. I only wish I had taken advantage of this transfer earlier. My old base was full of reminders of the assault. It wasn't until I left that things began to get better. (p. 290)

(PO2 C.C., USN, ET recipient) For me, the transfer saved my naval career and made me proud again to be in the Navy. As of today, I've been in the Navy for two years. And I'm at my second command. (p. 291)

(PO3 J.C., USCG, ET recipient) Overall, I think the expedited transfer was a good thing. I think that it should be an option for anyone that has a sexual assault case, whether it is restricted or unrestricted. (p. 304)

(Captain Eliot Rasmussen, USMC, VLC) I think the expedited transfer is absolutely necessary. I think without it you'll have less unrestricted reports. (pp. 349-50)

(Lieutenant Nathaniel Eichler, USCG, SVC) With respect to ET, I have witnessed total changes in the demeanor of my clients from fear and reluctance to participation with the military justice process and it's transformed to total confidence and a commitment to actual participation. I believe the expedited transfer is a great device and it's a commonsense tool that should remain in all of our Services' toolboxes. (p. 360)

(Captain Matt Blythe, USAF, SVC) I have found the ET an indispensable tool perfect in recovery. (p. 360) Not only have I not had any false reports to go to a certain location, I would say that most of the time they find out from the SARC and VA that the program even exists. (p. 361)

A. Recommended Improvements to the Expedited Transfer Policy

Issue 1: Many Service Members Have a Mistaken Perception That Victims Abuse the Expedited Transfer Policy

Proposed Finding 1: Several SVC, VLC, and military sexual assault prosecutors testified to the PWG that there is a strong perception among military members across the Services that Service member victims are abusing the expedited transfer policy in order to transfer to new locations. The testimony received by the PWG is consistent with the Judicial Proceedings Panel's September 2017 report expressing concerns that many counsel throughout the Services perceive that some Service member victims are abusing the expedited transfer policy in order to move to more favorable locations.

Proposed Finding 2: Some counsel perceive that court-martial members (jury members) may believe the expedited transfer policy is being abused and defense counsel then exploit this notion in impeaching the credibility of victim witnesses who requested expedited transfer.

Proposed Finding 3: Commanders, SVC, VLC, and Service prosecutors overwhelmingly testified that they had not encountered abuse of the expedited transfer policy.

Proposed Finding 4: According to data reported in the Service Enclosures to the Fiscal Year 2016 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, only 20% of military members (DoD Services) who filed unrestricted reports of sexual assault requested expedited transfers.

Proposed Recommendation 1: The DAC-IPAD recommends the Secretary of Defense and the Services take action to dispel the misperception of widespread abuse of the expedited transfer policy including addressing the issue in the training of all military personnel.

Proposed Recommendation 2: The DAC-IPAD recommends that the Secretary of Defense identify and track appropriate metrics to monitor the expedited transfer policy and any abuses.

The Committee will continue to evaluate data it has requested on expedited transfer requests and associated training.

Judicial Proceedings Panel Report:

In its Report on Panel Concerns Regarding the Fair Administration of Military Justice in Sexual Assault Cases, issued in September 2017, the Judicial Proceedings Panel (JPP) expressed concerns related to the expedited transfer policy. The Panel's concerns stemmed from military counsel interviewed on a non-attribution basis during installation site visits who perceived that Service members were abusing the expedited transfer policy to transfer to more favorable duty locations. They also perceived that victims who transferred to a different location were less likely to cooperate with the prosecution of the case.

Testimony:

When asked about abuse of the expedited transfer program at the October DAC-IPAD meeting, Dr. Nathan Galbreath, the deputy director of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault and Prevention Office, noted that the rates of cases determined to be unfounded are no different for victims who receive expedited transfers and victims who do not.

At the October DAC-IPAD meeting, four of the five SVC/VLC who testified reported that they do not believe that any of their clients have fabricated a report to receive an expedited transfer. The fifth said she had never had a client outright lie, but that she has seen "areas of gray" and different perceptions about what the truth is.

(Major Jennifer Venghaus, USA, former trial counsel) Expedited transfer specifically does cause problems at court...it becomes a credibility issue. In the Army, I think there is a pretty big perception that victims are abusing the policy and they are just claiming sexual assault so that they can transfer to a better location. (pp. 152-53) I don't think that perception is necessarily accurate. I think there are a few cases of where the policy is abused. I don't think it happens as much as people perceive it to happen. But it is something we struggle with when we're prosecuting the case before the panel, before the judge, when they have that perception that the policy is abused. (p. 153)

(Dean Harrison) Major, if I can just be specific. You're saying that you believe that the -- generally speaking, the officers and senior enlisted members who wind up as members on a court martial have a perception that there's an abuse of expedited transfer? (MAJ Venghaus) I believe so. I don't have factual data to support that, but I believe so. I believe it is a stronger perception among enlisted members not officers. (Dean Harrison) But, these will be the senior enlisted that are on court-martial panels. (MAJ Venghaus) Correct. (p. 156)

(Major Pete Havern, USAF, senior trial counsel) Sees the perception coming from squadron commanders who have to make a decision in 72 hours with nothing but a report and nothing to

disprove it. (pp. 156-57) He indicated that there are times when those allegations are later disproven and may not even get to an Article 32 hearing, but by that time, the victim has already moved. (p. 157) Because squadron commanders and group commanders are the ones who serve on court-martial panels. He believes that is the genesis for the distrust of the program. (p. 158)

(Lieutenant Commander Amanda Lee, Chief, Trial Services Branch, USCG) I don't think it's a huge problem in the Coast Guard. (p. 167) We see problems with victims wanting to get off cutters. That's one of our more arduous duties. It would make absolute sense to have a victim want to get off a cutter and go to a place where she or he can get daily or weekly therapy and support. But that is a problem because members on the panel have served on cutters and thought, well, I would have loved to get off the cutter and not have to do a full two or three year tour. (p. 168)

(Major Eliot Rasmussen, USMC, VLC) There are misconceptions that people will make requests to get out of Japan. I do not think that's the case and I've never seen a false allegation for that reason. (p. 352)

Data from the FY 16 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	DoD Total
Total Number of Unrestricted Sexual Assault Reports Made by Service Members	1,591	955	436	738	3,720
% of Those Unrestricted Reports Where Victims Requested Expedited Transfer	16%	32%	23%	12%	20%

Issue 2: Active Duty Service Member Spouses and Intimate Partners Covered by the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) are Excluded from the DoD Expedited Transfer Policy

Proposed Finding 1: The expedited transfer statute, which applies to active duty Service members who are victims of sexual assault, does not differentiate between active duty Service members whose sexual assault reports are handled by the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program and those handled by FAP. [Forwarded to DoD, Office of General Counsel for comment]

Proposed Finding 2: The DoD Instruction establishing the expedited transfer policy (DoDI 6495.02) expressly excludes victims covered under FAP from the expedited transfer policy.

Proposed Finding 3: No DoD-level policy establishes an expedited transfer option for FAP victims of sexual assault who are active duty Service members. DoD and Service FAP representatives testified they use other transfer options, such as humanitarian or compassionate transfers, as needed and available.

Proposed Finding 4: In addition to expedited transfers, other out-of-cycle transfer options available in the Services are safety transfers and humanitarian/compassionate transfers. These options have different standards for approval and differ across the Services.

Proposed Finding 5: Even though the dynamics of sexual assault in the context of spousal and intimate partner relationships are different than with other sexual assaults, the statute requires that the expedited transfer be available for Service members who make unrestricted sexual assault reports, and there are instances where the option of an expedited transfer would be beneficial to Service members covered under the FAP program, such as cases where a Service member wishes to be away from an alleged perpetrator or to be closer to family or other support system to assist in their recovery.

Proposed Finding 6: The Department of Defense regulation regarding procedures for military personnel assignments (DoDI 1315.18, “Procedures for Military Personnel Assignments”) references the DoD expedited transfer policy, but does not require assignments personnel or commanders communicate or coordinate with SAPR or FAP personnel in the expedited transfer assignments process.

Proposed Recommendation 3: The DAC-IPAD recommends the DoD-level FAP policy include provisions for expedited transfer of active duty Service members who are victims of sexual assault similar to the expedited transfer provisions in the DoD SAPR policy.

Proposed Recommendation 4: The DAC-IPAD recommends the DoD-level assignments policy include a requirement that assignments personnel or commanders coordinate with and keep SAPR and FAP personnel informed throughout the expedited transfer, safety transfer, and humanitarian/compassionate transfer assignment process when the transfer involves an allegation of sexual assault.

Statute:

Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act § 582 added 10 U.S.C. § 673, which requires Service Secretaries to issue regulations to carry out timely consideration for a request for a change of station by an active duty service member who is a victim of a sexual assault. The request must be approved or disapproved by the member’s commanding officer within 72 hours. The member may request review by the first general or flag officer in the chain of command and that decision must be made within 72 hours of requested review.

DoD Policy:

DoD Instruction 6495.02 effectuates the above statute. It requires the SARC, SAPR VA, or member’s commanding officer to inform the member making an unrestricted report of sexual assault of the option to request an expedited transfer. This instruction also establishes a presumption in favor of transferring the Service member following a credible report of sexual assault.

DoDI 6495.02 applies only to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and explicitly states that it does not address victims under the Family Advocacy Program.

Testimony:

(Ms. Kathy Robertson, DoD FAP) We decided that a separate expedited transfer policy for FAP was not needed, given that we have several other personnel movement policies in place that are directed at FAP victims. (p. 25) DoDI 1315.18 (Procedures for Military Personnel Assignments) provides the military procedures for military personnel actions, including humanitarian reassignment for consideration in addressing domestic and intimate partner incidents. (p. 26)

(Major Tyler Brummond, USMC, personnel judge advocate) I can tell you that there are substantially more expedited transfers than there are safety moves, probably because in order to meet the safety move criteria, you really have to be at great risk of harm. (p. 32)

(Ms. Jackie Richardson, USA FAP) For the Army, we have the compassionate reassignment process which is a broad policy that will allow a Soldier to move for any reason and has been very successful for FAP transfers. (p. 46)

(BGen Schwenk) Does the DoD personnel transfer policy address the commander's responsibility to keep the FAP or SAPR people involved in the process? (Brummond) I can say with near certainty that it does not. (Schwenk) Would it be helpful if we made a recommendation to do that? (Smith) I think it would be excellent. For the Navy, we have put that in our expedited transfer policy. It hasn't been signed yet though. (pp. 71-72)

(Major Tyler Brummond, USMC, personnel judge advocate) In the Marine Corps we don't have any humanitarian reassignment numbers of cases that came in involving a sexual assault. We just don't have those cases because they are caught by the commanding officer who will identify it as needing an expedited transfer versus a humanitarian transfer and will have the victim make an unrestricted report with a DD Form 2910 to be eligible for an ET. (p. 75)

(BGen Schwenk) If the expedited transfer is a good idea for the FAP people as well as SAPR people, then it ought to be in the SAPR rule and the same thing ought to be in the FAP rule. (p.78) Then in including it in the assignment regulation it will keep people informed that help in providing the services. (p. 79) (Ms. Jackie Richardson, USA FAP) Exactly. I think if a victim wants an expedited transfer, it should be available to them. For the Army we feel like we have it covered in the compassionate reassignment process. (p. 79) (Colonel Andrew Cruz, USAF, FAP chief) And for the Air Force we have it in our instruction, AFI 36-2110 under humanitarian assignments. Then we have a specific attachment for expedited transfers for sexual assaults. (p. 79)

B. Additional Areas for Review of the Expedited Transfer Program for Future DAC-IPAD Reports

1. The Expedited Transfer Option is Not Available to Service Members Who Make Restricted Sexual Assault Reports

Information Gathered to Date:

- The statute requiring an expedited transfer policy applies to “active duty Service members who are victims of sexual assault” and does not distinguish between “restricted” and “unrestricted” sexual assault reports for eligibility to transfer.
- The DoD expedited transfer policy in DoDI 6495.02 applies to only “unrestricted” reports of sexual assault.
- Sexual assault victims who make restricted reports must unrestrict their reports to request an expedited transfer, triggering a full investigation of the allegation even though they do not want the case prosecuted and do not plan to participate.
- The Response Systems Panel, in its June 2014 report, recommended a means by which a sexual assault victim who filed a restricted report could request an expedited transfer without making their report unrestricted. In an October 21, 2015, Exception to Policy memo to the Services, the acting Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness allowed the Services to proceed with such an exception to the current expedited transfer policy outlined in DoDI 6495.02.

Proposed Interim Assessment: The DAC-IPAD believes the development of a workable option allowing Service members who make restricted reports to request and receive expedited transfers without triggering an investigation would be beneficial for certain victims and should be further explored by the Committee.

Testimony:

During the October testimony, Navy Captain John Bushey stated that he has seen victims inadvertently disclose a case and make it an unrestricted report, and he thinks that there should be a way of having a “cleansing statement” so that victims can keep their cases restricted. Several other commanders agreed that they would support some type of “claw-back” opportunity or cleansing statement for victims who did not intend to un-restrict their reports.

During the October testimony, SVC/VLC noted that some clients unrestrict their reports and request an expedited transfer but still choose to not participate in the military justice process.

(FAP Presenters) All of the FAP presenters, except the Coast Guard, were strongly opposed to allowing a victim to re-restrict an unrestricted report or allowing expedited transfers for restricted reports. (pp. 95-102)

(Major Pete Havern, USAF, senior trial counsel) In my experience, the expedited transfer program has been lauded by every single victim who has availed themselves of it. I think the one addition I would make is extending it to victims that choose to restrict a report. (p. 263)

(Lieutenant Commander Amanda Lee, USCG, Chief, Trial Services Branch) That's the one thing I would not do, sir. I think that we have enough of a system where even an unrestricted report is very narrowly kept between the investigator and the command and trial counsel. If a victim tells me they made an unrestricted report and gets a transfer and they say they're not going to talk to CGIS and they're not going to participate in the prosecution – well, that's getting shut down. I would avoid doing the restricted report to limit the potential to prevent the perception of abuse. (pp. 263-64)

(PO3 J.C., USCG, ET recipient) Overall, I think the expedited transfer was a good thing. I think that it should be an option for anyone that has a sexual assault case, whether it is restricted or unrestricted. (p. 304)

2. The DoD Expedited Transfer Policy Approval Standard and Purpose are Not Sufficiently Clear or Comprehensive

Information Gathered to Date:

- The standard that commanders must follow to approve expedited transfers is unclear. First, a commander must find that a “credible report” has been made. This term is not clearly defined and is coupled with a presumption in favor of the transfer. In addition, the commander must consider a list of up to 10 additional criteria.
- The stated purpose of the expedited transfer policy—to address situations where a victim feels safe, but uncomfortable—does not cover the important purpose of recovery and seeking needed care before resuming military duties.

Proposed Interim Assessment: The DAC-IPAD believes the purpose, standards, and criteria outlined in the expedited transfer policy should be further evaluated and clarified and the PWG plans to continue to explore this issue.

Testimony:

Numerous presenters testified that one of the purposes of the expedited transfer program is to assist victims in their recovery. Presenters also emphasized the importance of providing transition assistance to victims of sexual assault who receive an expedited transfer.

At the December PWG meeting, Captain Alana Hines, an SVC, explained that though DoD ties eligibility for an expedited transfer with a credible report, the word “credible” does not align with other language used in the military justice process.

PWG Deliberations:

(BGen Schwenk) I think if we are looking at reasons for transfer we should add on “to assist in recovery.” (p. 435)

(BGen Schwenk) I’d like to have everybody consider whether the policy on expedited transfers should be rewritten to clarify the process. For instance, what is the standard? To me the purpose should also be expanded. It shouldn’t be just because you are uncomfortable because of ostracism or reprisal, but it should also be for where there is a better place for me to get help, which ties with the Wounded Warrior idea. (pp. 457-58, 460)

(MG Anderson) This could help with the issue of people showing up out of PCS cycle. Being transferred to a Wounded Warrior Battalion where you could take advantage of those services and then PCS with everybody else. Then you won’t stick out like a sore thumb and you’ve also had the advantage of getting some services in an intensive way. (pp. 458-59)

(BGen Schwenk) The purpose of the expedited transfer ought to be expanded to a transition program. (p. 460)

(Ms. Garvin) We heard the testimony in our most recent meeting and the survivors provided very compelling testimony about not perceiving the expedited transfers as the fix, necessarily...Maybe a future thing that we look at is the services available post-transfer to ensure that they are sufficient. (pp. 103-04)

3. The Expedited Transfer Policy Includes Temporary Intra-Installation Moves (PCA) As Well As Permanent Moves To New Installations Or Locations (PCS)**Information Gathered to Date:**

- Though there are many reasons for intra-installation, temporary transfers of Service members, these moves do not always adequately separate sexual assault victims from the accused or problematic situations.

Proposed Interim Assessment: The DAC-IPAD is concerned that Service members who initially receive an intra-installation expedited transfer may be penalized if it does not resolve the situational issues and they subsequently request a second expedited transfer to leave the installation. The Committee plans to continue to explore this issue.

Testimony:

(Major Tyler Brummond, USMC, personnel judge advocate) In FY 17 The Marine Corps had 97 requests for expedited transfer and approved 86 of them. In FY 16 the Marine Corps had 99

requests and approved 90. And what we saw with most of those denials is that the commands opted to move the victim internally. We only saw one appeal between both those two years. (pp. 63-64)

(Lieutenant Commander Katherine Shovlin, USN, senior trial counsel) Most of the expedited transfers that we see occur to a completely new geographic location, many times a new time zone. Always if they're on a ship, always to shore. (p. 187) A data point I'd be interested in is in what form are the ET's requested – PCA or PCS and what do they actually receive. (pp. 187-88)

(Captain Brandon Regan, USMC, trial counsel) I did have a case where they requested to move from one side of the base to the other at Lejeune. At first we thought this was great. It showed the victim was committed to the case and wants to see it through. But the victim did see the accused and so she requested another transfer, which defense counsel will use against her. (p. 189)

(Major Jennifer Venghaus, USA, former trial counsel) I've had similar experience in the Army. We do intra-post transfers, I wouldn't say regularly, but we do quite a bit of them with the ET program. But, there are those times when you move them off post to another brigade, and they run into each other at the PX. (pp. 190-91)

(Major Jennifer Venghaus, USA, former trial counsel) Some victims want to stay on post, though. They've made friends, they want to be with the people they've become close to. But, other victims want to be close to family because that's part of their recovery process. (p. 191)

At the October meeting, Army Colonel Erik Gilbert, a former special court-martial convening authority, stated that he believes expedited transfers are most effective when soldiers are transferred to another unit on the installation; this provides the victim with consistent access to caregivers with knowledge of the case and provides a disincentive to abuse the system.

PWG Deliberations:

(Chief McKinley) We heard testimony today that the PCA staying on the same base does not necessarily sound like it's a really great program. If the commander decides to transfer you over to another squadron on the base, can't they do that without calling it an expedited transfer? (p. 461)

(Chief McKinley) You could have the terminology that an expedited transfer is only a PCS. (p. 464)

(Chief McKinley) Just provide it as an option of the victim and commander and not call it an expedited transfer. (p. 466)

(MG Anderson) It's not unusual for people to be moved around an installation if there is some requirement in the unit and they don't meet it.

4. Eligibility for Expedited Transfer

Information Gathered to Date:

- By statute and by DoD-level policy (DoDI 6495.02), expedited transfers are available only to active duty Service member victims; however, there may be instances where non-military victims of military alleged offenders, such as a civilian spouse of an active duty Service member who is sexually assaulted by another Service member at the same duty station, are also in need of a transfer to a new location to avoid contact with the alleged offender or retaliation from within the community.

Proposed Interim Assessment: The DAC-IPAD believes that the expedited transfer policy should be a complete program without gaps in eligibility within the military community. The Committee plans to continue to explore this issue.

PWG Deliberations:

(BGen Schwenk) I was thinking about where there's a gap in an expedited transfer—and I don't know whether there is a gap here or not, so it might be something to look at in the future. If I'm married and I'm active duty military and my spouse is civilian, if she gets sexually assaulted by me, the FAP program kicks in, as I understand it, and we are recommending eligibility for an expedited transfer. But what happens if she's sexually assaulted by our next-door neighbor? She's not a FAP program person. So the criminal process is going to begin and off it goes and she's a SAPRO person. And the SAPRO program doesn't allow her to have an expedited transfer. Meanwhile, the person who assaulted her is next door. She sees him around the neighborhood all the time. It seems like reprisal at work, all the other considerations that factor into expedited transfer factor into that. So I thought that's probably a pretty small number of people, but it might be something we want to look at for having a complete program that doesn't have any holes in it. (pp. 101-02)

C. Additional Sexual Assault Policy Issue Identified During the Expedited Transfer Review Process

1. Inadvertent Disclosures to Command of Sexual Assaults and Reports Made by Third Parties Denies Service Members the Opportunity to Make a Restricted Report and Protect Their Privacy, if Desired.

Information Gathered to Date:

- Several commanders indicated to the DAC-IPAD in their testimony that the one change they would make to the system is to allow victims who lose the ability to make a restricted report because of third party reports or because they are unaware of this

consequence when they report to a member of their chain of command, to have the ability to restrict any further disclosure or investigation of the incident.

- According to the DoD Sexual Assault Instruction (DoDI 6495.02): A victim's communication with another person (e.g., roommate, friend, family member) does not, in and of itself, prevent the victim from later electing to make a Restricted Report. However, if the person to whom the victim confided the information (e.g., roommate, friend, family member) is in the victim's officer or non-commissioned officer chain of command or DoD law enforcement, there can be no Restricted Report. Communications between the victim and a person other than the SARC, SAPR VA, healthcare personnel, assigned SVC/VLC, legal assistance officer, or chaplain are NOT confidential and do not receive the protections of Restricted Reporting. Further, if information about a sexual assault comes to a commander's attention from a source other than a victim (victim may have elected Restricted Reporting or where no report has been made by the victim), that commander shall immediately report the matter to an MCIO and an official (independent) investigation may be initiated based on that independently acquired information.

Proposed Interim Assessment: The DAC-IPAD believes that victims who lose the ability to make a restricted report because of third party reports or because they are unaware of this consequence when they report to a member of their chain of command, may benefit by having the ability to restrict further disclosure or investigation of the incident if they wish to protect their privacy. The PWG plans to continue to look into this issue.

Testimony:

Testimony of Captain Bushey, U.S. Navy, from October 20, 2017 DAC-IPAD public meeting:

What I have suggested to the DON SAPRO, Department of the Navy SAPRO Offices, that we need to have some capability to have a nondisclosure agreement signature, some type of cleansing statement that says that if I inadvertently tell Colonel Gilbert, who is a part of my chain of command, that I was sexually assaulted, he is obligated to pass it up the chain of command. But if I could say I want to stop this; I didn't tell the right person, it seems like that's where the victim ends up making a decision on whether to continue or not.

Testimony of Captain Millican, U.S. Coast Guard, from October 20, 2017 DAC-IPAD public meeting:

I asked my team if you wanted me to recommend one thing, to ask this advisory committee one area they could help me to help you, the SARC, what would it be? And their response to me was we need something like this cleansing statement that Captain Bushey described. Because what often happens is, a victim, in their moment of shock, everything that they knew in training goes out of their head. They see their friend in civilian attire and they're at the club or whatever, or the college campus, whatever it might be, and they are in shock

and they just tell their friends this is what just happened to me. I was assaulted. Well, guess what? Their friend is active duty military. Guess what? Their friends have a duty to report. Now, I know, when all she was doing was telling her girlfriend that I was just assaulted.

So I know it is written into the law but I think your committee is empowered to make recommendations to very senior people to say whatever you can do, offer something where that member can tell that member and that friend can now go to the SARC and say hey, Susan was assaulted last night. She wants this to remain a restricted report.

D. Commander Legal and SAPR Training

1. Legal And Sexual Assault Response Training For Commanders

The Policy Working Group is continuing its review of legal and sexual assault response training for commanders. Based on testimony from junior and senior commanders at the October 19-20, 2017 DAC-IPAD public meeting, as well as Service responses to a request for information, the Policy Working Group has been able to determine some information:

- All Services provide formal classroom legal training for incoming special court-martial convening authorities.
- All Services provide legal and sexual assault response training for prospective commanders at the unit (squadron or company) level, though the type and amount of training varies by Service.
- In all Services, commanders involved in sexual assault cases consult with assigned judge advocates and sexual assault response coordinators prior to making decisions.

The Policy Working Group plans to continue evaluating the substance of the training and the scope and extent of the training.

Information:

Request for Information (September 11, 2017) responses from the Services.

- Special Court-Martial Convening Authority legal training:
 - Army – Senior Officer Legal Orientation (SOLO), 5 days
 - Air Force – Senior Officer Legal Orientation (SOLO), 2 days
 - Navy – Senior Officers’ Course, 2.5 days
 - Marine Corps – Senior Officers’ Course (with Navy), 2.5 days, not mandatory
 - Coast Guard – Command Leadership Course, 6 hours, for all prospective commanding officers and executive officers, includes SAPR and legal training

Testimony from commander panels at October 20, 2017 DAC-IPAD public meeting.

- Commanders from all Services stated that they had close working relationships with their assigned judge advocates and sexual assault response coordinators (SARCs) and several commented they had their judge advocates and SARCs on “speed dial” for consultation on sexual assault issues.
- Commanders stated they generally felt they received adequate legal training to perform their jobs.

Service legal handbooks for commanders:

- Army – Commander’s Legal Handbook (2015)
- Air Force – Military Commander and the Law (2016)
- Navy/Marine Corps – USN/USMC Commander’s Quick Reference Legal Handbook (2016)
- Coast Guard – Commander’s Quick Legal Reference Guide (2013)



**Navy Sexual Assault Prevention &
Response Office:
Expedited Transfers Study**

Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Expedited Transfers Study

Background

The Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Office, OPNAV N172, began the Expedited Transfers (ET) Study in July 2016 to gain an understanding of how the ET process is working for Sailors, Command Leadership, Navy Personnel Command (NPC) and other stakeholders. One of the objectives of the study was to identify possible policy and execution issues concerning the ET process.

Overarching Goal

To obtain feedback from all SAPR stakeholders on the ET process and execution; and to understand what impacts an ET has on a command and Sailors.

Objective 1: Understand the perspective of SAPR stakeholders in execution of the SAPR policy.

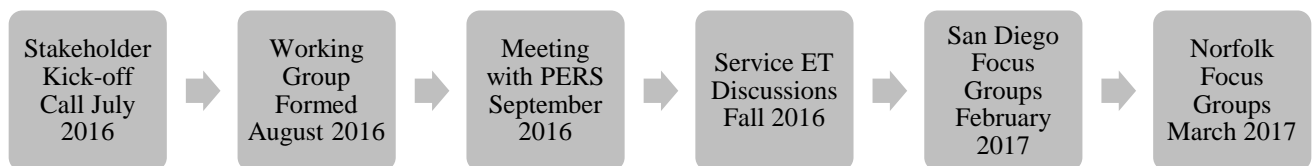
Objective 2: Identify possible policy and execution issues concerning the ET process.

Objective 3: Understand the impact an ET has on Sailors, commands, and stakeholders.

Objective 4: Identify best practices in policy and execution from Navy SAPR stakeholders and the other Services.

Methodology and Milestones

Key Study Milestones



Stakeholder Kick-Off Call: Representatives from OPNAV N172, Department of the Navy SAPRO, Commander Naval Installations Command (CNIC), Naval Personnel Command (NPC), PERS 833, and PERS 4), US Fleet Forces (USFF) and US Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) participated. A brief discussion of identified challenges with the current process was discussed with ideas for

improvement. The ET working group was stood up shortly after the call to conduct a comprehensive study.

ET Working Group: With OPNAV N172 as the lead, key stakeholders representing Navy equities participated in the working group.

NPC Meeting: Working group members met with personnel responsible for executing Navy orders, NPC (PERS 833 and PERS 4), to discuss how ET orders are processed and to identify challenges and ideas for process improvement.

Service ET Discussions: Throughout the fall of 2016, working group members discussed policy documents and ET implementation with the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard to identify best practices and lessons learned. The working group obtained and reviewed all templates and policy documents utilized by the Services in executing the ET policy.

Focus Group Methodology

Structure: Focus groups were scheduled for 90 minutes and included no more than 20 participants per group. In some instances, meetings were held individually with Clinical Counselors, Defense Counsel and victims.

Locations: ET requests for FY15 and FY16 were reviewed to identify Navy locations with experience in gaining and losing Sailors as a result of ET requests. Fleet concentration areas, Norfolk and San Diego, were identified for the focus groups.

Participants: There were approximately 325 participants in the Norfolk and San Diego focus groups with varying roles in the ET process. The following is a list of participant types:

- Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs)
- SAPR Victim Advocates; Uniform and Civilian (VAs)
- Victims' Legal Counsel (VLCs)
- Chaplains
- Clinical Counselors & Mental Health Providers
- Deployed Resiliency Counselors (DRCs)
- SAPR Officers
- NCIS Agents
- Command Triads
- Sexual Assault Victims
- Trial and Defense Counsel
- Staff Judge Advocates (SJAs)*
- Chief Petty Officers (CPOs)*
- Lead Petty Officers (LPOs)*

**SJA, CPO and LPO Focus Groups were added in Norfolk*

Focus Group Observations and Recommendations

Generally, stakeholders agree that the availability of expedited transfers is a positive option for Sailors making unrestricted reports of sexual assault. The focus groups identified areas of improvement that they believe will make the process smoother for Sailors and stakeholders and reduce the potential for re-victimization. The following is a summary of the findings with recommendations for improvement.

Observation 1: Confusion regarding the ET process exists amongst all stakeholders, resulting in uninformed decisions and unrealistic expectations for Sailors requesting an ET. Further, those authorized to discuss the pros and cons of an expedited transfer are not experts in the detailing process. This knowledge gap results in Sailors requesting an ET that may not fully understand the impact of an ET on their career

Recommendation 1: Develop tailored training and tools for all SAPR stakeholders on the ET process (SARCs, VAs, VLCs, Command Leadership, Chaplains, and Mental Health Professionals), their roles in the process and how to best support a Sailor going through the ET process.

Observation 2: Issues with policy implementation often lead to re-victimization.

- Warm hand-offs between commands and/or SARCs sometimes do not occur, resulting in the gaining command being unaware of the arriving Sailor. Therefore, commands are not prepared for the arriving Sailor and his/her needs, resulting in speculation amongst other members of the Command and/or the need for the Sailor to explain the situation unnecessarily. The Sailor's privacy can be compromised as a result, leading to a feeling that "everyone knows" about the sexual assault or not feeling supported by the new command. Further, as support staff is not prepared for the in-bound Sailor, support services at the gaining location are not arranged for the in-bound Sailor. As a result, it can take months for the Sailor to be scheduled for mental health appointments
- Chief Petty Officers (CPOs) and Lead Petty Officers (LPOs) at the mid-level leadership level at the new command are not always informed of the reason for the Sailor's transfer and may have limited skills to address rumors or discontent that result from a new Sailor being absent regularly from the work center. As a result, CPOs and LPOs may be barriers to a Sailor's smooth transition to his or her new command. Sailors perceive CPOs and LPOs as giving them a "hard time" for needing to attend appointments and/or trying to obtain information not necessary to allow for their absence. The solution at times has been going on Limited

Duty Status¹ or requesting a second ET. Lastly, CPOs and LPOs are perceived as not doing enough to address rumors, which may result in Sailors feeling like their privacy is not important.

- Gaining Commands report that it can be burdensome to telephone in to a Sexual Assault Case Management Groups (SACMG) meeting at the Sailor's prior location. This situation arises if a Sailor does not consent to have their SAPR case transferred to their new command. In such cases, the Sailor's new Commanding Officer must participate in the SACMG occurring at the prior installation.
- SARCs are often not told that a Sailor under their care has been granted an ET, and report not finding out that one of their Sailors has transferred until after the fact, making it difficult to obtain written consent to transfer the SAPR case or prepare the Sailor for his/her transition. Further, SARCs are often unaware of Sailors who have arrived at commands under their purview when a Sailor has not consented to have his/her case transferred. In situations where Sailors transfer prior to discussing SAPR case transfer or needs at the new location, this can be problematic. Sometimes, gaining SARCs find out about ET Sailors when the Sailor starts experiencing difficulties and arrives at the Fleet and Family Support Center in crisis.

Recommendation 2: Provide greater policy guidance for command leadership and stakeholders to ensure a smooth process and execution of the ET occurs for all Sailors.

R2a. Determine if written policy should require that Command Master Chiefs (CMCs) have a clearly defined role in the ET process.

R2b. Create a checklist in the current policy document, MILPERSMAN 1300-1200, for gaining and losing commands on their respective responsibilities.

R2c. Request an exception to policy from DoD SAPRO eliminating the requirement that SARCs receive written consent (DD Form 2910) from the Sailor to transfer their SAPR case. This will allow the Navy to require that all SAPR cases be automatically transferred when a victim requests an ET. The automatic transferring of all cases will remove the need for the originating CO to have to call into SACMGs when the Sailor is no longer at their command and will ensure better coordination of care for that Sailor.

Recommendation 3: Develop leadership training for LPOs and CPOs on effectively managing rumors after a critical incident such as a sexual assault, as well as successfully integrating a new Sailor with multiple external commitments, and properly supporting Sailors with multiple appointments.

¹ SECNAV Instruction 1850.4E, April 2002 defines limited duty status or Temporary Limited Duty (TLD) as a Sailor being removed from full military duty when the prognosis is that the Sailor can be restored to full military duty within a reasonable period of time, 16 months or less. TLD status is utilized when a Sailor is unable to return to full military duty after 30 days of light duty.

Observation 3: ETs can have a negative impact on the Sailor's career.

- Sailors are sometimes transferred out of their ratings, get behind their peers, or can't obtain necessary qualifications.
- Due to the swift nature of ETs, Sailors don't often get an evaluation from the losing command prior to the ET; resulting in the gaining command completing an evaluation before Sailors have a chance to prove themselves and without an evaluation based upon performance from the losing command.
- ETs may interrupt a Sailor's sea/shore rotation. While some Sailors may require an interruption due to difficulty attending their appointments, to be closer to their support network, and/or because the ship environment is a trigger for them, some Sailors are transferred to a shore command after requesting sea duty.

Recommendation 4: Standardize the request process by creating a comprehensive template to ensure Sailors are transferred to locations that best meet their (1) treatment needs, (2) career milestones, and (3) the needs of the Navy. The template should include the opportunity for Sailors to select up to three preferred locations to be considered for their ET.

Recommendation 5: Explore the feasibility of a multi-tiered process to ETs that would allow for better assessment and identification of victim needs.

Observation 4: Command leadership often feel ill-equipped and disempowered to make ET request decisions. Confusion and misunderstanding regarding the credible report criteria exists and contributes to the difficulty in making ET decisions.

- The 72-hour timeframe is not long enough to adequately assess the needs of the Sailor and counsel the Sailor on the potential career impacts of an ET.
- Command leaders do not feel equipped to determine whether the Sailor making an ET request has made a credible report of sexual assault. Often times, a request is made prior to NCIS starting their investigation, meaning that Commanders are forced to make a decision with nothing more than the victim's initial report.
- The perceived political consequences of denying an ET are high, so many COs approve each request, even when there may be some doubt. For instance, one CO indicated "I approve every transfer because I don't want to be perceived as not supportive to victims of sexual assault". This contributes to negative perceptions that some Sailors are using the ET process inappropriately.
- There's a lack of clarity as to whether Commanders can make recommendations that diverge from what the victim requests.

Recommendation 6: Since the 72-hour timeframe requirement is statutory, any changes would require Congress to change the law. However, Navy will explore ways, in addition to the Commander's checklist, to provide commanders the tools necessary to assist Sailors during the ET process while ensuring the 72-hour requirement is met.

Recommendation 7: Coordinate with the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Criminal Law Division (OJAG Code 20) and Victims Legal Counsel Program (VLCP) on advisory materials that include hypotheticals and guidance for commands on what to consider when determining ET requests, what may not be considered credible, and when it may be appropriate to deny a request.

Recommendation 8: Discuss whether additional granularity regarding the "credible report" criteria is appropriate with OJAG Code 20 and VLCP

Observation 5: Overall perceptions that ETs are misused as a personal detailing system and/or to get out of deployment have a negative impact on the ET process and on Sailors who experience a sexual assault.

- Feedback was consistently provided that ETs being available regardless of severity of sexual assault (contact v. penetration) leads to a perception that Sailors may falsely make unrestricted reports of contact crimes to utilize the benefit of an ET to another command.
- Many stakeholders have perceptions that victims make multiple requests as a means to be transferred where they desire.

Recommendation 9: Utilize data on multiple ET requests as part of training to stakeholders and command leadership to create an understanding of why Sailors request ETs, the small number of Sailors requesting more than one ET and the reasons for subsequent requests.

Recommendation 10: Ensure that the tailored training for stakeholders includes education on the impact of contact crimes on sexual assault victims and reasons why Sailors would request a transfer as a result of a contact sexual assault.

Observation 6: Stakeholders agree that additional guidance, education, and training regarding alternatives to ET are needed so commands can better discuss these options with Sailors to adequately meet the needs of both Sailors and commands.

- Commands sometimes report using temporary active duty (TAD)² to better meet the needs of Sailors and commands. TADs do not always receive a command decision to the ET request and are therefore not tracked by PERS 833, limiting visibility on Sailor transfers and creating manning issues.
- A “Safe haven” or intermediate stop in a TAD status, was raised as an option for a Sailor to have a period of time to attend appointments, have healing time, and for the command to assess the victim’s needs.
- Amplifying guidance should be developed on temporarily reassigning the accused” Re-assignment can be perceived as punishing an accused without due process.

Recommendation 11: Per Recommendation 6, explore the feasibility of a multi-tiered process that uses options such as TADs, that may adequately address concerns raised in this observation. Where applicable, explore further options for Sailors and commands.

Recommendation 12: Coordinate with OJAG Code 20 to develop guidance for commands on when considering transfers or TADs for the accused is appropriate.

Recommendation 13: Provide greater policy guidance in MILPERSMAN 1300-1200 to ensure that any ET request made by a Sailor, receives a command decision and is forwarded to PERS 833 for tracking purposes.

Working Group Next Steps

Based on the observations, there are 14 recommendations for improvement, some of which may be eliminated and/or condensed upon the completion of others. Therefore, immediate action should be taken on the following:

- Stand up a working group to identify a feasible multi-tiered process (R6)
- Create an interim checklist for commands (R2.b)
- Review and release the draft MILPERSMAN with a clearly defined communication process between PERS and commands, (R5, R14)
- Coordinate with OJAG Code 20 on providing amplifying guidance to commands on ET determinations and the burden of proof required to approve an ET. (R8, R13)
- Explore the role of the CMC in the ET process (R2.a)
- Develop leadership training for mid-level leaders that addresses climate issues such as rumors and coordinate with DON SAPRO on supervisory cards (R3, R4)

² Commands report using TAD assignments for Sailors who are interested in an ET sometimes as a way to maintain cognizance over the Sailor or to promote the Sailor’s career interests.

- Ensure policy in the MILPERSMAN is comprehensive enough so that commands can ensure Sailors have a smooth ET process.
- Engage with DoD SAPRO on identified policy exemptions.

Addendum: Multiple Expedited Transfer Requests

Background and Goal

Background: Feedback from ET focus groups identified a perception that Sailors utilize the ET process as a personal detailing tool, making ET requests multiple times until the desired location is assigned.

Goal: Determine whether the current ET policy allowing for unlimited ET requests for Sailors making an unrestricted report of sexual assault results in the misuse of the ET process.

Objective 1: Review ET request data to determine how many Sailors have made multiple ET requests.

Objective 2: Identify reasons for subsequent ET requests by Sailors who have made more than one request since filing an unrestricted report of sexual assault.

Overall Impression

The data does not support the perception that the ET policy is being misused by Sailors to make multiple requests until their desired location is achieved. Rather, data supports not imposing limitations on ET requests once a Sailor makes an unrestricted report of sexual assault to allow for circumstances that warrant subsequent requests.

Method & General Observations

Method: Data from the ET database maintained by NPC PERS 833³ was isolated for duplicate names and/or social security numbers for ET requests made between 1 October 13 and 10 April 17. Packages for Sailors with more than one request were reviewed to identify trends. A multiple request was defined as a Sailor making more than one ET request for the same unrestricted report of sexual assault. Sailors who were subsequently assaulted at another location and made an additional request were not included in the multiple request data.⁴

General Observations: During the time period for which the data was analyzed, there were 917 entries for ET requests, with 908 representing actual ET requests⁵. Of those 917 entries, 45 Sailors were identified to have more than one entry. Nine Sailors of the 45 Sailors were entered

³ NPC PERS 833 is responsible for receiving and processing ET requests from commands and liaises with NPC PERS 4 for detailing of ET orders. NPC PERS 833 maintains the ET database and all request packages.

⁴ Two Sailors made a second unrestricted report of sexual assault, requesting an ET as a result of that second assault. These requests were not included in the multiple analyses, but were included in the overall ET total.

⁵ Nine entries on the database were entered in error, either incorrectly entered or entered multiple times without a subsequent transfer. These entries were eliminated to represent only those entries that represent an actual ET request.

in the database but did not meet the criteria for a subsequent request and were eliminated from the analysis⁶. The remaining 36 Sailors made a subsequent request. These second requests represent 3.9% (36/908) of ET requests over the time period. Five of these Sailors were listed a third time, with 3 of those 5 making a third request⁷. Therefore, 39 of 917 requests are considered a subsequent request (4.2%) (39/908).

Data Analysis

Paygrades: The paygrades of Sailors requesting more than one ET is closely representative of the paygrades of those requesting an ET overall. It is worth noting that while there are limited numbers of ET requests by high-ranking enlisted paygrades (1% or 7/908), and officers (2% or 17/908), there have been no multiple requests made by any Sailors in these paygrades.

Table1: ET Requests by Paygrade

Paygrade	All ETs	Multiple ETs⁸
E-1 to E-3	483	39
	53%	52%
E-4 to E-6	401	36
	44%	48%
E-7 to E-8	7	0
	1%	0%
Officers	17	0
	2%	0%
Total	908	75

Time Elapsed between Unrestricted Reports and Initial ET Requests: Data from DSAID was merged with NPC PERS 833 database data to identify the elapsed time between when an unrestricted report was made and when a Sailor made an ET request. For multiple requests, data was analyzed for the time elapsed between the report and the initial request. However, time elapsed between the report and the second or third request was included in the overall data. The majority of overall requests were made between 4-180 days after making a report, with the majority of requests in instances of multiple requests happening within the 4-30 day time frame.

⁶ Duplicate entries were eliminated for the following reasons; gaining command declining arrival of Sailor due to impending deployment (2/9); ET orders adjusted from original command without a second request (1/9); no data to support a second request was made (5/9); and Sailor made a subsequent unrestricted report of sexual assault (1/9), resulting in an ET request.

⁷ Eliminated third requests included one Sailor who had made a subsequent unrestricted report of sexual assault and one gaining command declining arrival of Sailor due to impending deployment.

⁸ Multiple ETs represents the initial and subsequent requests made by each victim. Some victims had a paygrade change from their initial request

Table 2: Time Elapsed Between Report and Initial ET Request

Report Date	Overall Requests	Made Subsequent Requests
0-3 days	75	4
	8.20%	11%
4-30 days	330	22
	36%	61%
31-180 days	292	2
	32%	5.50%
180-365 days	98	5
	11%	14%
365+ days	54	1
	5.90%	3%
Data Not Available ⁹	27	0
Errors ¹⁰	32	2
Total	908	36

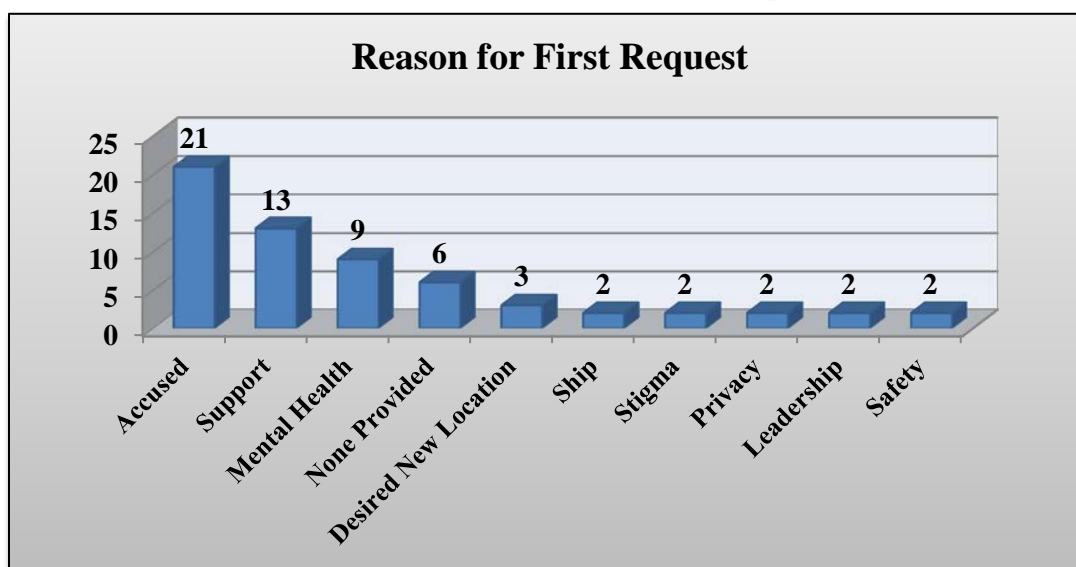
Initial ET Request Reasons: To ascertain the reason for requests, all ET packages for Sailors making multiple requests were reviewed. Not all requests indicated a reason for the ET beyond making an unrestricted report of sexual assault and some indicated multiple reasons. The predominant reason for requesting the initial transfer was to be away from the accused and/or people close to the accused, with 58% of Sailors indicating this as the reason (21/36). The second greatest reason was to be closer to their support system (36%) (13/36). Support system was defined as family or friends in a given location.

Other reasons for the request included access to counseling and/or other appointments (mental health); concern for their privacy; the ship environment triggering memories of the assault (ship), experiencing stigma in their current environment (stigma) or wanting to be away from where the assault occurred (away).

⁹ Data Not Available represents names on the PERS database that were not found in DSAID and therefore, data regarding report date was unavailable.

¹⁰ Errors indicated instances where the ET request date in PERS was prior to the report date listed in DSAID.

Table 3: Sailors' Reasons for Initial Request



ET Rescission Information: After a Sailor has made an ET request, he/she can withdraw that request and/or the request can be rescinded for other reasons, such as the need for the Sailor to go on limited duty status (LIMDU). Of the 36 Sailors who made a second or third request, 12 had their initial request rescinded or cancelled. While over half of the rescissions (58%) (7/12) were due to Sailor withdrawals, approximately 42% (5/12) of them were rescinded for other reasons.

Table 4: Reasons for Initial ET Request Rescissions

Rescinded by Sailor	7
New orders were away from support network	6
Sailor doesn't want to disrupt sea/shore rotation for a location still in close proximity to accused	1
Rescinded by Other	5
Sailor was placed on LIMDU Status Instead ¹¹	2
Command withdrew & moved Sailor (victim) TAD instead ¹²	2
Rescinded by Command due to Sailor not participating with NCIS investigation ¹³	1
Total	12

¹¹ Upon processing ET orders, NPC (PERS 4) determined the Sailor was not eligible for operational duty as a result of medical needs and placed the Sailor on LIMDU in accordance with Navy policy. Medical needs were not necessarily connected to the sexual assault.

¹² In both instances, the command submitted the ET to NPC (PERS 833) as an approval and subsequently rescinded the approval, noting the decision to send the Sailor TAD instead.

¹³ This determination was inconsistent with Navy policy and the correct policy guidance was rearticulated to the Command.

Reasons for Second Requests: Most Sailors making a second ET request provided a reason for that request, with most providing more than one reason. The greatest reason for the second request was the desire to be close to their support network (53%) and the second greatest reason was a desire to be separated from the accused (47%).

Several of the second requests indicated that the initial transfer placed the Sailor at a new command in close proximity to the old command, and/or the accused. For instance, some Sailors reported running into the accused because of the limited availability of resources in a geographic location (such as at the exchange or commissary). Some Sailors were assigned to ships sharing a pier with their previous ship. It is important to note that of the 12 rescinded initial requests, 9 of the second requests indicated a desire to be away from the accused as the primary reason. Therefore, 53% of those indicating the desire to move away from the accused as the reason for the second request did not actually execute the first request (9/12).

There were several unique reasons for requesting a second transfer that represented a small percentage of the requests. These included being sent to a location where the Sailor was unable to gain access to the facility due to citizenship status¹⁴, the Sailor's supervisor bearing a resemblance to the accused, experiencing retaliation at the new command and not knowing their input could be provided for the ET location. Five of the 36 second transfers indicated that being in a ship environment was a trigger for them.

Second ET Rescission Information: Of the 36 second ET requests, there were only two rescissions. In both cases, the victims decided to withdraw the request based upon receipt of the orders. In one instance, the victim wanted to stay where his/her support network was, and the other indicated the new command would be deploying soon making it hard to find time for counseling.

Third ET Requests: There were 4 Sailors who made a third ET request in the database. One of those Sailors made a request after reporting a subsequent sexual assault and therefore, was not considered as a multiple request. The three remaining Sailors made their requests indicating they were still in close proximity to the accused (60%) and one due to poor leadership conditions at the current command.

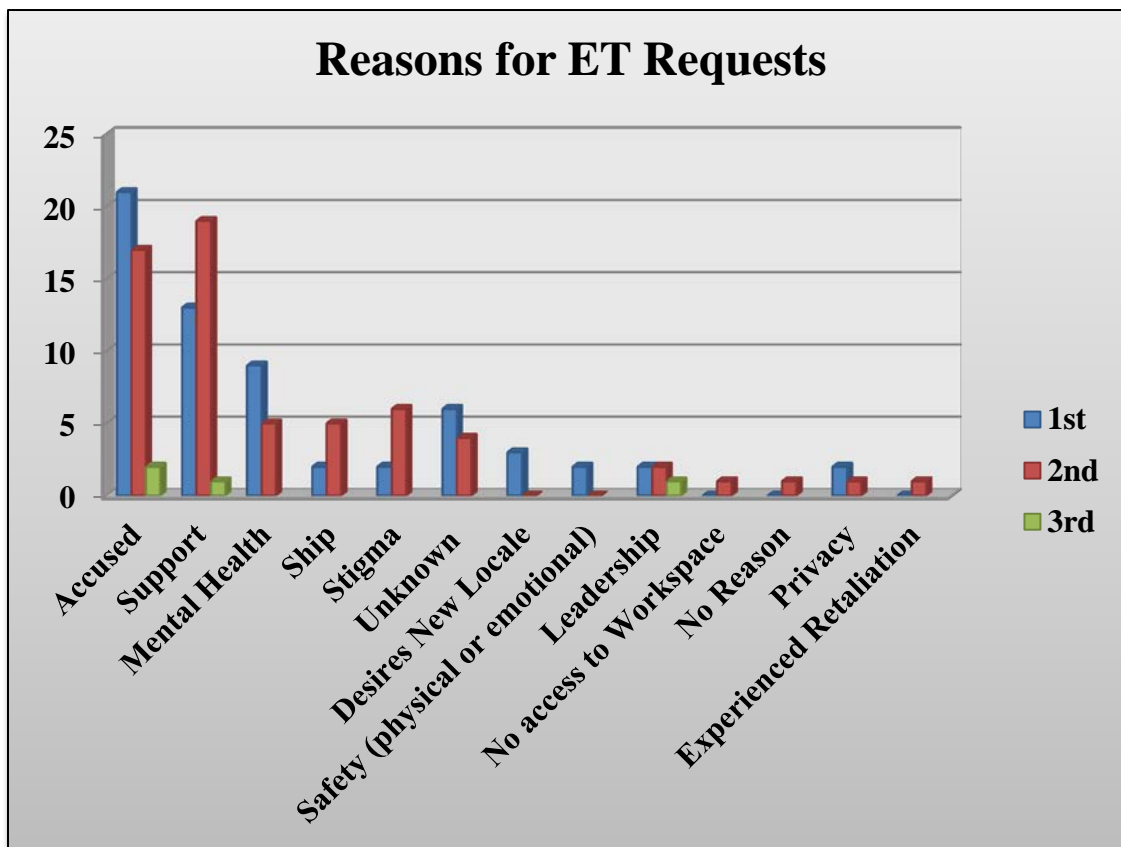
Two of the third requests involved Sailors who were otherwise happy with their new assignment until circumstances resulted in their being in close proximity to the accused. For example, one Sailor reported that the accused transferred into the same location years after the unrestricted report. Another Sailor reported that the new ship was sent into the yards for maintenance in

¹⁴ The location the Sailor was sent requires US citizenship to access the facility and perform Navy duties. The Sailor was not a US citizen and therefore was unable to perform duties and/or access all resources available.

close proximity to the accused. Operational needs of the Navy may result in circumstances such as these.

Summary of ET Request Reasons: The primary motivating factors for ET requests are: being away from the accused; being close to the Sailor's support network; and the ability to attend appointments, such as counseling. Secondary reasons include the ship environment, stigma and poor leadership.

Table 6: Summary of Reasons for ET Requests

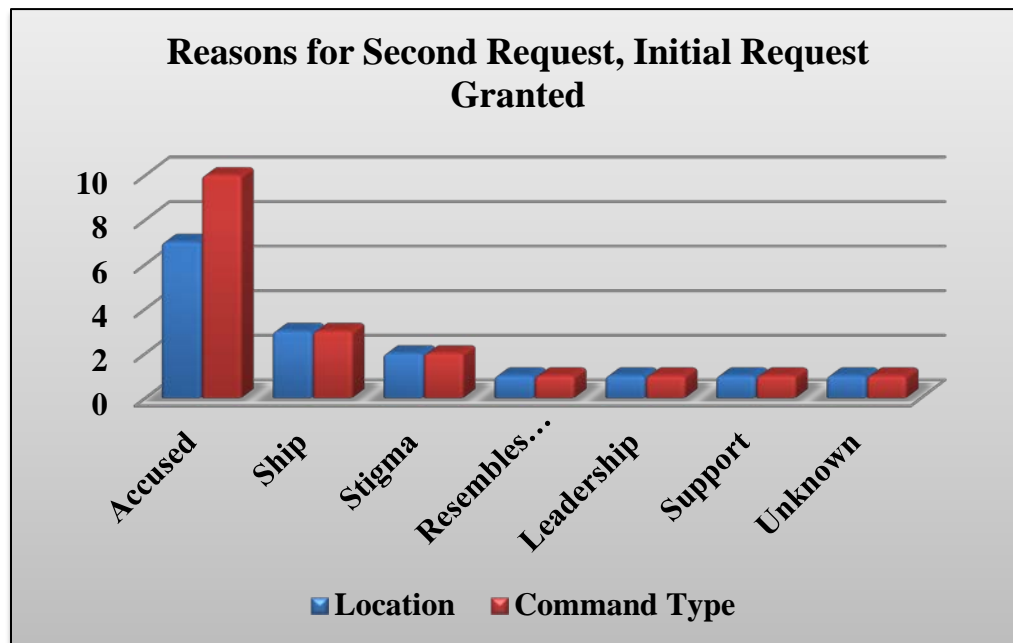


Location/Command Requests and Subsequent Requests: Data indicating whether the Sailor received their requested location was available in 33 of the requests of second ET requests. Not being granted the location requested was not a significant factor in making a second request. Of the 33 requesting a second ET, 17 did not get the location of choice, while 16 did.

In addition to location requests, 34 Sailors making a second request indicated a specific type of command (sea, shore and/or a specific command) in their initial request. Fourteen of the second requests did not receive their specific request, while 20 had been granted their specific command type. For Sailors making a second request when their initial request location and/or command type was granted, running into and/or concern for running into the accused was the primary

reason, with the ship environment triggering memories of the assault being the second largest reason.

Table 7: Reasons for Second ET Request with Initial Command Type and/or Location Granted



Finally, there does not appear to be a pattern between the type of initial request location granted and the second request location. Regardless of the specific command type or location requested, the second request varied as noted below.

Table 8: Location Requests for Second Requests when Initial Command and/or Location Granted

Command Type	Second Request			
Initial Request	Sea to Sea	Sea to Shore	Shore to Shore	Unknown
Sea to Sea	3	7	1	3
Sea to Shore	1	6	4	2
Shore to Shore	0	0	6	0
Location	Second Request			
Initial Request	Cross Country	Same Location	Different Location	Unknown
Cross Country	2	3	0	0
Same Location	2	5	2	1
Different Location ¹⁵	0	1	1	0

¹⁵ Different location is defined as location outside of geographic location that does not include cross-country OCONUS requests.

Time Elapsed between ET Requests: The majority of second requests (77%) were made within 180 days of the initial request. All rescinded initial requests had a second request within 180 days of the initial request; with 42% occurring within 30 days (5/12) and 58% (7/12) between 31-180 days after the initial request.

Table 5: Time Elapsed Between Initial and Second ET Requests

Time Elapsed Between Requests	
0-30 Days	8
31-180 Days	20
180-365 Days	6
365+ Days	2

Conclusion

Data does not support the perception that Sailors are misusing the ET policy by making multiple requests until their desired location is achieved. The vast majority of Sailors who make an ET request (95% (869/908)) do not make a subsequent request. The data does indicate that some Sailors withdraw their ET request upon learning about their new orders. A more prescribed process that includes increased communication between NPC PERS 833, the Command, and the Sailor will reduce the number Sailors who withdraw their requests upon learning about their new orders, and make a new request later, by providing the Sailor more transparency in the process. However, process improvements will not eliminate multiple requests in every case. Sailors often make a second request due to being in close proximity to the accused, which supports not placing limits on the number of ET requests and/or timeframe of those requests.

**Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and
Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD)**

Request for Information from DoD SAPRO and Service JAG Corps

RFI Set 6, Questions 1–3

Date of Request: January 10, 2018

I. Purpose

- A. The DAC-IPAD is a federal advisory committee established by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 546 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), as amended.
- B. The mission of the Committee is to advise the Secretary of Defense on the investigation, prosecution, and defense of allegations of rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct involving members of the Armed Forces.
- C. The DAC-IPAD requests the below information to facilitate its required review of cases involving allegations of sexual misconduct on an ongoing basis for purposes of providing advice to the Secretary of Defense.

II. Summary of Requested Response Dates

Suspense	Question(s)	Proponent
12 Feb 18	1	DoD SAPRO – Provide DSAID information to each military Service.
12 Mar 18	2	Services – Provide list of cases meeting RFI criteria to the DAC-IPAD using the format in Attachment 1.
9 Apr 18	3	Services – Provide case documents for all cases to the DAC-IPAD via secure electronic file transfer. If an electronic record of trial (e-ROT) is available, the DAC-IPAD staff will obtain the desired documents from the e-ROT's received.

III. Court-Martial Cases Completed in Fiscal Year 2017 (FY17)

The DAC-IPAD requests case documents for all adult-victim sexual assault cases completed by the military Services in FY17 that involved a preferred charge of sexual assault (the same criteria as in previous RFI from the DAC-IPAD for FY16 cases). This request is not limited to cases listed in the Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military (SAPRO Report). The DAC-IPAD seeks all preferred sexual assault cases that were resolved in FY17 at court-martial or through alternate means, regardless of whether the case was reported in the FY17 SAPRO Report or was categorized at any point as a Family Advocacy Program case.

The DAC-IPAD requests the Services provide this information in two phases:

1. *Identify the cases by case name (e.g., US v. John Doe) and, if the case was reported in the Services' Unrestricted Report Case Synopses enclosed with the FY17 DoD SAPRO Report, provide the line number as identified in the SAPRO Report; and*

2. *Provide the documents requested in RFI Question 3 for every identified case.*

Question 1 (*DoD SAPRO and Services*): The DAC-IPAD requests DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DoD SAPRO) assist the Services in identifying cases listed in each Service Enclosure (“Unrestricted Report Case Synopses”) to the FY17 SAPRO Report.

The DAC-IPAD requests DoD SAPRO provide the military Services with a copy of the unique DSAID Number and Subject Name for cases listed as involving at least one preferred charge of sexual assault, according to the military Services’ Unrestricted Report Case Synopses in the FY17 SAPRO report.

Please provide a completed list to the military Services by February 12, 2018

Question 2 / Identification of Cases (*Services*): The DAC-IPAD requests the military Services use the information from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), provided by DoD SAPRO in response to Question 1, and the Services’ case management systems, to identify ALL cases that involve a preferred charge of adult sexual assault and were tried to completion,* dismissed, or resolved by any alternate means in fiscal year 2017.

*A “completed” case means any case tried to verdict, dismissed without further action, or dismissed and then resolved by non-judicial or administrative proceedings in FY17. This list includes cases in which a convening authority has taken, or has yet to take, action in FY17. Request the Services provide a copy of the Convening Authority Action once complete.

Please provide a completed list to the DAC-IPAD by March 12, 2018

Question 3 / Court-Martial Records (*Services*): For cases identified in Question 2 and Attachment 1, provide copies of the following documents (alternatively, you can provide the e-ROTs for these cases and the DAC-IPAD staff can extract the required documents). *If your Service does not use the specified DD form, please provide Service-equivalent documents:*

1. DD Form 458, *Charge Sheet*
2. DD Form 457, *Preliminary Hearing Officer’s Report* (include all continuation sheets, but do not include IO exhibits)
3. Article 34 Pretrial Advice and/or SJA recommendations on alternate disposition
4. If applicable, any document memorializing the Convening Authority’s referral or non-referral decision
5. DD Form 490, *Record of Trial*
6. DD Form 491, *Summarized Record of Trial*
7. DD Form 2707-1, *Report of Result of Trial*
8. Pretrial Agreements (include both the Offer and Appendix A – Quantum)
9. Master Index of Exhibits

10. SJAR and Addendum
11. Convening Authority Action
12. Victims' input at pretrial, trial, and post-trial stages

For cases where court-martial charges were dismissed but were followed by nonjudicial punishment (NJP) action or resignation/discharge in lieu of trial, please provide the discharge approval document and either the NJP form or the following information:

1. All charges and specifications listed on the NJP form
2. All guilty specifications at NJP

Please provide case documents to the DAC-IPAD by April 9, 2018

ATTACHMENT 1 – Service Responses to DAC-IPAD RFI Set 6, Question 2

[Military Service] – FY17:

Case Number	Case Name	Location of Requested Documents
(Example) 1 <i>(Line No. in SAPRO Case Synopsis Report)</i>	<i>US v.</i>	(Example: Installation, CCA, Suitland...)
12	<i>U.S. v.</i>	
27	<i>U.S. v.</i>	
651* <i>(Please continue a numerical sequence for cases not listed in the SAPRO report, with an asterisk)</i>	<i>US v.</i>	

**Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and
Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces**

Request for Information from Military Criminal Investigation Organizations (MCIOs)

RFI Set 5, Questions 1–2

Request Date: October 30, 2017

[Responses to Questions 1-2 attached]

I. Purpose

- A. The Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD) is a federal advisory committee established by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 546 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law No. 113-291), as amended.
- B. The statutory mission of the DAC-IPAD is to advise the Secretary of Defense on the investigation, prosecution, and defense of allegations of rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct involving members of the Armed Forces.
- C. The DAC-IPAD requests the below information to facilitate its required review of cases involving allegations of sexual misconduct on an ongoing basis for purposes of providing advice to the Secretary of Defense.

II. Summary of Requested Response Dates

Suspense	Question	Proponent
15 Nov 17	1	Service MCIOs – Provide adult sexual assault statistics for cases closed in fiscal year 2017 (FY 17).
15 Nov 17	2	Service MCIOs – Provide adult sexual assault (penetrative) investigation data for cases closed in FY 17 with a military subject.

III. Service MCIO Adult Sexual Assault (ASA) Case Data for FY 17

- MCIOs include Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID), Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) and Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS).
- “Adult sexual assault” means an unrestricted report of sexual assault made by an individual who is at least 16 years of age at the time of the alleged incident as defined by DoDI 5505.18, *Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense*.
- “Closed in FY 17” means the investigation or information file was closed between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2017, regardless of the date the allegation was made or investigation opened.

IV. Information Requested for FY 2017

Question 1: Provide the following data listed below. So that the responses are uniform across the Services, please use attachment A, question 1 to provide the data.

MCIO ASA Investigations Closed in FY 17		
a.	Total number of ASA investigations closed in FY 17	
b.	Number of ASA cases that were closed information only (SIR only, Closed Only, Info File, and Record Only)	
c.	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY 17 with a military subject ¹	
d.	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY 17 with multiple military subjects	
e.	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY 17 with a non-military subject	
f.	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY 17 with an unknown subject	
g.	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY 17 with a penetrative offense and a military subject	

Question 2:

Provide data² on the following for all FY 17 sexual assault investigations³ for a penetrative sexual offense⁴ with a military subject and adult victim closed between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2017, regardless of the date the allegation was made or the investigation opened. For each investigation, please provide the information listed below. So that the responses are uniform across the Services, please use attachment A, question 2 to provide the data.

- a. Case Number
- b. Service Branch of Subject(s)
- c. Status of Victim(s) (military or civilian)
- d. Date Closed
- e. Type of Penetrative Offense
- f. Case Clearance Category in Defense Incident-Based Reporting System (DIBRS)
- g. Any disposition (include no action taken or unfounded)

Please provide responses to the DAC-IPAD by November 15, 2017

¹ A military subject is an individual in Title 10 status at the time of the alleged incident subject to punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Do not include cases that were closed “information only” for question 1, sections c-g.

² For multiple subjects include separate entry for each accused with the same case number. For multiple offenses only include the most aggravated penetrative offense.

³ Include cases which were closed “information only.”

⁴ “Penetrative sexual offense” means Rape and Sexual Assault, in violation of Article 120, Forcible Sodomy, in violation of Article 125, and any Attempt to commit such offenses, in violation of Article 80.

USA	RESPONSES TO RFI SET 5, QUESTION 1	
	ATTACHMENT A Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD) Case Review Working Group Request For Information (RFI) - Set 5	
	Question 1: Provide adult sexual assault (ASA) statistics for cases closed in fiscal year 2017 (FY17).	
	MCIO ASA Investigations Closed in FY17	
	Total number of ASA investigations closed in FY17	2,702
	Number of ASA cases that were closed information only (SIR Only, Closed Only, Info File, and Record Only)	336
	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY17 with a military subject	1,771
	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY17 with multiple military subjects	86
	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY17 with a non-military subject	252
USAF	ATTACHMENT A Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD) Case Review Working Group Request For Information (RFI) - Set 5	
	Question 1: Provide adult sexual assault statistics for cases closed in fiscal year 2017 (FY17).	
	MCIO ASA Investigations Closed in FY17	
	Total number of ASA investigations closed in FY17	1,274
	Number of ASA cases that were closed information only (SIR Only, Closed Only, Info File, and Record Only)	338
	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY17 with a military subject	745
	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY17 with multiple military subjects	22
	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY17 with a non-military subject	164
	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY17 with an unknown subject	69
	Number of ASA investigations closed in FY17 with a penetrative offense and a military subject	415

RESPONSES TO RFI SET 5, QUESTION 2

U.S. Marine Corps (295 Records Closed In FY17)

Action Reported	109	Percentage
Preferred Action	66	22%
Administrative Actions	19	6%
Civilian Authority	6	2%
Non-Judicial	18	6%
No Action Reported	186	Percentage
Insufficient Evidence	5	2%
No Action Taken	84	28%
Unfounded	23	8%
Prosecution Declined*	61	21%
Victim Uncooperative*	12	4%
Arrest*	1	0%

*DIBRS classification listed under "unknown" NCIS case closure.

U.S. Navy (408 Records Closed In FY17)

Action Reported	146	Percentage
Preferred Action	65	16%
Administrative Actions	32	8%
Civilian Authority	8	2%
Non-Judicial	41	10%
No Action Reported	262	Percentage
Insufficient Evidence	3	1%
No Action Taken	112	27%
Unfounded	41	10%
Prosecution Declined*	81	20%
Victim Uncooperative*	25	6%
Arrest*	0	0%

*DIBRS classification listed under "unknown" NCIS case closure.

U.S. Army (914 Records Closed In FY17)		
Action Reported	293	Percentage
Preferred Action	148	16%
Administrative Actions	93	10%
Civilian Authority	0	0%
Non-Judicial	52	6%
No Action Reported	621	Percentage
Unfounded	210	23%
Prosecution Declined*	113	12%
Victim Uncooperative*	47	5%
Unfounded*	120	13%
Found/Not Applicable/ Other/Pend.*	6	1%
Arrest*	125	14%

*DIBRS classification listed under "no action taken" CID case closure.

U.S. Air Force (423 Records Closed In FY17)		
Action Reported	183	Percentage
Preferred Action	117	28%
Administrative Actions	51	12%
Civilian Authority	0	0%
Non-Judicial	15	4%
No Action Reported	240	Percentage
Unfounded	38	9%
Prosecution Declined	114	27%
Victim Uncooperative	80	19%
Jurisdiction	8	2%

U.S. Coast Guard (29 Records Closed In FY17)		
Action Reported	21	Percentage
Preferred Action	12	41%
Administrative Actions	6	21%
Civilian Authority	0	0%
Non-Judicial	3	10%
No Action Reported	8	Percentage
Unfounded	1	3%
No Prosecution	7	24%



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
**SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION
AND RESPONSE OFFICE**



**REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT RECEIVED AT MILITARY
INSTALLATIONS AND COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST**
NOVEMBER 17, 2017

This document contains information about non-domestic abuse-related adult sexual assault reports made at military installations throughout the world. The tables that follow provide the number of sexual assault allegations received or managed by Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) at the listed installation.

The tables are grouped by Service and show the installation where the alleged incident was reported or managed, the type and number of adult sexual assault report allegations (i.e., Unrestricted or Restricted), and the Fiscal Year (FY) in which the victim reported the incident. For reports made in Combat Areas of Interest, the tables show report totals by country and year where the victim made the report.¹ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in the Department of Defense (DoD) *may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing*. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation *may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service*. Nevertheless, the SARC that receives a sexual report is responsible for managing support to the victim, until such time that the victim terminates the support or moves to another location. If the victim elects to continue support at the new installation, the losing SARC affects a person-to-person handoff to the gaining SARC. The change in support is also annotated in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), preventing double counting of the incident. In addition, some of the sexual assaults reported may have occurred during the year indicated or at any time in the past. Additionally, the number of sexual assaults reported to DoD in a given FY does not necessarily reflect the number of sexual assaults that occurred during that FY.

Sexual Assault Reports

DoD uses the term “sexual assault” to refer to a range of adult sex-related crimes punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Sexual assault includes penetrating crimes (such as rape, sexual assault, and forcible sodomy), sexual contact crimes (aggravated and abusive sexual contact), and attempts to commit these offenses. The definitions of these crimes are listed in the UCMJ in Article 120 (Sexual Assault Crimes), 125 (Forcible Sodomy), and 80 (Attempts).

An Unrestricted Report of sexual assault consists of a sex-related allegation made by an individual against one or more individuals that is referred for investigation to the Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) or civilian law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction

¹ This is also how the Department shows sexual assault reports for combat areas in its Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

over the alleged crime. The commander(s) of the Service member making the Unrestricted report and the alleged suspect(s) are notified of the allegations as well.

A Restricted Report is an alternative reporting option for Service members and other members of the DoD community (as specified in policy) who allege they were sexually assaulted. An individual may elect to make a Restricted Report to specified parties within DoD (e.g., SARCs, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Victim Advocates, or healthcare providers) authorized to accept such reports. Choosing the “Restricted Report” option allows the individual making the report to confidentially seek advocacy, support services, medical care, and mental health counseling. Restricted Reports are not referred for criminal investigation or to commanders. Victims choosing this option are not required to provide many details about the sexual assault. Even when initially electing a Restricted Report, an individual may later convert to an Unrestricted Report. When that happens, the allegation is then referred for investigation and commander(s) of the reporting Service member and alleged perpetrator are notified.

Who Makes Sexual Assault Reports

The sexual assault allegations summarized in this document come from persons aged 16 or older who allege a sexual assault by someone unrelated to them (i.e., an incident that does not otherwise fall under the Department’s Family Advocacy Program). This includes:

1. Service members on active duty (Title 10 status) from all four DoD Service branches and activated Reserve and National Guard
2. Civilian victims alleging a sexual assault by an active duty military member
3. Eligible adult (18 years of age and older) dependents of active duty members

Sexual assault and sexual abuse reports in which the alleged perpetrator and victim are spouses or intimate partners, or in which the victim is a military dependent child, are addressed by DoD’s Family Advocacy Program.

When DoD Received the Sexual Assault Reports

The data described in this release are from FYs 2013 (October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013), 2014 (October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014), 2015 (October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015) and 2016 (October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016). The report numbers reflect a snapshot in time, meaning that they show the status of all reports at the time the data was retrieved from the DSAID in November 2016, with the exception of Army data from FY13. Army incident data for FY13 was provided by the Army Headquarters Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention office, using a different methodology because Army did not maintain its data in DSAID during the FY 2013 time period. Army started entering its reporting data into DSAID in FY14. The information in the tables that follow describes the number and type of sexual assault reports made and/or managed at the listed installations by SARCs.

Installation-based Reports of Sexual Assault

The reports in the tables that follow are grouped by the installation where the report was made OR where the report was managed by a SARC. As previously stated, the numbers do not necessarily reflect where or even when an alleged assault occurred. The installation data listed may include reports for sexual assaults that:

- Occurred at another location
- Occurred prior to the victim’s military service
- Occurred while the victim was deployed, on leave, or in a temporary duty status

- Were transferred to the installation listed due to duty assignment change or an expedited transfer

The installations listed are those installations that were managing the sexual assault report at the end of the time period listed. As a result, these numbers may not reflect a record of incidents that actually occurred at or near the installation.

The number of reports at each installation is not the same as a sexual assault crime rate. A crime rate captures all the crimes that occur within a given area – not just the crimes that are reported (more about this follows in the next section). Installations with more reports tend to be the larger military installations. However, comparing the number of reports at one installation to another may not give an accurate picture of the differences between them.

There are a number of factors that can contribute to the differences in numbers among installations. For example, at installations that house recruit training, the number of cases reported may be larger due to new personnel reporting sexual assaults that occurred prior to entering military service. Most new members of the military receive their first introduction to the SAPR program at basic training. SARCs at the basic training facilities capture reports from new Service members who seek to address a prior history of sexual assault by making a Restricted or Unrestricted Report. Additionally, larger installations may also be managing larger numbers of expedited transfer cases due to their greater availability of open positions, medical care, and support facilities. When victimized Service members transfer, their cases also transfer to the new installation's SARC, if so elected by the service member. Finally, larger installations also have increased numbers of deployed personnel. If a service member is sexually assaulted on deployment and reports upon their return from deployment, the member's home installation will gain those cases upon his or her return to ensure continued support and care.

Since 2005, the DOD has put policy in place to encourage more Service members to report sexual assault, regardless of when the incidents occurred. As a result, the percentage of Service members who choose to report the crime has increased over time. Prior to FY14, 15% or fewer military victims reported a sexual assault to a military authority each year. For FY14 and FY15, DOD estimates that nearly 25% of the Service members who experienced a sexual assault in those years reported the incident to either SAPR program personnel or military law enforcement. In FY16, the DOD estimates that about 32% of Service members who experienced a sexual assault reported the incident to either SAPR program personnel or military law enforcement.

To understand the full magnitude of the problem of sexual assault in the military, DoD sponsors confidential surveys that scientifically sample the military population. These representative surveys give the Department very reliable estimates about how many Service members likely experienced a sexual assault in a given year. The percentage of a population that experiences a problem in the past year is also known as the "prevalence" or occurrence of the problem. The results of the most recent prevalence survey were published in DoD's FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.²

Congress requires the DoD to report the number of sexual assault allegations it receives each year involving Service members. This "Annual Report" includes the number of Restricted and Unrestricted Reports made to DoD SAPR personnel and investigators at MCIOs.

² Members of the military that are on active duty and not part of the National Guard.

The Annual Report provides sexual assault allegation totals for the DoD as a whole, and also by each military Service (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force). However, the Annual Report does not provide information about specific locations where victims are reporting the sexual assault allegations.

Army Installations

Army Installation ³	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	5	0	5	8	0	8	4	1	5	5	0	5
Army Headquarters, D.C.	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bamberg AAF, Germany	20	0	20	1	1	2	8	0	8	18	0	18
Baumholder U.S. Army Garrison, Germany	10	0	10	3	1	4	11	4	15	11	0	11
Cairns AAF, AL	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	4	3	0	3
Camp Atterbury, IN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Camp Carroll KO, South Korea	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camp Casey, South Korea	47	0	47	20	9	29	44	6	50	21	1	22
Camp Henry, South Korea	0	0	0	23	4	27	17	1	18	26	3	29
Camp Humphreys, South Korea	27	0	27	22	6	28	34	7	41	35	2	37
Camp Red Cloud, South Korea	18	0	18	24	5	29	12	5	17	34	3	37
Camp Zama, Japan	3	0	3	7	3	10	11	4	15	7	1	8
Carlisle Barracks, PA	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	3
Daegu, South Korea	11	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ft. Belvoir, VA	9	4	13	10	5	15	24	7	31	20	6	26
Army	9	4	13	10	5	15	24	7	31	19	6	25
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ft. Benning, GA	34	5	39	133	7	140	80	11	91	51	16	67
Army	34	5	39	133	7	140	80	10	90	51	16	67
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ft. Bliss, TX	49	21	70	102	15	117	90	18	108	79	20	99
Ft. Bragg, NC	75	14	89	90	10	100	99	15	114	132	14	146

³ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Army Installation ³	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Ft. Campbell, KY	55	9	64	75	19	94	84	23	107	108	18	126
Ft. Carson, CO	36	7	43	82	15	97	106	19	125	94	20	114
Ft. Detrick, MD	0	1	1	3	1	4	6	4	10	6	7	13
Ft. Drum, NY	45	4	49	79	0	79	48	1	49	65	11	76
Ft. George Meade, MD	18	6	24	30	14	44	39	15	54	28	19	47
Air Force	9	2	11	10	5	15	9	8	17	9	2	11
Army	6	3	9	17	5	22	26	7	33	12	13	25
Marine Corps	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy	3	0	3	3	4	7	4	0	4	7	4	11
Ft. Gordon, GA	26	2	28	42	4	46	41	8	49	51	20	71
Army	26	2	28	42	4	46	41	8	49	43	19	62
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	8
Ft. Hamilton, NY	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ft. Hood, TX	165	42	207	212	50	262	164	31	195	155	44	199
Ft. Huachuca, AZ	19	2	21	21	3	24	23	7	30	13	4	17
Army	19	2	21	21	3	24	23	7	30	13	3	16
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ft. Irwin, CA	27	0	27	26	2	28	29	2	31	32	1	33
Ft. Jackson, SC	43	4	47	54	4	58	62	30	92	82	32	114
Ft. Knox, KY	36	1	37	30	4	34	23	6	29	28	4	32
Ft. Leavenworth, KS	8	2	10	20	4	24	12	6	18	19	7	26
Ft. Lee, VA	41	34	75	52	24	76	47	27	74	24	9	33
Army	40	32	72	51	24	75	46	25	71	21	8	29
Marine Corps	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	3	3	1	4
Ft. Leonard Wood, MO	73	3	76	63	13	76	78	26	104	96	34	130
Army	61	1	62	62	10	72	75	25	100	93	30	123
Marine Corps	12	2	14	1	3	4	3	1	4	3	4	7

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Army Installation ³	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Ft. McCoy, WI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ft. Polk, LA	32	0	32	34	3	37	36	1	37	20	5	25
Ft. Riley, KS	35	7	42	56	10	66	66	8	74	56	14	70
Ft. Rucker, AL	10	2	12	11	1	12	6	3	9	4	2	6
Ft. Shafer, HI	0	0	0	6	0	6	25	0	25	14	1	15
Ft. Sill, OK	27	10	37	72	16	88	56	15	71	67	10	77
Army	27	10	37	72	16	88	56	15	71	62	10	72
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Ft. Stewart, GA	62	23	85	85	15	100	68	15	83	56	8	64
Ft. Wainwright, AK	11	2	13	19	4	23	18	2	20	23	5	28
Garmisch, Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Grafenwohr, Germany	32	4	36	20	3	23	11	0	11	0	0	0
Hohenfels, Germany	6	0	6	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	2
Kaiserslautern, Germany	16	0	16	39	3	42	45	11	56	36	18	54
Kosovo	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mannheim, Germany-Decommissioned	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NGB Joint HQ, VA	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okinawa, Japan	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Presidio of Monterey, CA	25	11	36	27	7	34	28	13	41	12	7	19
Air Force	9	6	15	12	2	14	4	6	10	1	6	7
Army	14	5	19	15	5	20	23	6	29	11	1	12
Marine Corps	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Redstone AAF, AL	1	0	1	3	1	4	3	0	3	2	0	2
Rock Island Arsenal, IL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
San Diego, CA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schofield Barracks, HI	58	3	61	85	23	108	83	16	99	64	24	88
Schweinfurt, Germany-Decommissioned	16	1	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stuttgart, Germany	8	0	8	4	2	6	7	2	9	4	2	6

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Army Installation ³	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Army	6	0	6	2	2	4	6	0	6	4	2	6
Marine Corps	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	3	0	0	0
Tobyhanna Army Depot	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Torii Station, Japan	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	0	4
USAG Miami, FL	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
USAG Ansbach, Germany	27	0	27	14	2	16	8	2	10	1	0	1
U.S. Army Garrison, HI	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Army Garrison, Japan	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USAG Vicenza, Italy	2	4	6	21	2	23	9	2	11	26	8	34
USAR	6	0	6	92	10	102	54	14	68	58	17	75
USMEPCOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Vilseck, Germany	0	0	0	23	0	23	10	5	15	7	2	9
West Point, NY	13	2	15	11	3	14	21	5	26	11	13	24
White Sands Missile Range, NM	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wiesbaden, Germany	5	0	5	16	10	26	10	2	12	8	2	10
Yong San, South Korea	29	3	32	26	9	35	33	8	41	38	8	46
Army	25	3	28	25	8	33	33	8	41	38	8	46
Marine Corps	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,352	263	1,614	1,908	350	2,258	1,808	409	2,217	1,763	442	2,205

The method for collecting FY13 Army installation data is significantly different from method used for reporting FY14, FY15, and FY16 data, and reflects the installation data gathering methodology derived by the Army and the DoD prior to the implementation of DSAID. Installation data gathering methods in FY13 and prior do not allow for all Unrestricted Reports made in those FYs to be associated with a given installation. Whereas installation data for FY14 through FY16 denote a single report from a single victim received in the FY noted, the Army FY13 installation data come from three different sources: the substantiated, Unrestricted Report case synopses from Tab 7 of the data reporting matrices in Appendix D of the FY13 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military; Restricted Reports received by Sexual Assault Response Coordinators at the installations noted in FY13; and unsubstantiated, Unrestricted Reports received in FY13 (per section 1602 of the FY11 National Defense Authorization Act, the Department does not provide case synopses for unsubstantiated cases to Congress; unsubstantiated cases are those cases wherein evidence did not exist to take some kind of action against the alleged offender). The substantiated, Unrestricted Report case synopses in FY13 reflect dispositions taken against subjects in FY13. Installation data pulled from the FY13 synopses also differs from FY14 through FY16 data, since the FY13 case synopses data do not capture all reports made to Army in FY13. Unsubstantiated, Unrestricted Report data came from MCIO investigations completed in FY13. The FY13 Army totals include reports from completed investigations and dispositions against subjects in FY13, regardless of the FY in which the report was first made (i.e., some of the outcomes reported in FY13 were for reports originally made in FY12 and earlier years).

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Navy Installations

Navy Installation ⁴	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Naval Air Facility Atsugi, Japan	4	0	4	10	1	11	5	4	9	11	2	13
Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport, MS	15	5	20	7	1	8	7	6	13	8	2	10
Commander Navy Region, Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Commander Fleet Activities Okinawa, Japan	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Commander Fleet Activities Sasebo, Japan	17	3	20	17	4	21	9	4	13	15	3	18
Commander Fleet Activities Yokosuka, Japan	50	5	55	29	9	38	15	15	30	45	8	53
Naval Support Facility Dahlgren, VA	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	3	1	4
Naval Support Activity Monterey, CA	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	4	8	5	2	7
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Navy	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	4	8	4	1	5
Naval Air Facility El Centro, CA	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Air Facility Misawa, Japan	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	3
Marine Corps	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Navy	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Naval Air Station Corry Station, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Air Station Fallon, NV	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	5	5	0	0	0
Naval Air Station - Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX	5	1	6	5	4	9	9	1	10	9	4	13
Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Marine Corps	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy	4	1	5	5	4	9	8	0	8	8	3	11

⁴ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service.

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Navy Installation ⁴	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Naval Air Station Kingsville, TX	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Naval Air Station Meridian, MS	1	3	4	0	1	1	1	3	4	2	3	5
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Navy	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	3
Naval Air Station Sigonella, Italy	4	5	9	10	3	13	4	1	5	3	1	4
Naval Air Station Whiting Field, FL	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	4	5
Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL	18	2	20	25	4	29	33	5	38	33	6	39
Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA	5	1	6	1	1	2	7	1	8	1	0	1
Naval Air Station Key West, FL	2	0	2	5	2	7	3	0	3	2	0	2
Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA	12	4	16	10	4	14	18	7	25	20	8	28
Marine Corps	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy	12	4	16	9	4	13	18	7	25	20	8	28
Naval Air Station Oceana, VA	21	10	31	23	12	35	32	10	42	37	5	42
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Navy	21	10	31	23	12	35	29	10	39	37	5	42
Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	2	6	2	1	3
Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL	30	27	57	20	21	41	29	16	45	24	13	37
Marine Corps	1	0	1	2	4	6	6	5	11	7	1	8
Navy	29	27	56	18	17	35	23	11	34	17	12	29
Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA	21	7	28	29	6	35	38	6	44	24	5	29
Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA	4	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	1	3
Naval Hospital Beaufort, SC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
Naval Station Great Lakes, IL	59	15	74	59	19	78	55	32	87	75	47	122
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Navy	59	15	74	59	19	78	54	32	86	75	47	122
Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	6	4	10	7	1	8	9	1	10	6	1	7
Naval Station Mayport, FL	16	6	22	18	7	25	33	7	40	25	5	30
Naval Station Newport, RI	10	5	15	5	3	8	7	3	10	5	2	7
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Navy	10	5	15	5	3	8	6	3	9	5	2	7

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Navy Installation ⁴	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Naval Station Norfolk, VA	192	39	231	212	51	263	220	71	291	220	50	270
Marine Corps	4	0	4	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Navy	188	39	227	211	51	262	218	71	289	220	50	270
Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA	17	4	21	12	1	13	10	2	12	6	6	12
Naval Support Activity Bethesda, MD	6	4	10	14	7	21	8	1	9	13	9	22
Naval Support Activity Naples, Italy	8	2	10	10	3	13	5	2	7	4	4	8
Naval Support Activity Panama City, FL	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	4
Naval Support Activity Souda Bay, Greece	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	1
Naval Support Facility Diego Garcia	5	0	5	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	1
Naval Support Facility Indian Head, MD	4	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2
Marine Corps	4	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Base Coronado, CA	79	9	88	67	17	84	57	17	74	53	16	69
Naval Base Kitsap, WA	19	9	28	36	8	44	41	18	59	39	15	54
Naval Base Point Loma, CA	12	8	20	7	1	8	14	3	17	9	2	11
Naval Base San Diego, CA	113	27	140	126	24	150	127	38	165	148	39	187
Naval Base Ventura County, CA	14	7	21	16	7	23	19	4	23	13	3	16
Navy Recruiting District - New York - Garden City	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy Recruiting District Philadelphia, PA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVOPSPCEN North Island, CA	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, ME	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Naval Station Everett, WA	29	3	32	21	4	25	13	3	16	9	5	14
Naval Station Rota, Spain	2	1	3	6	3	9	8	3	11	12	5	17
Air Force	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy	2	1	3	5	3	8	8	3	11	12	5	17
Naval Support Activity Annapolis, MD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Naval Support Activity Mid-South-Millington, TN	0	3	3	2	3	5	2	4	6	3	2	5
Naval Support Activity Saratoga Springs, NY	4	0	4	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	0	2
Singapore Area Coordinator	2	0	2	4	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Naval Support Activity Washington - Navy Yard, D.C.	8	1	9	4	1	5	6	1	7	10	2	12
Naval Submarine Base New London, CT	17	0	17	12	3	15	11	1	12	12	2	14

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Navy Installation ⁴	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
U.S. Naval Academy, MD	9	8	17	13	5	18	9	12	21	19	5	24
Naval Weapons Station Earle, NJ	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	6
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, VA	17	4	21	19	7	26	16	8	24	21	9	30
Marine Corps	1	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	1
Navy	16	4	20	13	7	20	16	8	24	20	9	29
TOTAL	874	238	1,112	890	258	1,148	914	329	1,243	979	306	1,285

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Marine Corps Installations

Marine Corps Installation ⁵	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Camp Allen, VA	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Camp Butler, Okinawa, Japan	11	2	13	10	0	10	19	3	22	10	5	15
Camp Courtney, Okinawa, Japan	19	3	22	14	5	19	14	4	18	13	4	17
Camp Foster, Okinawa, Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	1
Camp Fuji, Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Camp Lejeune, NC	105	46	151	72	78	150	105	59	164	103	66	169
Camp Pendleton, CA	135	29	164	104	30	134	130	39	169	110	47	157
Camp Schwab, Okinawa	24	7	31	14	7	21	17	7	24	15	5	20
Marine Corps Support Facility New Orleans, LA	22	8	30	21	7	28	29	5	34	24	9	33
MCAGCC 29 Palms, CA	47	15	62	33	16	49	25	10	35	29	9	38
MCAS Beaufort, SC	20	5	25	17	2	19	15	5	20	19	1	20
Marine Corps	16	4	20	16	2	18	14	4	18	19	1	20
Navy	4	1	5	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
MCAS Cherry Point, NC	35	14	49	31	13	44	36	13	49	19	8	27
MCAS Futenma, Okinawa, Japan	15	8	23	14	1	15	10	1	11	5	0	5
MCAS Iwakuni, Japan	9	2	11	8	1	9	11	4	15	21	4	25
MCAS Kaneohe Bay, HI	1	4	5	1	1	2	4	3	7	7	6	13
MCAS Miramar, CA	39	17	56	49	18	67	39	18	57	34	21	55
MCAS New River, NC	10	6	16	16	16	32	14	13	27	22	10	32
MCAS Yuma, AZ	11	5	16	9	4	13	16	7	23	16	5	21
MCB, HI	15	7	22	18	3	21	17	5	22	16	9	25
MCB Quantico, VA	33	4	37	34	5	39	24	5	29	26	14	40
Marine Corps	33	4	37	33	5	38	24	5	29	26	14	40
Navy	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCLB Albany, GA	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	4
MCLB Barstow, CA	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

⁵ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Marine Corps Installation ⁵	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
HQ Eastern Recruiting Region/MCRD Parris Island, SC	31	98	129	19	140	159	28	54	82	14	51	65
HQ Western Recruiting Region/MCRD San Diego, CA	12	8	20	10	9	19	8	15	23	24	17	41
TOTAL	597	288	885	497	356	853	567	270	837	533	292	825

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Air Force Installations

Air Force Installation ⁶	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
RAF Alconbury Croughton, England	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	1	5	4	0	4
Altus AFB, OK	3	3	6	5	1	6	1	1	2	5	1	6
Aviano AB, Italy	12	6	18	11	2	13	11	4	15	16	3	19
Barksdale AFB, LA	5	5	10	12	3	15	16	4	20	14	9	23
Beale AFB, CA	5	1	6	10	5	15	10	4	14	12	4	16
Buckley AFB, CO	6	1	7	3	1	4	8	1	9	4	7	11
Cannon AFB, NM	8	8	16	12	5	17	10	1	11	11	4	15
Columbus AFB, MS	1	1	2	3	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ	13	2	15	24	3	27	24	5	29	12	2	14
Dobbins ARB, GA	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	1
Dover AFB, DE	7	2	9	16	1	17	16	3	19	14	2	16
Dyess AFB, TX	3	2	5	13	6	19	16	0	16	14	5	19
Edwards AFB, CA	7	1	8	9	0	9	3	2	5	11	0	11
Eglin AFB, FL	23	9	32	26	5	31	29	7	36	24	9	33
Air Force	16	9	25	19	5	24	21	6	27	22	7	29
Army ⁷	7	0	7	7	0	7	8	1	9	2	2	4
Eielson AFB, AK	4	0	4	2	1	3	2	2	4	6	2	8
Ellsworth AFB, SD	6	3	9	16	2	18	4	3	7	13	4	17
F E Warren AFB, WY	4	0	4	5	1	6	3	1	4	15	1	16
Fairchild AFB, WA	5	0	5	8	4	12	4	1	5	7	2	9
Goodfellow AFB, TX	19	4	23	17	10	27	12	6	18	19	8	27
Air Force	19	4	23	17	10	27	12	6	18	18	8	26
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Grand Forks AFB, ND	3	1	4	5	1	6	11	0	11	8	1	9
Grissom ARB, IN	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	1
Hanscom AFB, MA	4	3	7	3	1	4	7	0	7	11	0	11

⁶ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service.

⁷ Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Air Force Installation ⁶	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Hill AFB, UT	15	16	31	20	9	29	17	10	27	9	9	18
Holloman AFB, NM	9	5	14	13	2	15	16	8	24	9	3	12
Homestead ARB, FL	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	5
Hurlburt Field, FL	10	6	16	20	7	27	17	3	20	17	3	20
Incirlik AB, Turkey	4	1	5	4	4	8	8	1	9	4	1	5
Kadena AB, Japan	17	11	28	19	7	26	11	8	19	22	15	37
Keesler AFB, MS	16	25	41	16	17	33	11	11	22	11	11	22
Air Force	16	25	41	15	17	32	11	10	21	19	8	27
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
Navy	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kirtland AFB, NM	6	6	12	6	8	14	9	3	12	7	5	12
Kunsan AB, South Korea	6	3	9	6	5	11	9	1	10	1	3	4
Lajes Field, Azores	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
RAF Lakenheath, England	8	3	11	11	5	16	17	7	24	13	5	18
Laughlin AFB, TX	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	5	3	8
Little Rock AFB, AR	10	2	12	21	8	29	9	5	14	7	6	13
Los Angeles AFB, CA	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	1	3
Luke AFB, AZ	1	0	1	8	3	11	10	3	13	5	2	7
MacDill AFB, FL	10	8	18	21	3	24	18	1	19	7	2	9
Air Force	8	8	16	21	3	24	18	1	19	7	1	8
Army	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Malmstrom AFB, MT	14	4	18	6	7	13	20	4	24	15	1	16
March ARB, CA	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	3
Maxwell AFB, AL	4	5	9	4	3	7	4	5	9	4	6	10
McConnell AFB, KS	4	1	5	2	1	3	5	2	7	10	0	10
RAF Menwith Hill, England	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAF Mildenhall, England	2	6	8	6	5	11	6	4	10	5	1	6
Minneapolis St. Paul ARS, MN	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	4	1	5
Minot AFB, ND	11	4	15	15	3	18	15	3	18	11	0	11
Misawa AB, Japan	12	3	15	8	4	12	8	3	11	7	2	9

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Air Force Installation ⁶	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
RAF Molesworth, England	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moody AFB, GA	12	1	13	7	7	14	9	7	16	13	11	24
Mountain Home AFB, ID	12	4	16	22	8	30	18	7	25	11	8	19
Nellis AFB, NV	14	7	21	26	9	35	20	12	32	18	9	27
Air Force	14	7	21	26	9	35	19	12	31	18	9	27
Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Niagara Falls ARS, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	2	1	3
Offutt AFB, NE	6	8	14	16	6	22	19	5	24	9	10	19
Osan AB, South Korea	15	4	19	16	5	21	20	11	31	10	8	18
Patrick AFB, FL	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	2	9	3	1	4
Pittsburgh IAP ARS, PA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Navy	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pentagon, D.C.	1	0	1	3	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Peterson AFB, CO	14	2	16	15	3	18	7	7	14	15	6	21
Air Force	14	2	16	15	3	18	6	6	12	15	6	21
Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Pope Field, NC	4	2	6	4	1	5	3	2	5	7	3	10
Ramstein AB, Germany	15	4	19	16	11	27	15	7	22	27	9	36
Robins AFB, GA	7	2	9	10	4	14	8	2	10	9	4	13
Schriever AFB, CO	12	2	14	3	0	3	6	2	8	10	5	15
Scott AFB, IL	14	4	18	10	1	11	10	3	13	7	8	15
Seymour Johnson AFB, NC	5	9	14	10	6	16	6	7	13	9	4	13
Shaw AFB, SC	13	17	30	14	7	21	10	5	15	14	2	16
Air Force	13	7	20	14	7	21	10	5	15	14	2	16
Army	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheppard AFB, TX	5	3	8	15	4	19	5	5	10	15	6	21
Spangdahlem AB, Germany	6	0	6	10	6	16	14	5	19	15	2	17
Thule AB, Greenland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tinker AFB, OK	9	3	12	15	6	21	7	6	13	17	10	27
Travis AFB, CA	15	3	18	22	2	24	23	4	27	25	9	34
Tunisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Air Force Installation ⁶	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Tyndall AFB, FL	6	2	8	13	5	18	13	6	19	11	2	13
USAF Academy, CO	20	17	37	14	14	28	29	30	59	17	27	44
Vance AFB, OK	0	1	1	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	2	6
Vandenberg AFB, CA	3	0	3	7	5	12	6	3	9	4	2	6
Westover ARB, MA	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	5	5	2	7
Whiteman AFB, MO	11	2	13	8	6	14	17	4	21	15	6	21
Wright Patterson AFB, OH	12	7	19	10	7	17	11	6	17	20	10	30
Yokota AB, Japan	4	2	6	9	0	9	6	4	10	10	2	12
Youngstown Warren ARS, OH	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	546	275	821	716	287	1,003	719	290	1,009	725	318	1,043

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Joint Base Installations

Joint Base Installations ⁸	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, D.C.	5	1	6	6	7	13	13	8	21	20	2	22
Air Force	0	0	0	4	4	8	5	4	9	6	1	7
Navy	5	1	6	2	3	5	8	4	12	14	1	15
Joint Base Andrews, MD	10	4	14	21	3	24	9	4	13	17	3	20
Air Force	10	4	14	21	3	24	9	4	13	16	3	19
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Joint Base Charleston, SC	25	16	41	19	6	25	15	14	29	22	17	39
Air Force	16	3	19	11	3	14	6	4	10	15	7	22
Navy	9	13	22	8	3	11	9	10	19	7	10	17
Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, AK	22	2	24	42	7	49	26	11	37	40	5	45
Air Force	7	2	9	14	4	18	13	6	19	28	3	31
Army ⁹	15	0	15	28	3	31	13	5	18	12	2	14
Joint Base Langley-Eustis, VA	23	9	32	41	17	58	46	16	62	32	14	46
Air Force	17	4	21	16	15	31	29	12	41	22	9	31
Army	6	5	11	25	2	27	17	4	21	10	5	15
Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA	71	22	93	113	41	154	118	41	159	126	27	153
Air Force	1	1	2	8	1	9	10	4	14	4	5	9
Army	70	21	91	105	40	145	108	37	145	122	22	144
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ	11	6	17	18	6	24	21	1	22	18	10	28
Air Force	5	5	10	12	4	16	14	1	15	12	9	21
Army	3	1	4	3	2	5	6	0	6	6	1	7
Navy	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall, VA	6	2	8	23	0	23	18	6	24	25	1	26
Army	5	1	6	21	0	21	16	4	20	20	1	21
Marine Corps	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	4	5	0	5

⁸ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service.

⁹ Army FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Joint Base Installations ⁸	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickman, HI	43	10	53	74	18	92	54	15	69	45	12	57
Air Force	11	3	14	12	8	20	12	4	16	14	3	17
Navy	32	7	39	62	10	72	42	11	53	31	9	40
Joint Base San Antonio, TX	135	118	253	136	83	219	144	54	198	123	88	211
Air Force	66	82	148	81	63	144	83	31	114	70	47	117
Army	52	23	75	43	16	59	51	20	71	46	28	74
Navy	17	13	30	12	4	16	10	3	13	7	13	20
Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, VA	21	4	25	16	7	23	39	7	46	22	9	9
Navy	21	4	25	16	6	22	21	3	24	22	8	30
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Joint Region Marianas, Guam	10	10	20	15	5	20	15	10	25	10	4	14
Air Force	3	2	5	9	1	10	9	3	12	3	3	6
Navy	7	8	15	6	4	10	6	7	13	7	1	8
TOTAL	382	204	586	524	200	724	518	187	705	500	192	670

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Combat Areas of Interest

Combat Areas of Interest ¹⁰	Fiscal Year 2013 Matrices Data ¹			Fiscal Year 2014 DSAID Data			Fiscal Year 2015 DSAID Data			Fiscal Year 2016 DSAID Data		
	Unrestricted Reports	Initial Reports Remaining	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Afghanistan	142	26	168	62	15	77	5	20	25	10	15	25
Bahrain	15	2	17	11	4	15	33	5	38	8	7	15
Djibouti	4	0	4	3	4	7	2	4	6	2	1	3
Egypt	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Iraq	23	11	34	7	9	16	3	11	14	5	15	20
Jordan	5	0	5	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	4
Kuwait	21	7	28	14	4	18	3	5	8	19	6	25
Kyrgyzstan	3	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	3	0	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	16	6	22	10	6	16	4	4	8	17	6	23
Saudi Arabia	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	11	2	13	6	2	8	9	4	13	6	0	6
Uganda	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
TOTAL	247	58	305	117	46	163	62	56	118	73	52	125

Note: In FY13, combat area of interest (CAI) data come from Service matrices. The FY13 document CAI Reports by Unrestricted Reports and Initially Restricted Reports. Thus, the CAI figures for FY13 may include a few Restricted Reports that may have been later converted to Unrestricted Reports during FY13.

¹⁰ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in the DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military

Please note that the document was revised and the following changes have been made.

1. "Revisions to FOIA SAPR Installation Data", is a one-pager that details the corrections.

2. "Charts of Sexual Assault Reports CONUS and OCONUS", is the comprehensive installation chart, now with the corrected numbers.

PRE-COORDINATION NUMBERS

Joint Base Installations	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, VA	21	4	25	16	7	23	39	7	46	22	9	9
Army (cases shifted to Langley-Eustis post-cord)	0	0	0	25	2	27	17	4	21	17	4	21
Navy	21	4	25	16	6	22	21	3	24	22	8	30
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	382	204	586	524	200	724	518	187	705	500	192	670

PUBLISHED NUMBERS

Joint Base Installations	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, VA	21	4	25	16	7	23	39	7	46	22	9	9
Navy	21	4	25	16	6	22	21	3	24	22	8	30
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	382	204	586	524	200	724	518	187	705	500	192	670

REVISED NUMBERS

Joint Base Installations	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, VA	21	4	25	16	7	23	22	3	25	22	9	31
Navy	21	4	25	16	6	22	21	3	24	22	8	30
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	382	204	586	524	200	724	501	183	684	500	192	692

In initial stages of data analysis, Army cases were included in installation numbers for Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, VA (Little Creek). During coordination, Army determined that these cases should be captured under the SARC assigned to Joint Base Langley-Eustis, VA. However, published FY15 totals for Little Creek still included these Army cases.

In addition, the FY16 total reports for FY16 for Little Creek were summed incorrectly. Grand totals for Joint Base Installations have also been revised to correct for these errors.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
**SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION
AND RESPONSE OFFICE**



**REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT RECEIVED AT MILITARY
INSTALLATIONS AND COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST**
NOVEMBER 17, 2017

This document contains information about non-domestic abuse-related adult sexual assault reports made at military installations throughout the world. The tables that follow provide the number of sexual assault allegations received or managed by Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) at the listed installation.

The tables are grouped by Service and show the installation where the alleged incident was reported or managed, the type and number of adult sexual assault report allegations (i.e., Unrestricted or Restricted), and the Fiscal Year (FY) in which the victim reported the incident. For reports made in Combat Areas of Interest, the tables show report totals by country and year where the victim made the report.¹ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in the Department of Defense (DoD) *may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing*. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation *may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service*. Nevertheless, the SARC that receives a sexual report is responsible for managing support to the victim, until such time that the victim terminates the support or moves to another location. If the victim elects to continue support at the new installation, the losing SARC affects a person-to-person handoff to the gaining SARC. The change in support is also annotated in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), preventing double counting of the incident. In addition, some of the sexual assaults reported may have occurred during the year indicated or at any time in the past. Additionally, the number of sexual assaults reported to DoD in a given FY does not necessarily reflect the number of sexual assaults that occurred during that FY.

Sexual Assault Reports

DoD uses the term “sexual assault” to refer to a range of adult sex-related crimes punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Sexual assault includes penetrating crimes (such as rape, sexual assault, and forcible sodomy), sexual contact crimes (aggravated and abusive sexual contact), and attempts to commit these offenses. The definitions of these crimes are listed in the UCMJ in Article 120 (Sexual Assault Crimes), 125 (Forcible Sodomy), and 80 (Attempts).

An Unrestricted Report of sexual assault consists of a sex-related allegation made by an individual against one or more individuals that is referred for investigation to the Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) or civilian law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction

¹ This is also how the Department shows sexual assault reports for combat areas in its Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

over the alleged crime. The commander(s) of the Service member making the Unrestricted report and the alleged suspect(s) are notified of the allegations as well.

A Restricted Report is an alternative reporting option for Service members and other members of the DoD community (as specified in policy) who allege they were sexually assaulted. An individual may elect to make a Restricted Report to specified parties within DoD (e.g., SARCs, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Victim Advocates, or healthcare providers) authorized to accept such reports. Choosing the “Restricted Report” option allows the individual making the report to confidentially seek advocacy, support services, medical care, and mental health counseling. Restricted Reports are not referred for criminal investigation or to commanders. Victims choosing this option are not required to provide many details about the sexual assault. Even when initially electing a Restricted Report, an individual may later convert to an Unrestricted Report. When that happens, the allegation is then referred for investigation and commander(s) of the reporting Service member and alleged perpetrator are notified.

Who Makes Sexual Assault Reports

The sexual assault allegations summarized in this document come from persons aged 16 or older who allege a sexual assault by someone unrelated to them (i.e., an incident that does not otherwise fall under the Department’s Family Advocacy Program). This includes:

1. Service members on active duty (Title 10 status) from all four DoD Service branches and activated Reserve and National Guard
2. Civilian victims alleging a sexual assault by an active duty military member
3. Eligible adult (18 years of age and older) dependents of active duty members

Sexual assault and sexual abuse reports in which the alleged perpetrator and victim are spouses or intimate partners, or in which the victim is a military dependent child, are addressed by DoD’s Family Advocacy Program.

When DoD Received the Sexual Assault Reports

The data described in this release are from FYs 2013 (October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013), 2014 (October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014), 2015 (October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015) and 2016 (October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016). The report numbers reflect a snapshot in time, meaning that they show the status of all reports at the time the data was retrieved from the DSAID in November 2016, with the exception of Army data from FY13. Army incident data for FY13 was provided by the Army Headquarters Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention office, using a different methodology because Army did not maintain its data in DSAID during the FY 2013 time period. Army started entering its reporting data into DSAID in FY14. The information in the tables that follow describes the number and type of sexual assault reports made and/or managed at the listed installations by SARCs.

Installation-based Reports of Sexual Assault

The reports in the tables that follow are grouped by the installation where the report was made OR where the report was managed by a SARC. As previously stated, the numbers do not necessarily reflect where or even when an alleged assault occurred. The installation data listed may include reports for sexual assaults that:

- Occurred at another location
- Occurred prior to the victim’s military service
- Occurred while the victim was deployed, on leave, or in a temporary duty status

- Were transferred to the installation listed due to duty assignment change or an expedited transfer

The installations listed are those installations that were managing the sexual assault report at the end of the time period listed. As a result, these numbers may not reflect a record of incidents that actually occurred at or near the installation.

The number of reports at each installation is not the same as a sexual assault crime rate. A crime rate captures all the crimes that occur within a given area – not just the crimes that are reported (more about this follows in the next section). Installations with more reports tend to be the larger military installations. However, comparing the number of reports at one installation to another may not give an accurate picture of the differences between them.

There are a number of factors that can contribute to the differences in numbers among installations. For example, at installations that house recruit training, the number of cases reported may be larger due to new personnel reporting sexual assaults that occurred prior to entering military service. Most new members of the military receive their first introduction to the SAPR program at basic training. SARCs at the basic training facilities capture reports from new Service members who seek to address a prior history of sexual assault by making a Restricted or Unrestricted Report. Additionally, larger installations may also be managing larger numbers of expedited transfer cases due to their greater availability of open positions, medical care, and support facilities. When victimized Service members transfer, their cases also transfer to the new installation's SARC, if so elected by the service member. Finally, larger installations also have increased numbers of deployed personnel. If a service member is sexually assaulted on deployment and reports upon their return from deployment, the member's home installation will gain those cases upon his or her return to ensure continued support and care.

Since 2005, the DOD has put policy in place to encourage more Service members to report sexual assault, regardless of when the incidents occurred. As a result, the percentage of Service members who choose to report the crime has increased over time. Prior to FY14, 15% or fewer military victims reported a sexual assault to a military authority each year. For FY14 and FY15, DOD estimates that nearly 25% of the Service members who experienced a sexual assault in those years reported the incident to either SAPR program personnel or military law enforcement. In FY16, the DOD estimates that about 32% of Service members who experienced a sexual assault reported the incident to either SAPR program personnel or military law enforcement.

To understand the full magnitude of the problem of sexual assault in the military, DoD sponsors confidential surveys that scientifically sample the military population. These representative surveys give the Department very reliable estimates about how many Service members likely experienced a sexual assault in a given year. The percentage of a population that experiences a problem in the past year is also known as the "prevalence" or occurrence of the problem. The results of the most recent prevalence survey were published in DoD's FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.²

Congress requires the DoD to report the number of sexual assault allegations it receives each year involving Service members. This "Annual Report" includes the number of Restricted and Unrestricted Reports made to DoD SAPR personnel and investigators at MCIOs.

² Members of the military that are on active duty and not part of the National Guard.

The Annual Report provides sexual assault allegation totals for the DoD as a whole, and also by each military Service (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force). However, the Annual Report does not provide information about specific locations where victims are reporting the sexual assault allegations.

Army Installations

Army Installation ³	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	5	0	5	8	0	8	4	1	5	5	0	5
Army Headquarters, D.C.	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bamberg AAF, Germany	20	0	20	1	1	2	8	0	8	18	0	18
Baumholder U.S. Army Garrison, Germany	10	0	10	3	1	4	11	4	15	11	0	11
Cairns AAF, AL	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	4	3	0	3
Camp Atterbury, IN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Camp Carroll KO, South Korea	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camp Casey, South Korea	47	0	47	20	9	29	44	6	50	21	1	22
Camp Henry, South Korea	0	0	0	23	4	27	17	1	18	26	3	29
Camp Humphreys, South Korea	27	0	27	22	6	28	34	7	41	35	2	37
Camp Red Cloud, South Korea	18	0	18	24	5	29	12	5	17	34	3	37
Camp Zama, Japan	3	0	3	7	3	10	11	4	15	7	1	8
Carlisle Barracks, PA	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	3
Daegu, South Korea	11	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ft. Belvoir, VA	9	4	13	10	5	15	24	7	31	20	6	26
Army	9	4	13	10	5	15	24	7	31	19	6	25
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ft. Benning, GA	34	5	39	133	7	140	80	11	91	51	16	67
Army	34	5	39	133	7	140	80	10	90	51	16	67
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ft. Bliss, TX	49	21	70	102	15	117	90	18	108	79	20	99
Ft. Bragg, NC	75	14	89	90	10	100	99	15	114	132	14	146

³ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service.

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Army Installation ³	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Ft. Campbell, KY	55	9	64	75	19	94	84	23	107	108	18	126
Ft. Carson, CO	36	7	43	82	15	97	106	19	125	94	20	114
Ft. Detrick, MD	0	1	1	3	1	4	6	4	10	6	7	13
Ft. Drum, NY	45	4	49	79	0	79	48	1	49	65	11	76
Ft. George Meade, MD	18	6	24	30	14	44	39	15	54	28	19	47
Air Force	9	2	11	10	5	15	9	8	17	9	2	11
Army	6	3	9	17	5	22	26	7	33	12	13	25
Marine Corps	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy	3	0	3	3	4	7	4	0	4	7	4	11
Ft. Gordon, GA	26	2	28	42	4	46	41	8	49	51	20	71
Army	26	2	28	42	4	46	41	8	49	43	19	62
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	8
Ft. Hamilton, NY	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ft. Hood, TX	165	42	207	212	50	262	164	31	195	155	44	199
Ft. Huachuca, AZ	19	2	21	21	3	24	23	7	30	13	4	17
Army	19	2	21	21	3	24	23	7	30	13	3	16
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ft. Irwin, CA	27	0	27	26	2	28	29	2	31	32	1	33
Ft. Jackson, SC	43	4	47	54	4	58	62	30	92	82	32	114
Ft. Knox, KY	36	1	37	30	4	34	23	6	29	28	4	32
Ft. Leavenworth, KS	8	2	10	20	4	24	12	6	18	19	7	26
Ft. Lee, VA	41	34	75	52	24	76	47	27	74	24	9	33
Army	40	32	72	51	24	75	46	25	71	21	8	29
Marine Corps	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	3	3	1	4
Ft. Leonard Wood, MO	73	3	76	63	13	76	78	26	104	96	34	130
Army	61	1	62	62	10	72	75	25	100	93	30	123
Marine Corps	12	2	14	1	3	4	3	1	4	3	4	7

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Army Installation ³	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Ft. McCoy, WI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ft. Polk, LA	32	0	32	34	3	37	36	1	37	20	5	25
Ft. Riley, KS	35	7	42	56	10	66	66	8	74	56	14	70
Ft. Rucker, AL	10	2	12	11	1	12	6	3	9	4	2	6
Ft. Shafter, HI	0	0	0	6	0	6	25	0	25	14	1	15
Ft. Sill, OK	27	10	37	72	16	88	56	15	71	67	10	77
Army	27	10	37	72	16	88	56	15	71	62	10	72
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Ft. Stewart, GA	62	23	85	85	15	100	68	15	83	56	8	64
Ft. Wainwright, AK	11	2	13	19	4	23	18	2	20	23	5	28
Garmisch, Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Grafenwohr, Germany	32	4	36	20	3	23	11	0	11	0	0	0
Hohenfels, Germany	6	0	6	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	2
Kaiserslautern, Germany	16	0	16	39	3	42	45	11	56	36	18	54
Kosovo	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mannheim, Germany-Decommissioned	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NGB Joint HQ, VA	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okinawa, Japan	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Presidio of Monterey, CA	25	11	36	27	7	34	28	13	41	12	7	19
Air Force	9	6	15	12	2	14	4	6	10	1	6	7
Army	14	5	19	15	5	20	23	6	29	11	1	12
Marine Corps	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Redstone AAF, AL	1	0	1	3	1	4	3	0	3	2	0	2
Rock Island Arsenal, IL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
San Diego, CA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schofield Barracks, HI	58	3	61	85	23	108	83	16	99	64	24	88
Schweinfurt, Germany-Decommissioned	16	1	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stuttgart, Germany	8	0	8	4	2	6	7	2	9	4	2	6

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Army Installation ³	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Army	6	0	6	2	2	4	6	0	6	4	2	6
Marine Corps	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	3	0	0	0
Tobyhanna Army Depot	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Torii Station, Japan	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	0	4
USAG Miami, FL	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
USAG Ansbach, Germany	27	0	27	14	2	16	8	2	10	1	0	1
U.S. Army Garrison, HI	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Army Garrison, Japan	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USAG Vicenza, Italy	2	4	6	21	2	23	9	2	11	26	8	34
USAR	6	0	6	92	10	102	54	14	68	58	17	75
USMEPCOM	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Vilseck, Germany	0	0	0	23	0	23	10	5	15	7	2	9
West Point, NY	13	2	15	11	3	14	21	5	26	11	13	24
White Sands Missile Range, NM	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wiesbaden, Germany	5	0	5	16	10	26	10	2	12	8	2	10
Yong San, South Korea	29	3	32	26	9	35	33	8	41	38	8	46
Army	25	3	28	25	8	33	33	8	41	38	8	46
Marine Corps	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,352	263	1,614	1,908	350	2,258	1,808	409	2,217	1,763	442	2,205

The method for collecting FY13 Army installation data is significantly different from method used for reporting FY14, FY15, and FY16 data, and reflects the installation data gathering methodology derived by the Army and the DoD prior to the implementation of DSAID. Installation data gathering methods in FY13 and prior do not allow for all Unrestricted Reports made in those FYs to be associated with a given installation. Whereas installation data for FY14 through FY16 denote a single report from a single victim received in the FY noted, the Army FY13 installation data come from three different sources: the substantiated, Unrestricted Report case synopses from Tab 7 of the data reporting matrices in Appendix D of the FY13 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military; Restricted Reports received by Sexual Assault Response Coordinators at the installations noted in FY13; and unsubstantiated, Unrestricted Reports received in FY13 (per section 1602 of the FY11 National Defense Authorization Act, the Department does not provide case synopses for unsubstantiated cases to Congress; unsubstantiated cases are those cases wherein evidence did not exist to take some kind of action against the alleged offender). The substantiated, Unrestricted Report case synopses in FY13 reflect dispositions taken against subjects in FY13. Installation data pulled from the FY13 synopses also differs from FY14 through FY16 data, since the FY13 case synopses data do not capture all reports made to Army in FY13. Unsubstantiated, Unrestricted Report data came from MCIO investigations completed in FY13. The FY13 Army totals include reports from completed investigations and dispositions against subjects in FY13, regardless of the FY in which the report was first made (i.e., some of the outcomes reported in FY13 were for reports originally made in FY12 and earlier years).

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Navy Installations

Navy Installation ⁴	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Naval Air Facility Atsugi, Japan	4	0	4	10	1	11	5	4	9	11	2	13
Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport, MS	15	5	20	7	1	8	7	6	13	8	2	10
Commander Navy Region, Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Commander Fleet Activities Okinawa, Japan	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Commander Fleet Activities Sasebo, Japan	17	3	20	17	4	21	9	4	13	15	3	18
Commander Fleet Activities Yokosuka, Japan	50	5	55	29	9	38	15	15	30	45	8	53
Naval Support Facility Dahlgren, VA	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	3	1	4
Naval Support Activity Monterey, CA	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	4	8	5	2	7
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Navy	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	4	8	4	1	5
Naval Air Facility El Centro, CA	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Air Facility Misawa, Japan	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, TX	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	3
Marine Corps	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Navy	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Naval Air Station Corry Station, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Air Station Fallon, NV	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	5	5	0	0	0
Naval Air Station - Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX	5	1	6	5	4	9	9	1	10	9	4	13
Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Marine Corps	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

⁴ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service. In addition, some Naval bases include reports from ships homeported at that location (e.g., Norfolk, San Diego, etc.)

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Navy Installation ⁴	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Navy	4	1	5	5	4	9	8	0	8	8	3	11
Naval Air Station Kingsville, TX	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Naval Air Station Meridian, MS	1	3	4	0	1	1	1	3	4	2	3	5
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Navy	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	3
Naval Air Station Sigonella, Italy	4	5	9	10	3	13	4	1	5	3	1	4
Naval Air Station Whiting Field, FL	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	4	5
Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL	18	2	20	25	4	29	33	5	38	33	6	39
Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans, LA	5	1	6	1	1	2	7	1	8	1	0	1
Naval Air Station Key West, FL	2	0	2	5	2	7	3	0	3	2	0	2
Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA	12	4	16	10	4	14	18	7	25	20	8	28
Marine Corps	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy	12	4	16	9	4	13	18	7	25	20	8	28
Naval Air Station Oceana, VA	21	10	31	23	12	35	32	10	42	37	5	42
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Navy	21	10	31	23	12	35	29	10	39	37	5	42
Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	2	6	2	1	3
Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL	30	27	57	20	21	41	29	16	45	24	13	37
Marine Corps	1	0	1	2	4	6	6	5	11	7	1	8
Navy	29	27	56	18	17	35	23	11	34	17	12	29
Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, WA	21	7	28	29	6	35	38	6	44	24	5	29
Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA	4	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	1	3
Naval Hospital Beaufort, SC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
Naval Station Great Lakes, IL	59	15	74	59	19	78	55	32	87	75	47	122
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Navy	59	15	74	59	19	78	54	32	86	75	47	122
Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	6	4	10	7	1	8	9	1	10	6	1	7
Naval Station Mayport, FL	16	6	22	18	7	25	33	7	40	25	5	30
Naval Station Newport, RI	10	5	15	5	3	8	7	3	10	5	2	7
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Navy	10	5	15	5	3	8	6	3	9	5	2	7

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Navy Installation ⁴	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Naval Station Norfolk, VA	192	39	231	212	51	263	220	71	291	220	50	270
Marine Corps	4	0	4	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Navy	188	39	227	211	51	262	218	71	289	220	50	270
Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, GA	17	4	21	12	1	13	10	2	12	6	6	12
Naval Support Activity Bethesda, MD	6	4	10	14	7	21	8	1	9	13	9	22
Naval Support Activity Naples, Italy	8	2	10	10	3	13	5	2	7	4	4	8
Naval Support Activity Panama City, FL	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	4
Naval Support Activity Souda Bay, Greece	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	1
Naval Support Facility Diego Garcia	5	0	5	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	1
Naval Support Facility Indian Head, MD	4	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2
Marine Corps	4	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Base Coronado, CA	79	9	88	67	17	84	57	17	74	53	16	69
Naval Base Kitsap, WA	19	9	28	36	8	44	41	18	59	39	15	54
Naval Base Point Loma, CA	12	8	20	7	1	8	14	3	17	9	2	11
Naval Base San Diego, CA	113	27	140	126	24	150	127	38	165	148	39	187
Naval Base Ventura County, CA	14	7	21	16	7	23	19	4	23	13	3	16
Navy Recruiting District - New York - Garden City	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy Recruiting District Philadelphia, PA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVOPSPCEN North Island, CA	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, ME	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Naval Station Everett, WA	29	3	32	21	4	25	13	3	16	9	5	14
Naval Station Rota, Spain	2	1	3	6	3	9	8	3	11	12	5	17
Air Force	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy	2	1	3	5	3	8	8	3	11	12	5	17
Naval Support Activity Annapolis, MD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Naval Support Activity Mid-South-Millington, TN	0	3	3	2	3	5	2	4	6	3	2	5
Naval Support Activity Saratoga Springs, NY	4	0	4	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	0	2
Singapore Area Coordinator	2	0	2	4	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Naval Support Activity Washington - Navy Yard, D.C.	8	1	9	4	1	5	6	1	7	10	2	12
Naval Submarine Base New London, CT	17	0	17	12	3	15	11	1	12	12	2	14

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Navy Installation ⁴	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
U.S. Naval Academy, MD	9	8	17	13	5	18	9	12	21	19	5	24
Naval Weapons Station Earle, NJ	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	6
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, VA	17	4	21	19	7	26	16	8	24	21	9	30
Marine Corps	1	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	1
Navy	16	4	20	13	7	20	16	8	24	20	9	29
TOTAL	874	238	1,112	890	258	1,148	914	329	1,243	979	306	1,285

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Marine Corps Installations

Marine Corps Installation ⁵	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Camp Allen, VA	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Camp Butler, Okinawa, Japan	11	2	13	10	0	10	19	3	22	10	5	15
Camp Courtney, Okinawa, Japan	19	3	22	14	5	19	14	4	18	13	4	17
Camp Foster, Okinawa, Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	1
Camp Fuji, Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Camp Lejeune, NC	105	46	151	72	78	150	105	59	164	103	66	169
Camp Pendleton, CA	135	29	164	104	30	134	130	39	169	110	47	157
Camp Schwab, Okinawa	24	7	31	14	7	21	17	7	24	15	5	20
Marine Corps Support Facility New Orleans, LA	22	8	30	21	7	28	29	5	34	24	9	33
MCAGCC 29 Palms, CA	47	15	62	33	16	49	25	10	35	29	9	38
MCAS Beaufort, SC	20	5	25	17	2	19	15	5	20	19	1	20
Marine Corps	16	4	20	16	2	18	14	4	18	19	1	20
Navy	4	1	5	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
MCAS Cherry Point, NC	35	14	49	31	13	44	36	13	49	19	8	27
MCAS Futenma, Okinawa, Japan	15	8	23	14	1	15	10	1	11	5	0	5
MCAS Iwakuni, Japan	9	2	11	8	1	9	11	4	15	21	4	25
MCAS Kaneohe Bay, HI	1	4	5	1	1	2	4	3	7	7	6	13
MCAS Miramar, CA	39	17	56	49	18	67	39	18	57	34	21	55
MCAS New River, NC	10	6	16	16	16	32	14	13	27	22	10	32
MCAS Yuma, AZ	11	5	16	9	4	13	16	7	23	16	5	21
MCB, HI	15	7	22	18	3	21	17	5	22	16	9	25
MCB Quantico, VA	33	4	37	34	5	39	24	5	29	26	14	40
Marine Corps	33	4	37	33	5	38	24	5	29	26	14	40
Navy	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCLB Albany, GA	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	4
MCLB Barstow, CA	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

⁵ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Marine Corps Installation ⁵	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
HQ Eastern Recruiting Region/MCRD Parris Island, SC	31	98	129	19	140	159	28	54	82	14	51	65
HQ Western Recruiting Region/MCRD San Diego, CA	12	8	20	10	9	19	8	15	23	24	17	41
TOTAL	597	288	885	497	356	853	567	270	837	533	292	825

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Air Force Installations

Air Force Installation ⁶	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
RAF Alconbury Croughton, England	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	1	5	4	0	4
Altus AFB, OK	3	3	6	5	1	6	1	1	2	5	1	6
Aviano AB, Italy	12	6	18	11	2	13	11	4	15	16	3	19
Barksdale AFB, LA	5	5	10	12	3	15	16	4	20	14	9	23
Beale AFB, CA	5	1	6	10	5	15	10	4	14	12	4	16
Buckley AFB, CO	6	1	7	3	1	4	8	1	9	4	7	11
Cannon AFB, NM	8	8	16	12	5	17	10	1	11	11	4	15
Columbus AFB, MS	1	1	2	3	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ	13	2	15	24	3	27	24	5	29	12	2	14
Dobbins ARB, GA	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	1
Dover AFB, DE	7	2	9	16	1	17	16	3	19	14	2	16
Dyess AFB, TX	3	2	5	13	6	19	16	0	16	14	5	19
Edwards AFB, CA	7	1	8	9	0	9	3	2	5	11	0	11
Eglin AFB, FL	23	9	32	26	5	31	29	7	36	24	9	33
Air Force	16	9	25	19	5	24	21	6	27	22	7	29
Army ⁷	7	0	7	7	0	7	8	1	9	2	2	4
Eielson AFB, AK	4	0	4	2	1	3	2	2	4	6	2	8
Ellsworth AFB, SD	6	3	9	16	2	18	4	3	7	13	4	17
F E Warren AFB, WY	4	0	4	5	1	6	3	1	4	15	1	16
Fairchild AFB, WA	5	0	5	8	4	12	4	1	5	7	2	9
Goodfellow AFB, TX	19	4	23	17	10	27	12	6	18	19	8	27
Air Force	19	4	23	17	10	27	12	6	18	18	8	26
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Grand Forks AFB, ND	3	1	4	5	1	6	11	0	11	8	1	9
Grissom ARB, IN	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	1
Hanscom AFB, MA	4	3	7	3	1	4	7	0	7	11	0	11

⁶ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service.

⁷ Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Air Force Installation ⁶	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Hill AFB, UT	15	16	31	20	9	29	17	10	27	9	9	18
Holloman AFB, NM	9	5	14	13	2	15	16	8	24	9	3	12
Homestead ARB, FL	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	5
Hurlburt Field, FL	10	6	16	20	7	27	17	3	20	17	3	20
Incirlik AB, Turkey	4	1	5	4	4	8	8	1	9	4	1	5
Kadena AB, Japan	17	11	28	19	7	26	11	8	19	22	15	37
Keesler AFB, MS	16	25	41	16	17	33	11	11	22	11	11	22
Air Force	16	25	41	15	17	32	11	10	21	19	8	27
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
Navy	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kirtland AFB, NM	6	6	12	6	8	14	9	3	12	7	5	12
Kunsan AB, South Korea	6	3	9	6	5	11	9	1	10	1	3	4
Lajes Field, Azores	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
RAF Lakenheath, England	8	3	11	11	5	16	17	7	24	13	5	18
Laughlin AFB, TX	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	5	3	8
Little Rock AFB, AR	10	2	12	21	8	29	9	5	14	7	6	13
Los Angeles AFB, CA	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	1	3
Luke AFB, AZ	1	0	1	8	3	11	10	3	13	5	2	7
MacDill AFB, FL	10	8	18	21	3	24	18	1	19	7	2	9
Air Force	8	8	16	21	3	24	18	1	19	7	1	8
Army	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Malmstrom AFB, MT	14	4	18	6	7	13	20	4	24	15	1	16
March ARB, CA	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	3
Maxwell AFB, AL	4	5	9	4	3	7	4	5	9	4	6	10
McConnell AFB, KS	4	1	5	2	1	3	5	2	7	10	0	10
RAF Menwith Hill, England	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAF Mildenhall, England	2	6	8	6	5	11	6	4	10	5	1	6
Minneapolis St. Paul ARS, MN	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	4	1	5
Minot AFB, ND	11	4	15	15	3	18	15	3	18	11	0	11
Misawa AB, Japan	12	3	15	8	4	12	8	3	11	7	2	9

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Air Force Installation ⁶	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
RAF Molesworth, England	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moody AFB, GA	12	1	13	7	7	14	9	7	16	13	11	24
Mountain Home AFB, ID	12	4	16	22	8	30	18	7	25	11	8	19
Nellis AFB, NV	14	7	21	26	9	35	20	12	32	18	9	27
Air Force	14	7	21	26	9	35	19	12	31	18	9	27
Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Niagara Falls ARS, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	2	1	3
Offutt AFB, NE	6	8	14	16	6	22	19	5	24	9	10	19
Osan AB, South Korea	15	4	19	16	5	21	20	11	31	10	8	18
Patrick AFB, FL	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	2	9	3	1	4
Pittsburgh IAP ARS, PA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Navy	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pentagon, D.C.	1	0	1	3	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Peterson AFB, CO	14	2	16	15	3	18	7	7	14	15	6	21
Air Force	14	2	16	15	3	18	6	6	12	15	6	21
Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Pope Field, NC	4	2	6	4	1	5	3	2	5	7	3	10
Ramstein AB, Germany	15	4	19	16	11	27	15	7	22	27	9	36
Robins AFB, GA	7	2	9	10	4	14	8	2	10	9	4	13
Schriever AFB, CO	12	2	14	3	0	3	6	2	8	10	5	15
Scott AFB, IL	14	4	18	10	1	11	10	3	13	7	8	15
Seymour Johnson AFB, NC	5	9	14	10	6	16	6	7	13	9	4	13
Shaw AFB, SC	13	17	30	14	7	21	10	5	15	14	2	16
Air Force	13	7	20	14	7	21	10	5	15	14	2	16
Army	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheppard AFB, TX	5	3	8	15	4	19	5	5	10	15	6	21
Spangdahlem AB, Germany	6	0	6	10	6	16	14	5	19	15	2	17
Thule AB, Greenland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tinker AFB, OK	9	3	12	15	6	21	7	6	13	17	10	27
Travis AFB, CA	15	3	18	22	2	24	23	4	27	25	9	34
Tunisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Air Force Installation ⁶	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Tyndall AFB, FL	6	2	8	13	5	18	13	6	19	11	2	13
USAF Academy, CO	20	17	37	14	14	28	29	30	59	17	27	44
Vance AFB, OK	0	1	1	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	2	6
Vandenberg AFB, CA	3	0	3	7	5	12	6	3	9	4	2	6
Westover ARB, MA	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	5	5	2	7
Whiteman AFB, MO	11	2	13	8	6	14	17	4	21	15	6	21
Wright Patterson AFB, OH	12	7	19	10	7	17	11	6	17	20	10	30
Yokota AB, Japan	4	2	6	9	0	9	6	4	10	10	2	12
Youngstown Warren ARS, OH	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	546	275	821	716	287	1,003	719	290	1,009	725	318	1,043

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Joint Base Installations

Joint Base Installations ⁸	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, D.C.	5	1	6	6	7	13	13	8	21	20	2	22
Air Force	0	0	0	4	4	8	5	4	9	6	1	7
Navy	5	1	6	2	3	5	8	4	12	14	1	15
Joint Base Andrews, MD	10	4	14	21	3	24	9	4	13	17	3	20
Air Force	10	4	14	21	3	24	9	4	13	16	3	19
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Joint Base Charleston, SC	25	16	41	19	6	25	15	14	29	22	17	39
Air Force	16	3	19	11	3	14	6	4	10	15	7	22
Navy	9	13	22	8	3	11	9	10	19	7	10	17
Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, AK	22	2	24	42	7	49	26	11	37	40	5	45
Air Force	7	2	9	14	4	18	13	6	19	28	3	31
Army ⁹	15	0	15	28	3	31	13	5	18	12	2	14
Joint Base Langley-Eustis, VA	23	9	32	41	17	58	46	16	62	32	14	46
Air Force	17	4	21	16	15	31	29	12	41	22	9	31
Army	6	5	11	25	2	27	17	4	21	10	5	15
Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA	71	22	93	113	41	154	118	41	159	126	27	153
Air Force	1	1	2	8	1	9	10	4	14	4	5	9
Army	70	21	91	105	40	145	108	37	145	122	22	144
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ	11	6	17	18	6	24	21	1	22	18	10	28
Air Force	5	5	10	12	4	16	14	1	15	12	9	21
Army	3	1	4	3	2	5	6	0	6	6	1	7
Navy	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall, VA	6	2	8	23	0	23	18	6	24	25	1	26
Army	5	1	6	21	0	21	16	4	20	20	1	21
Marine Corps	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	4	5	0	5

⁸ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military service.

⁹ Army FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

Joint Base Installations ⁸	Fiscal Year 2013			Fiscal Year 2014			Fiscal Year 2015			Fiscal Year 2016		
	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickman, HI	43	10	53	74	18	92	54	15	69	45	12	57
Air Force	11	3	14	12	8	20	12	4	16	14	3	17
Navy	32	7	39	62	10	72	42	11	53	31	9	40
Joint Base San Antonio, TX	135	118	253	136	83	219	144	54	198	123	88	211
Air Force	66	82	148	81	63	144	83	31	114	70	47	117
Army	52	23	75	43	16	59	51	20	71	46	28	74
Navy	17	13	30	12	4	16	10	3	13	7	13	20
Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, VA	21	4	25	16	7	23	22	3	25	22	9	31
Navy	21	4	25	16	6	22	21	3	24	22	8	30
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Joint Region Marianas, Guam	10	10	20	15	5	20	15	10	25	10	4	14
Air Force	3	2	5	9	1	10	9	3	12	3	3	6
Navy	7	8	15	6	4	10	6	7	13	7	1	8
TOTAL	382	204	586	524	200	724	501	183	684	500	192	692

Note: Army in FY13 Unrestricted Reports are organized by MCIO case files and may include more than one victim.

Combat Areas of Interest

Combat Areas of Interest ¹⁰	Fiscal Year 2013 Matrices Data ¹			Fiscal Year 2014 DSAID Data			Fiscal Year 2015 DSAID Data			Fiscal Year 2016 DSAID Data		
	Unrestricted Reports	Initial Reports Remaining	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted	Total Reports
Afghanistan	142	26	168	62	15	77	5	20	25	10	15	25
Bahrain	15	2	17	11	4	15	33	5	38	8	7	15
Djibouti	4	0	4	3	4	7	2	4	6	2	1	3
Egypt	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Iraq	23	11	34	7	9	16	3	11	14	5	15	20
Jordan	5	0	5	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	4
Kuwait	21	7	28	14	4	18	3	5	8	19	6	25
Kyrgyzstan	3	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	3	0	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	16	6	22	10	6	16	4	4	8	17	6	23
Saudi Arabia	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	11	2	13	6	2	8	9	4	13	6	0	6
Uganda	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
TOTAL	247	58	305	117	46	163	62	56	118	73	52	125

Note: In FY13, combat area of interest (CAI) data come from Service matrices. The FY13 document CAI Reports by Unrestricted Reports and Initially Restricted Reports. Thus, the CAI figures for FY13 may include a few Restricted Reports that may have been later converted to Unrestricted Reports during FY13.

¹⁰ It is important to note that the location of where a report was made does not necessarily mean the incident occurred at that location. This is because victims of sexual assault in the DoD may report a sexual assault at a time and place of their choosing. Consequently, an alleged incident of sexual assault that is reported to a SARC at a particular a particular installation may have occurred elsewhere, including the civilian sector and/or prior to entering military



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
**SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION
AND RESPONSE OFFICE**



EXPEDITED TRANSFERS ANALYSIS FOR DSAID CASES¹

JANUARY 24, 2017

PURPOSE: Contextualize Unrestricted Reports involving expedited transfer² requests, as compared Unrestricted Reports without such requests.

DISCUSSION: Data analyzed here include Unrestricted Reports made by Active Duty Service Members for an incident that occurred during military service.³ The data reviewed span from **May 2012 to November 2016**.

As shown in Table 1, fewer than 1 in 6 Service Members who made an Unrestricted Report also requested an expedited transfer. Of those Service Members who made a request, most requested a permanent change of station (PCS) transfer (90%). In addition, expedited transfer requests had a higher rate of Military Protective Orders (36%) than reports without an expedited transfer request (22%).

Table 1. Expedited Transfers for Unrestricted Reports Made by Active Duty Service Members

Transfer Designation	Count	Share of Total
At least one transfer request	2,307	16%
Local-Unit/Duty Transfer	239	2%
PCS-Installation Transfer	2,068	14%
No transfer requests	12,211	84%
Total Unrestricted Reports	14,518	100%

Source: DSAID data retrieved on 18 November 2016.

¹ Data analyzed here include Unrestricted Reports made by Active Duty Service for an incident that occurred during military Service. If data were missing to accurately categorize a victim as an Active Duty Service Member or an incident as occurring during military service, the case was excluded.

² Expedited Transfer policy was effective December 16, 2011.

³ This analysis excluded cases that were missing data on the victim's military membership, as well as cases that were missing data on whether the reported incident occurred during military service.

Table 2 displays crime data on expedited transfers for Service Members who made an Unrestricted Report. As shown, the majority of Service Members who requested a transfer were more likely to allege a penetrating crime (54%).

Table 2. Crimes Alleged and Investigated for Unrestricted Reports Made by Active Duty Service Members, by Expedited Transfer Designation (i.e., Penetrating Crimes, Sexual Contact Crimes, and Other)

Most serious crime investigated	At least one transfer request (N=2,307)	No transfer requests (N=12,111)	Total Unrestricted Reports (N=14,518)
Penetrating Crimes	54% (1,242)	40% (4,905)	42% (6,147)
Rape	22% (505)	17% (2,126)	18% (2,631)
Sexual Assault	30% (685)	19% (2,321)	21% (3,006)
<i>Aggravated Sexual Assault*</i>	1% (33)	2% (252)	2% (285)
<i>Indecent Assault**</i>	<1% (2)	1% (70)	<1% (72)
Non-Consensual Sodomy	1% (17)	1% (136)	1% (153)
Sexual Contact Crimes	38% (888)	48% (5,893)	47% (6,781)
Abusive Sexual Contact	35% (797)	43% (5,317)	42% (6,114)
Aggravated Sexual Contact	3% (75)	3% (374)	3% (449)
<i>Wrongful Sexual Contact*</i>	1% (16)	2% (202)	2% (218)
Other	8% (177)	12% (1,413)	11% (1,590)
Attempts to Commit Offenses	3% (60)	3% (310)	3% (370)
Prosecuted by State Law	<1% (2)	<1% (16)	<1% (18)
Data not available for crimes investigated	5% (115)	9% (1,087)	8% (1,202)

*Crime eliminated from the Uniform Code of Military Justice in May 2012

**Crime eliminated from the Uniform Code of Military Justice in October 2007.

Table 3 illustrates disposition outcomes for Unrestricted Reports under the legal authority of the Department, with a completed investigation and command action preferred. Cases with at least one transfer request had a slightly higher rate of command action for sexual assault charges (74%) than cases without a transfer request (71%). Among sexual assault charges, Unrestricted Reports with an expedited transfer are more likely to be preferred for court-martial charges (53%), a rate 12 percentage points higher than cases without a transfer request (41%).

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

The percentage of cases with a command action precluded is the same for cases with and without expedited transfers (32%).

Table 3. Disposition Outcomes for Unrestricted Reports Made by Active Duty Service Members, by Expedited Transfer Designation (i.e., Penetrating Crimes, Sexual Contact Crimes, and Other)

Sexual Assault Investigation Subjects That Can Be Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders	At least one transfer request (N=1,363)	No transfer requests (N=5,301)	Total Unrestricted Reports (N=6,664) ⁴
Command Action⁵	68% (927)	68% (3,590)	68% (4,517)
<i>Sexual assault charges</i>	74% (689)	71% (2,559)	72% (3,248)
Courts-martial charge preferred	53% (487)	41% (1,489)	44% (1,976)
Non-judicial punishments	13% (116)	18% (640)	17% (756)
Other administrative action	3% (39)	7% (266)	7% (305)
Administrative discharge	5% (47)	5% (164)	5% (211)
<i>Non-sexual assault charges</i>	23% (238)	29% (1,031)	28% (1,269)
Courts-martial charge preferred	3% (32)	3% (115)	3% (147)
Non-judicial punishments	16% (148)	16% (590)	16% (738)
Other administrative action	4% (32)	6% (225)	6% (257)
Administrative discharge	3% (26)	3% (101)	3% (127)
Command Action Precluded	32% (436)	32% (1,711)	32% (2,147)
Insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute	64% (277)	62% (1,067)	63% (1,344)
Victim declined to participate in justice action	30% (131)	26% (441)	27% (572)
Other reasons for command action precluded ⁶	6% (28)	12% (203)	11% (231)

⁴ Of Unrestricted Reports with disposition information, 46 I-titled cases were missing corresponding expedited transfer information and are excluded from this analysis.

⁵ Percentages may not add up to their overarching disposition categories due to rounding error.

⁶ Includes cases that were unfounded by command (n=26) and expired statute of limitations (n=2).



Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD)

Policy Working Group

Expedited Transfer Policy
Proposed Findings, Recommendations,
and Interim Assessments

January 19, 2018



PURPOSE OF PRESENTATION

- To provide an initial assessment of the expedited transfer (ET) policy and its implementation by the Services
- For the DAC-IPAD to deliberate on and approve the PWG's proposed findings and recommendations in preparation for the March 2018 report to Congress



BACKGROUND

- The Policy Working Group (PWG) initial assessment is based on the following information:
 - A formal request for information related to expedited transfers and commander legal and SAPR training submitted to DoD and the Services in September 2017;
 - Testimony received at the DAC-IPAD Oct 19-20, 2017 public meeting;



BACKGROUND, CONT.

- Testimony received by the PWG at its December 1, 2017 preparatory session
- Information obtained from the FY 16 DoD SAPRO report, the September 2017 JPP report, and other sources



PROPOSED FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall Assessment of the Expedited Transfer Policy



PROPOSED FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed Finding: Special victims' counsel/victims' legal counsel (SVC/VLC), O-5 commanders and senior enlisted advisors, special court-martial convening authorities (O-6), senior military sexual assault prosecutors, and Service members who have received expedited transfers testified at the October 19–20, 2017, DAC-IPAD public meeting and December 1, 2017, PWG preparatory session that they believe **the expedited transfer policy is an overwhelmingly beneficial and effective mechanism to assist Service members who are victims of sexual assault in their recovery.**



PROPOSED FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed Overall Assessment: The DAC-IPAD finds that the expedited transfer policy for sexual assault victims is an important sexual assault response initiative offered by the military and strongly recommends the continued existence and further improvement of the policy.



Recommended Improvements to the Expedited Transfer Policy

Issue 1: Many Service members have a mistaken perception that victims abuse the expedited transfer policy



ISSUE 1: Mistaken Perception of Abuse of the Expedited Transfer Policy

Proposed Finding 1: Several SVC, VLC, and military sexual assault prosecutors testified to the PWG that there is a strong perception among military members across the Services that Service member victims are abusing the expedited transfer policy in order to transfer to new locations. The testimony received by the PWG is consistent with the Judicial Proceedings Panel's September 2017 report expressing concerns that many counsel throughout the Services perceive that some Service member victims are abusing the expedited transfer policy in order to move to more favorable locations.



ISSUE 1: Mistaken Perception of Abuse of the Expedited Transfer Policy

Proposed Finding 2: Some counsel perceive that court-martial members (jury members) may believe the expedited transfer policy is being abused. At trial, defense counsel can use the fact that a victim requested an expedited transfer to show a potential motive to fabricate a sexual assault allegation. While this is a permissible line of questioning, it may underscore the members' perception that the expedited transfer policy is being abused.

Proposed Finding 3: Commanders, SVC, VLC, and Service prosecutors overwhelmingly testified that they had not encountered abuse of the expedited transfer policy.



ISSUE 1: Mistaken Perception of Abuse of the Expedited Transfer Policy

Proposed Finding 4: According to data reported in the Service Enclosures to the Fiscal Year 2016 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, only 20% of DoD Service members who filed unrestricted reports of sexual assault requested expedited transfers.



ISSUE 1: Mistaken Perception of Abuse of the Expedited Transfer Policy

Proposed Recommendation 1: The DAC-IPAD recommends the Secretary of Defense and the Services take action to dispel the misperception of widespread abuse of the expedited transfer policy including addressing the issue in the training of all military personnel.

Proposed Recommendation 2: The DAC-IPAD recommends that the Secretary of Defense identify and track appropriate metrics to monitor the expedited transfer policy and any abuses.

The PWG will continue to evaluate requested data on expedited transfer requests and associated training.



Recommended Improvements to the Expedited Transfer Policy

Issue 2: Active duty Service member spouses and intimate partners covered by the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) are excluded from the DoD-level expedited transfer policy



ISSUE 2: The DoD-Level FAP Policy Does Not Include Expedited Transfer

Proposed Finding 1: The expedited transfer statute (10 U.S.C. § 673), which applies to all active duty Service members who are victims of sexual assault, does not differentiate between active duty Service members whose sexual assault reports are handled by the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program and those handled by FAP.

Proposed Finding 2: The DoD Instruction establishing the expedited transfer policy (DoDI 6495.02) applies to active duty victims whose sexual assault reports are handled by the SAPR program and expressly excludes victims covered under FAP from the expedited transfer policy.



ISSUE 2: The DoD-Level FAP Policy Does Not Include Expedited Transfer

Proposed Finding 3: No DoD-level policy establishes an expedited transfer option for FAP victims of sexual assault who are active duty Service members. DoD and Service FAP representatives testified they use other transfer options, such as humanitarian or compassionate transfers, as needed and available.

Proposed Finding 4: In addition to expedited transfers, other out-of-cycle transfer options available in the Services are safety transfers and humanitarian/compassionate transfers. These options have different standards for approval and differ across the Services.



ISSUE 2: The DoD-Level FAP Policy Does Not Include Expedited Transfer

Proposed Finding 5: Even though the dynamics of sexual assault in the context of spousal and intimate partner relationships are different than with other sexual assaults, 10 U.S.C. § 673 requires that the expedited transfer be available for all Service members who make unrestricted sexual assault reports, and there are instances where the option of an expedited transfer would be beneficial to Service members covered under the FAP program, such as cases where a Service member wishes to be away from an alleged perpetrator or to be closer to family or other support system to assist in their recovery.



ISSUE 2: The DoD-Level FAP Policy Does Not Include Expedited Transfer

Proposed Finding 6: The Department of Defense regulation regarding procedures for military personnel assignments (DoDI 1315.18, “Procedures for Military Personnel Assignments”) references the DoD expedited transfer policy, but does not require assignments personnel or commanders to communicate or coordinate with SAPR or FAP personnel in the expedited transfer assignments process.



ISSUE 2: The DoD-Level FAP Policy Does Not Include Expedited Transfer

Proposed Recommendation 3: The DAC-IPAD recommends the DoD-level FAP policy include provisions for expedited transfer of active duty Service members who are victims of sexual assault similar to the expedited transfer provisions in the DoD SAPR policy and consistent with 10 U.S.C § 673.

Proposed Recommendation 4: The DAC-IPAD recommends the DoD-level military personnel assignments policy include a requirement that assignments personnel or commanders coordinate with and keep SAPR and FAP personnel informed throughout the expedited transfer, safety transfer, and humanitarian/compassionate transfer assignment process when the transfer involves an allegation of sexual assault.



ADDITIONAL AREAS FOR REVIEW OF THE EXPEDITED TRANSFER PROGRAM FOR FUTURE DAC-IPAD REPORTS

Future Issue 1: The expedited transfer option is not available to Service members who make restricted sexual assault reports.



Future Issue 1: The Expedited Transfer Option is Not Available to Service Members Who Make Restricted Sexual Assault Reports

Proposed Interim Assessment: The DAC-IPAD believes the development of a workable option allowing Service members who make restricted reports to request and receive expedited transfers without triggering an investigation would be beneficial for certain victims. The PWG will continue to explore this issue.



ADDITIONAL AREAS FOR REVIEW OF THE EXPEDITED TRANSFER PROGRAM FOR FUTURE DAC-IPAD REPORTS

Future Issue 2: The DoD-level expedited transfer policy approval standard and purpose are not sufficiently clear or comprehensive.



Future Issue 2: The DoD Expedited Transfer Policy Approval Standard and Purpose are Not Sufficiently Clear or Comprehensive

Proposed Interim Assessment: The DAC-IPAD believes the purpose, standards, and criteria outlined in the expedited transfer policy should be further evaluated and clarified. The PWG will continue to explore this issue.



ADDITIONAL AREAS FOR REVIEW OF THE EXPEDITED TRANSFER PROGRAM FOR FUTURE DAC-IPAD REPORTS

Future Issue 3: Some active duty Service members who are sexually assaulted are not able to successfully return to duty even after an expedited transfer because of a need for transitional assistance.



Future Issue 3: Some Active Duty Service Members Who are Sexually Assaulted Need Transitional Assistance Before Returning to Duty

Proposed Interim Assessment: The DAC-IPAD believes that some active duty Service members who are sexually assaulted are in need of transitional assistance before they are able to successfully return to duty. The PWG will continue to explore this issue.



ADDITIONAL AREAS FOR REVIEW OF THE EXPEDITED TRANSFER PROGRAM FOR FUTURE DAC-IPAD REPORTS

Future Issue 4: The expedited transfer policy includes temporary intra-installation moves (PCA) as well as permanent moves to new installations or locations (PCS).



Future Issue 4: The Expedited Transfer Policy Includes Temporary Intra-Installation Moves (PCA) As Well As Permanent Moves To New Installations

Proposed Interim Assessment: The DAC-IPAD is concerned that Service members who initially receive an intra-installation expedited transfer may be penalized if it does not resolve the situational issues and they subsequently request a second expedited transfer to leave the installation. The PWG will continue to explore this issue.



ADDITIONAL AREAS FOR REVIEW OF THE EXPEDITED TRANSFER PROGRAM FOR FUTURE DAC-IPAD REPORTS

Future Issue 5: The expedited transfer policy is limited to Service members who are victims of sexual assault and does not include Service members whose civilian spouses/children are sexual assault victims even though they and their spouses may face exactly the same difficult situations at the installation that Service member victims face.



Future Issue 5: The Expedited Transfer Policy is Limited to Service Members Who are Victims of Sexual Assault

Proposed Interim Assessment: The DAC-IPAD believes that the expedited transfer policy should be a complete program without gaps in eligibility within the military community, including family members. The PWG will continue to explore this issue.



ADDITIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT POLICY ISSUE IDENTIFIED DURING THE EXPEDITED TRANSFER REVIEW PROCESS

Future Issue 6: Inadvertent disclosures to command of sexual assaults and reports made by third parties deny Service members the opportunity to make a restricted report and protect their privacy, if desired.



Future Issue 6: Inadvertent Disclosures to Command of Sexual Assaults and Reports Made by Third Parties

Proposed Interim Assessment: The DAC-IPAD believes that victims who lose the ability to make a restricted report because of third party reports or because they are unaware of this consequence when they report to a member of their chain of command, may benefit by having the ability to restrict further disclosure or investigation of the incident if they wish to protect their privacy. The PWG will continue to explore this issue.



COMMANDER LEGAL AND SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE TRAINING

- The PWG received preliminary information on command legal and sexual assault response training from the following sources:
 - Testimony from DAC-IPAD Oct 19-20, 2017 public meeting
 - Company/Squadron-level commander panel
 - Special court-martial convening authority panel
 - Service responses to request for information
- The PWG plans to continue evaluating the substance of the training and the scope and extent of the training.



PWG Way Ahead

- Expedited Transfer
 - PWG plans to request information and testimony from DoD and Service SAPR Personnel, SARCs/Victim Advocates, Behavioral Health Personnel, Clergy, Mid-Level Commanders, Assignments Personnel, and MCIOs regarding Future Issues 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
 - PWG plans to develop specific revisions to the DoD-level expedited transfer policy related to Future Issue 2 and submit to stakeholders for comment
- Commander Training
 - PWG plans to submit a more defined and thorough request for information related to commander legal and SAPR training.



PWG Way Ahead

- Article 140a, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)
 - This provision of the Military Justice Act of 2016 requires the Secretary of Defense to “prescribe uniform standards and criteria” for collection and analysis of military justice data across the Services by December 2018.
 - At its July 21, 2017 public meeting, the DAC-IPAD identified article 140a as a topic for the PWG to explore.
 - In order to gather information and make timely recommendations to the Secretary of Defense on this important issue as it relates to sexual assault data collection, the PWG will make Article 140a its priority for the April 2018 DAC-IPAD public meeting.

Table 1a.
Case Characteristics (FY2012)

	N	%
FY2012 Total Cases	301	
Military Service of the Accused		
Army	142	47.2%
Marine Corps	23	7.6%
Navy	77	25.6%
Air Force	56	18.6%
Coast Guard	3	1.0%
Rank of Accused		
Enlisted	278	92.4%
Officer	23	7.6%
Pay Grade of Accused		
Enlisted	278	
E-1	23	8.3%
E-2	20	7.2%
E-3	64	23.0%
E-4	75	27.0%
E-5	54	19.4%
E-6	27	9.7%
E-7	9	3.2%
E-8	4	1.4%
E-9	2	0.7%
Officer	23	
Cadet/Midshipman	4	17.4%
W-1	0	0.0%
W-2	2	8.7%
W-3	0	0.0%
W-4	0	0.0%
W-5	0	0.0%
O-1	2	8.7%
O-2	2	8.7%
O-3	8	34.8%
O-4	4	17.4%
O-5	1	4.3%
O-6	0	0.0%
O-7	0	0.0%
O-8	0	0.0%
O-9	0	0.0%
O-10	0	0.0%
Sex of Accused		
Male	298	99.0%
Female	3	1.0%
Location of Unit to which Accused Assigned when Charges Preferred		
CONUS	207	68.8%
OCNUS	64	21.3%
Vessel	30	10.0%
Sex of Victim(s)		
All Female	279	92.7%
All Male	22	7.3%
Female and Male	0	0.0%
Status of Victim(s)		
All Military	216	71.8%
All Civilian	76	25.2%
Military and Civilian	9	3.0%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Yes	221	73.4%
No	80	26.6%
Accused convicted of Penetrative Offense		
Yes	59	26.7%
No	162	73.3%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense		
Yes	80	26.6%
No	221	73.4%
Accused Convicted of Contact Offense		
Yes	28	35.0%
No	52	65.0%

Table 1b.
Case Characteristics (FY2013)

	N	%
FY2013 Total Cases	587	
Military Service of the Accused		
Army	287	48.9%
Marine Corps	34	5.8%
Navy	88	15.0%
Air Force	165	28.1%
Coast Guard	13	2.2%
Rank of Accused		
Enlisted	548	93.4%
Officer	39	6.6%
Pay Grade of Accused		
Enlisted	548	
E-1	35	6.4%
E-2	29	5.3%
E-3	121	22.1%
E-4	154	28.1%
E-5	112	20.4%
E-6	61	11.1%
E-7	30	5.5%
E-8	6	1.1%
E-9	0	0.0%
Officer	39	
Cadet/Midshipman	6	15.4%
W-1	0	0.0%
W-2	2	5.1%
W-3	1	2.6%
W-4	0	0.0%
W-5	0	0.0%
O-1	3	7.7%
O-2	8	20.5%
O-3	11	28.2%
O-4	5	12.8%
O-5	3	7.7%
O-6	0	0.0%
O-7	0	0.0%
O-8	0	0.0%
O-9	0	0.0%
O-10	0	0.0%
Sex of Accused		
Male	585	99.7%
Female	2	0.3%
Location of Unit to which Accused Assigned when Charges Preferred		
CONUS	406	69.2%
OCONUS	140	23.9%
Vessel	41	7.0%
Sex of Victim(s)		
All Female	543	92.5%
All Male	40	6.8%
Female and Male	4	0.7%
Status of Victim(s)		
All Military	422	71.9%
All Civilian	147	25.0%
Military and Civilian	18	3.1%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Yes	443	75.5%
No	144	24.5%
Accused convicted of Penetrative Offense		
Yes	126	28.4%
No	317	71.6%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense		
Yes	144	24.5%
No	443	75.5%
Accused Convicted of Contact Offense		
Yes	41	28.5%
No	103	71.5%

Table 1c.
Case Characteristics (FY2014)

	N	%
FY2014 Total Cases	738	
Military Service of the Accused		
Army	326	44.2%
Marine Corps	132	17.9%
Navy	139	18.8%
Air Force	103	14.0%
Coast Guard	38	5.1%
Rank of Accused		
Enlisted	691	93.6%
Officer	47	6.4%
Pay Grade of Accused		
Enlisted	691	
E-1	28	4.1%
E-2	44	6.4%
E-3	164	23.7%
E-4	196	28.4%
E-5	147	21.3%
E-6	70	10.1%
E-7	35	5.1%
E-8	6	0.9%
E-9	1	0.1%
Officer	47	
Cadet/Midshipman	5	10.6%
W-1	0	0.0%
W-2	3	6.4%
W-3	1	2.1%
W-4	0	0.0%
W-5	0	0.0%
O-1	4	8.5%
O-2	13	27.7%
O-3	13	27.7%
O-4	4	8.5%
O-5	4	8.5%
O-6	0	0.0%
O-7	0	0.0%
O-8	0	0.0%
O-9	0	0.0%
O-10	0	0.0%
Sex of Accused		
Male	732	99.2%
Female	6	0.8%
Location of Unit to which Accused Assigned when Charges Preferred		
CONUS	503	68.2%
OCONUS	180	24.4%
Vessel	55	7.5%
Sex of Victim(s)		
All Female	665	90.1%
All Male	67	9.1%
Female and Male	6	0.8%
Status of Victim(s)		
All Military	540	73.2%
All Civilian	180	24.4%
Military and Civilian	18	2.4%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Yes	506	68.6%
No	232	31.4%
Accused convicted of Penetrative Offense		
Yes	106	20.9%
No	400	79.1%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense		
Yes	232	31.4%
No	506	68.6%
Accused Convicted of Contact Offense		
Yes	56	24.1%
No	176	75.9%

Table 1d.
Case Characteristics (FY2015)

	N	%
FY2015 Total Cases	781	
Military Service of the Accused		
Army	346	44.3%
Marine Corps	104	13.3%
Navy	125	16.0%
Air Force	173	22.2%
Coast Guard	33	4.2%
Rank of Accused		
Enlisted	721	92.3%
Officer	60	7.7%
Pay Grade of Accused		
Enlisted	721	
E-1	31	4.3%
E-2	42	5.8%
E-3	158	21.9%
E-4	184	25.5%
E-5	156	21.6%
E-6	89	12.3%
E-7	47	6.5%
E-8	8	1.1%
E-9	6	0.8%
Officer	60	
Cadet/Midshipman	3	5.0%
W-1	1	1.7%
W-2	1	1.7%
W-3	2	3.3%
W-4	0	0.0%
W-5	1	1.7%
O-1	3	5.0%
O-2	12	20.0%
O-3	20	33.3%
O-4	12	20.0%
O-5	3	5.0%
O-6	2	3.3%
O-7	0	0.0%
O-8	0	0.0%
O-9	0	0.0%
O-10	0	0.0%
Sex of Accused		
Male	775	99.2%
Female	6	0.8%
Location of Unit to which Accused Assigned when Charges Preferred		
CONUS	532	68.1%
OCONUS	199	25.5%
Vessel	50	6.4%
Sex of Victim(s)		
All Female	709	90.8%
All Male	68	8.7%
Female and Male	4	0.5%
Status of Victim(s)		
All Military	523	67.0%
All Civilian	228	29.2%
Military and Civilian	30	3.8%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Yes	556	71.2%
No	225	28.8%
Accused convicted of Penetrative Offense		
Yes	146	26.3%
No	410	73.7%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense		
Yes	225	28.8%
No	556	71.2%
Accused Convicted of Contact Offense		
Yes	45	20.0%
No	180	80.0%

Table 1e.
Case Characteristics (FY2016)

	N	%
FY2016 Total Cases	738	
Military Service of the Accused		
Army	260	35.2%
Marine Corps	117	15.9%
Navy	123	16.7%
Air Force	216	29.3%
Coast Guard	22	3.0%
Rank of Accused		
Enlisted	696	94.3%
Officer	42	5.7%
Pay Grade of Accused		
Enlisted	696	
E-1	21	3.0%
E-2	47	6.8%
E-3	145	20.8%
E-4	193	27.7%
E-5	136	19.5%
E-6	86	12.4%
E-7	46	6.6%
E-8	16	2.3%
E-9	6	0.9%
Officer	42	
Cadet/Midshipman	5	11.9%
W-1	1	2.4%
W-2	5	11.9%
W-3	0	0.0%
W-4	0	0.0%
W-5	0	0.0%
O-1	1	2.4%
O-2	2	4.8%
O-3	15	35.7%
O-4	6	14.3%
O-5	4	9.5%
O-6	3	7.1%
O-7	0	0.0%
O-8	0	0.0%
O-9	0	0.0%
O-10	0	0.0%
Sex of Accused		
Male	734	99.5%
Female	4	0.5%
Location of Unit to which Accused Assigned when Charges Preferred		
CONUS	524	71.0%
OCONUS	162	22.0%
Vessel	52	7.0%
Sex of Victim(s)		
All Female	693	93.9%
All Male	42	5.7%
Female and Male	3	0.4%
Status of Victim(s)		
All Military	450	61.0%
All Civilian	257	34.8%
Military and Civilian	31	4.2%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Yes	559	75.7%
No	179	24.3%
Accused convicted of Penetrative Offense		
Yes	101	18.1%
No	458	81.9%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense		
Yes	179	24.3%
No	559	75.7%
Accused Convicted of Contact Offense		
Yes	23	12.8%
No	156	87.2%

Table 2a.
Case Dispositions and Case Outcomes (FY2012)

	N	%
FY2012 Total Cases	301	
Type of Court-Martial		
General Court-Martial	185	83.3%
Special Court-Martial	20	9.0%
Summary Court-Martial	17	7.7%
Not Applicable	79	
Type of Trial Forum		
Military Judge	68	34.0%
Panel of Military Members	115	57.5%
Summary Court-Martial Officer	17	8.5%
Not Applicable/Unknown	101	
Article 32 Hearing Held		
Yes	216	71.8%
Waived	14	4.7%
No/Not Applicable	71	23.6%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	59	26.7%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	22	10.0%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	42	19.0%
Alternative Disposition	17	7.7%
Acquitted of All Charges	47	21.3%
All Charges Dismissed Without Further Action	34	15.4%
<i>(After Article 32 Hearing)</i>	24	70.6%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	28	35.0%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	15	18.8%
Alternative Disposition	18	22.5%
Acquitted of All Charges	9	11.3%
All Charges Dismissed Without Further Action	10	12.5%
<i>(After Article 32 Hearing)</i>	5	50.0%
Outcomes for Cases Referred to Trial		
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	59	34.7%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	22	12.9%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	42	24.7%
Acquitted of All Charges	47	27.6%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	28	53.8%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	15	28.8%
Acquitted of All Charges	9	17.3%
Outcomes for Contested Trials		
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	52	32.3%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	22	13.7%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	40	24.8%
Acquitted of All Charges	47	29.2%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	20	47.6%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	13	31.0%
Acquitted of All Charges	9	21.4%

Table 2b.
Case Dispositions and Case Outcomes (FY2013)

	N	%
FY2013 Total Cases	587	
Type of Court-Martial		
General Court-Martial	343	79.8%
Special Court-Martial	55	12.8%
Summary Court-Martial	32	7.4%
Not Applicable	157	
Type of Trial Forum		
Military Judge	145	37.2%
Panel of Military Members	213	54.6%
Summary Court-Martial Officer	32	8.2%
Not Applicable/Unknown	197	
Article 32 Hearing Held		
Yes	422	71.9%
Waived	38	6.5%
No/Not Applicable	127	21.6%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	126	28.4%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	24	5.4%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	82	18.5%
Alternative Disposition	44	9.9%
Acquitted of All Charges	88	19.9%
All Charges Dismissed Without Further Action	79	17.8%
<i>(After Article 32 Hearing)</i>	67	84.8%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	41	28.5%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	47	32.6%
Alternative Disposition	21	14.6%
Acquitted of All Charges	22	15.3%
All Charges Dismissed Without Further Action	13	9.0%
<i>(After Article 32 Hearing)</i>	6	46.2%
Outcomes for Cases Referred to Trial		
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	126	39.4%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	24	7.5%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	82	25.6%
Acquitted of All Charges	88	27.5%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	41	37.3%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	47	42.7%
Acquitted of All Charges	22	20.0%
Outcomes for Contested Trials		
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	118	38.4%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	23	7.5%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	78	25.4%
Acquitted of All Charges	88	28.7%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	32	33.0%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	43	44.3%
Acquitted of All Charges	22	22.7%

Table 2c.
Case Dispositions and Case Outcomes (FY2014)

	N	%
FY2014 Total Cases	738	
Type of Court-Martial		
General Court-Martial	387	73.9%
Special Court-Martial	87	16.6%
Summary Court-Martial	50	9.5%
Not Applicable	214	
Type of Trial Forum		
Military Judge	248	47.9%
Panel of Military Members	220	42.5%
Summary Court-Martial Officer	50	9.7%
Not Applicable/Unknown	220	
Article 32 Hearing Held		
Yes	513	69.5%
Waived	29	3.9%
No/Not Applicable	196	26.6%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	106	20.9%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	29	5.7%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	106	20.9%
Alternative Disposition	68	13.4%
Acquitted of All Charges	105	20.8%
All Charges Dismissed Without Further Action	92	18.2%
<i>(After Article 32 Hearing)</i>	75	81.5%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	56	24.1%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	89	38.4%
Alternative Disposition	32	13.8%
Acquitted of All Charges	33	14.2%
All Charges Dismissed Without Further Action	22	9.5%
<i>(After Article 32 Hearing)</i>	7	31.8%
Outcomes for Cases Referred to Trial		
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	106	30.6%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	29	8.4%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	106	30.6%
Acquitted of All Charges	105	30.3%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	56	31.5%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	89	50.0%
Acquitted of All Charges	33	18.5%
Outcomes for Contested Trials		
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	92	28.8%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	28	8.8%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	94	29.5%
Acquitted of All Charges	105	32.9%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	44	29.7%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	71	48.0%
Acquitted of All Charges	33	22.3%

Table 2d.
Case Dispositions and Case Outcomes (FY2015)

	N	%
FY2015 Total Cases	781	
Type of Court-Martial		
General Court-Martial	438	78.6%
Special Court-Martial	77	13.8%
Summary Court-Martial	42	7.5%
Not Applicable	224	
Type of Trial Forum		
Military Judge	294	53.0%
Panel of Military Members	219	39.5%
Summary Court-Martial Officer	42	7.6%
Not Applicable/Unknown	226	
Article 32 Hearing Held		
Yes	538	68.9%
Waived	59	7.6%
No/Not Applicable	184	23.6%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	146	26.3%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	14	2.5%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	120	21.6%
Alternative Disposition	79	14.2%
Acquitted of All Charges	117	21.0%
All Charges Dismissed Without Further Action	80	14.4%
<i>(After Article 32 Hearing)</i>	64	80.0%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	45	20.0%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	89	39.6%
Alternative Disposition	52	23.1%
Acquitted of All Charges	26	11.6%
All Charges Dismissed Without Further Action	13	5.8%
<i>(After Article 32 Hearing)</i>	8	61.5%
Outcomes for Cases Referred to Trial		
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	146	36.8%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	14	3.5%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	120	30.2%
Acquitted of All Charges	117	29.5%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	45	28.1%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	89	55.6%
Acquitted of All Charges	26	16.3%
Outcomes for Contested Trials		
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	135	35.9%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	13	3.5%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	111	29.5%
Acquitted of All Charges	117	31.1%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	36	25.7%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	78	55.7%
Acquitted of All Charges	26	18.6%

Table 2e.
Case Dispositions and Case Outcomes (FY2016)

	N	%
FY2016 Total Cases	738	
Type of Court-Martial		
General Court-Martial	387	81.1%
Special Court-Martial	66	13.8%
Summary Court-Martial	24	5.0%
Not Applicable	261	
Type of Trial Forum		
Military Judge	242	50.7%
Panel of Military Members	211	44.2%
Summary Court-Martial Officer	24	5.0%
Not Applicable/Unknown	261	
Article 32 Hearing Held		
Yes	487	66.0%
Waived	127	17.2%
No/Not Applicable	124	16.8%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	101	18.1%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	22	3.9%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	100	17.9%
Alternative Disposition	95	17.0%
Acquitted of All Charges	144	25.8%
All Charges Dismissed Without Further Action	97	17.4%
<i>(After Article 32 Hearing)</i>	72	12.9%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	23	12.8%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	70	39.1%
Alternative Disposition	47	26.3%
Acquitted of All Charges	17	9.5%
All Charges Dismissed Without Further Action	22	12.3%
<i>(After Article 32 Hearing)</i>	8	4.5%
Outcomes for Cases Referred to Trial		
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	101	27.5%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	22	6.0%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	100	27.2%
Acquitted of All Charges	144	39.2%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	23	20.9%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	70	63.6%
Acquitted of All Charges	17	15.5%
Outcomes for Contested Trials		
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense		
Convicted of Penetrative Offense	98	27.9%
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	21	6.0%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	88	25.1%
Acquitted of All Charges	144	41.0%
Accused Charged with Sexual Contact Offense		
Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense	19	21.3%
Convicted of Non-Sex Offense	53	59.6%
Acquitted of All Charges	17	19.1%

Table 3a.
Case Dispositions: Individuals Referred to Trial and Convicted (FY2012)

	N	%
Charged with Penetrative Offense and Convicted of At Least One Count	59	
Guilty Plea	7	11.9%
Not Guilty Plea but Found Guilty at Trial	38	64.4%
Pled to Some Counts, Found Guilty at Trial on Others	14	23.7%
Charged with Contact Offense and Convicted of At Least One Count	28	
Guilty Plea	8	28.6%
Not Guilty Plea but Found Guilty at Trial	15	53.6%
Pled to Some Counts, Found Guilty at Trial on Others	5	17.9%

Table 3b.
Case Dispositions: Individuals Referred to Trial and Convicted (FY2013)

	N	%
FY2013 Total Cases	587	
Charged with Penetrative Offense and Convicted of At Least One Count	126	
Guilty Plea	10	7.9%
Not Guilty Plea but Found Guilty at Trial	90	71.4%
Pled to Some Counts, Found Guilty at Trial on Others	26	20.6%
Charged with Contact Offense and Convicted of At Least One Count	41	
Guilty Plea	9	22.0%
Not Guilty Plea but Found Guilty at Trial	21	51.2%
Pled to Some Counts, Found Guilty at Trial on Others	11	26.8%

Table 3c.
Case Dispositions: Individuals Referred to Trial and Convicted (FY2014)

	N	%
FY2014 Total Cases	738	
Charged with Penetrative Offense and Convicted of At Least One Count	106	
Guilty Plea	14	13.2%
Not Guilty Plea but Found Guilty at Trial	67	63.2%
Pled to Some Counts, Found Guilty at Trial on Others	25	23.6%
Charged with Contact Offense and Convicted of At Least One Count	56	
Guilty Plea	12	21.4%
Not Guilty Plea but Found Guilty at Trial	23	41.1%
Pled to Some Counts, Found Guilty at Trial on Others	21	37.5%

Table 3d.
Case Dispositions: Individuals Referred to Trial and Convicted (FY2015)

	N	%
Charged with Penetrative Offense and Convicted of At Least One Count	146	
Guilty Plea	11	7.5%
Not Guilty Plea but Found Guilty at Trial	87	59.6%
Pled to Some Counts, Found Guilty at Trial on Others	48	32.9%
Charged with Contact Offense and Convicted of At Least One Count	45	
Guilty Plea	9	20.0%
Not Guilty Plea but Found Guilty at Trial	24	53.3%
Pled to Some Counts, Found Guilty at Trial on Others	12	26.7%

Table 3e.
Case Dispositions: Individuals Referred to Trial and Convicted (FY2016)

	N	%
FY2015 Total Cases	738	
Charged with Penetrative Offense and Convicted of At Least One Count	101	
Guilty Plea	3	3.0%
Not Guilty Plea but Found Guilty at Trial	69	68.3%
Pled to Some Counts, Found Guilty at Trial on Others	29	28.7%
Charged with Contact Offense and Convicted of At Least One Count	23	
Guilty Plea	4	17.4%
Not Guilty Plea but Found Guilty at Trial	13	56.5%
Pled to Some Counts, Found Guilty at Trial on Others	6	26.1%

Table 4a.
Type of Trial by Offense Type, Service and Rank of Accused (FY2012)

	General Court-Martial		Special Court-Martial		Summary Court-Martial	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Most Serious Type of Offense Charged						
Accused charged with penetrative offense	161	94.7%	4	2.4%	5	2.9%
Accused charged with contact offense	24	46.2%	16	30.8%	12	23.1%
Military Service						
Army	89	84.8%	6	5.7%	10	9.5%
Marine Corps	14	73.7%	3	15.8%	2	10.5%
Navy	39	84.8%	6	13.0%	1	2.2%
Air Force	42	85.7%	5	10.2%	2	4.1%
Coast Guard	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%
Rank of Accused						
Officer	16	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Enlisted	169	82.0%	20	9.7%	17	8.3%

Table 4b.
Type of Trial by Offense Type, Service and Rank of Accused (FY2013)

	General Court-Martial		Special Court-Martial		Summary Court-Martial	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Most Serious Type of Offense Charged						
Accused charged with penetrative offense	300	93.8%	16	5.0%	4	1.3%
Accused charged with contact offense	43	39.1%	39	35.5%	28	25.5%
Military Service						
Army	183	84.7%	13	6.0%	20	9.3%
Marine Corps	18	64.3%	6	21.4%	4	14.3%
Navy	40	67.8%	15	25.4%	4	6.8%
Air Force	100	82.6%	17	14.0%	4	3.3%
Coast Guard	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	0	0.0%
Rank of Accused						
Officer	31	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Enlisted	312	78.2%	55	13.8%	32	8.0%

Table 4c.
Type of Trial by Offense Type, Service and Rank of Accused (FY2014)

	General Court-Martial		Special Court-Martial		Summary Court-Martial	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Most Serious Type of Offense Charged						
Accused charged with penetrative offense	315	91.0%	23	6.6%	8	2.3%
Accused charged with contact offense	72	40.4%	64	36.0%	42	23.6%
Military Service						
Army	189	79.7%	21	8.9%	27	11.4%
Marine Corps	54	60.7%	18	20.2%	17	19.1%
Navy	73	69.5%	31	29.5%	1	1.0%
Air Force	53	86.9%	7	11.5%	1	1.6%
Coast Guard	18	56.3%	10	31.3%	4	12.5%
Rank of Accused						
Officer	33	97.1%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%
Enlisted	354	72.2%	86	17.6%	50	10.2%

Table 4d.
Type of Trial by Offense Type, Service and Rank of Accused (FY2015)

	General Court-Martial		Special Court-Martial		Summary Court-Martial	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Most Serious Type of Offense Charged						
Accused charged with penetrative offense	375	94.5%	13	3.3%	9	2.3%
Accused charged with contact offense	63	39.4%	64	40.0%	33	20.6%
Military Service						
Army	219	88.3%	17	6.9%	12	4.8%
Marine Corps	50	66.7%	13	17.3%	12	16.0%
Navy	58	62.4%	27	29.0%	8	8.6%
Air Force	100	87.0%	13	11.3%	2	1.7%
Coast Guard	11	42.3%	7	26.9%	8	30.8%
Rank of Accused						
Officer	46	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Enlisted	392	76.7%	77	15.1%	42	8.2%

Table 4e.
Type of Trial by Offense Type, Service and Rank of Accused (FY2016)

	General Court-Martial		Special Court-Martial		Summary Court-Martial	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Most Serious Type of Offense Charged						
Accused charged with penetrative offense	341	92.9%	16	4.4%	10	2.7%
Accused charged with contact offense	46	41.8%	50	45.5%	14	12.7%
Military Service						
Army	177	93.2%	11	5.8%	2	1.1%
Marine Corps	49	60.5%	23	28.4%	9	11.1%
Navy	51	62.2%	23	28.0%	8	9.8%
Air Force	99	93.4%	6	5.7%	1	0.9%
Coast Guard	11	61.1%	3	16.7%	4	22.2%
Rank of Accused						
Officer	30	96.8%	1	3.2%	0	0.0%
Enlisted	357	80.0%	65	14.6%	24	5.4%

Table 5a.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Military Service of Accused (FY2012)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 221)												
Army N = 104	31	29.8%	6	5.8%	22	21.2%	22	21.2%	11	10.6%	12	11.5%
Marine Corps N = 16	3	18.8%	5	31.3%	3	18.8%	4	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%
Navy N = 55	11	20.0%	8	14.5%	6	10.9%	10	18.2%	6	10.9%	14	25.5%
Air Force N = 44	14	31.8%	3	6.8%	10	22.7%	10	22.7%	0	0.0%	7	15.9%
Coast Guard N = 2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 80)												
Army N = 38			10	26.3%	11	28.9%	3	7.9%	13	34.2%	1	2.6%
Marine Corps N = 7			2	28.6%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%
Navy N = 22			5	22.7%	1	4.5%	5	22.7%	4	18.2%	7	31.8%
Air Force N = 12			10	83.3%	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coast Guard N = 1			1	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5b.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Military Service of Accused (FY2013)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 443)												
Army N = 224	69	30.8%	9	4.0%	50	22.3%	43	19.2%	31	13.8%	22	9.8%
Marine Corps N = 25	7	28.0%	3	12.0%	8	32.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	5	20.0%
Navy N = 60	17	28.3%	2	3.3%	11	18.3%	10	16.7%	1	1.7%	19	31.7%
Air Force N = 125	32	25.6%	9	7.2%	12	9.6%	33	26.4%	12	9.6%	27	21.6%
Coast Guard N = 9	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	66.7%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 144)												
Army N = 63			20	31.7%	18	28.6%	7	11.1%	14	22.2%	4	6.3%
Marine Corps N = 9			0	0.0%	8	88.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Navy N = 28			11	39.3%	7	25.0%	1	3.6%	4	14.3%	5	17.9%
Air Force N = 40			10	25.0%	11	27.5%	14	35.0%	3	7.5%	2	5.0%
Coast Guard N = 4			0	0.0%	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%

Table 5c.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Military Service of Accused (FY2014)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 506)												
Army N = 220	55	25.0%	13	5.9%	49	22.3%	39	17.7%	43	19.5%	21	9.5%
Marine Corps N = 91	10	11.0%	2	2.2%	28	30.8%	19	20.9%	9	9.9%	23	25.3%
Navy N = 86	17	19.8%	6	7.0%	15	17.4%	26	30.2%	2	2.3%	20	23.3%
Air Force N = 86	18	20.9%	6	7.0%	5	5.8%	19	22.1%	13	15.1%	25	29.1%
Coast Guard N = 23	6	26.1%	2	8.7%	9	39.1%	2	8.7%	1	4.3%	3	13.0%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 232)												
Army N = 106			34	32.1%	36	34.0%	11	10.4%	19	17.9%	6	5.7%
Marine Corps N = 41			7	17.1%	16	39.0%	7	17.1%	4	9.8%	7	17.1%
Navy N = 53			10	18.9%	22	41.5%	9	17.0%	7	13.2%	5	9.4%
Air Force N = 17			1	5.9%	6	35.3%	6	35.3%	2	11.8%	2	11.8%
Coast Guard N = 15			4	26.7%	9	60.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%

Table 5d.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Military Service of Accused (FY2015)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 556)												
Army N = 261	87	33.3%	4	1.5%	58	22.2%	45	17.2%	48	18.4%	19	7.3%
Marine Corps N = 71	11	15.5%	5	7.0%	20	28.2%	15	21.1%	4	5.6%	16	22.5%
Navy N = 70	18	25.7%	2	2.9%	14	20.0%	17	24.3%	3	4.3%	16	22.9%
Air Force N = 135	26	19.3%	3	2.2%	18	13.3%	39	28.9%	22	16.3%	27	20.0%
Coast Guard N = 19	4	21.1%	0	0.0%	10	52.6%	1	5.3%	2	10.5%	2	10.5%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 225)												
Army N = 85			22	25.9%	24	28.2%	8	9.4%	27	31.8%	4	4.7%
Marine Corps N = 33			2	6.1%	22	66.7%	0	0.0%	5	15.2%	4	12.1%
Navy N = 55			11	20.0%	21	38.2%	10	18.2%	9	16.4%	4	7.3%
Air Force N = 38			9	23.7%	12	31.6%	8	21.1%	8	21.1%	1	2.6%
Coast Guard N = 14			1	7.1%	10	71.4%	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%

Table 5e.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Military Service of Accused (FY2016)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 559)												
Army N = 210	54	25.7%	13	6.2%	40	19.0%	53	25.2%	25	11.9%	25	11.9%
Marine Corps N = 80	12	15.0%	4	5.0%	22	27.5%	14	17.5%	14	17.5%	14	17.5%
Navy N = 77	15	19.5%	2	2.6%	18	23.4%	18	23.4%	12	15.6%	12	15.6%
Air Force N = 178	17	9.6%	3	1.7%	13	7.3%	57	32.0%	43	24.2%	45	25.3%
Coast Guard N = 14	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	7	50.0%	2	14.3%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 179)												
Army N = 50			8	16.0%	16	32.0%	6	12.0%	14	28.0%	6	12.0%
Marine Corps N = 37			3	8.1%	24	64.9%	2	5.4%	4	10.8%	4	10.8%
Navy N = 46			7	15.2%	17	37.0%	5	10.9%	9	19.6%	8	17.4%
Air Force N = 38			3	7.9%	9	23.7%	4	10.5%	18	47.4%	4	10.5%
Coast Guard N = 8			2	25.0%	4	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%

Table 6a
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Rank of Accused (FY2012)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 219)												
Officer N = 12	4	33.3%	2	16.7%	3	25.0%	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%
Enlisted N = 207	55	26.6%	20	9.7%	38	18.4%	46	22.2%	15	7.2%	33	15.9%

Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 79)												
Officer N = 11			3	27.3%	3	27.3%	1	9.1%	3	27.3%	1	9.1%
Enlisted N = 68			24	35.3%	12	17.6%	8	11.8%	15	22.1%	9	13.2%

Table 6b.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Rank of Accused (FY2013)

	Convicted		Convicted		Convicted		Acquitted		Alternative		Case Dismissed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 443)												
Officer N = 28	7	25.0%	1	3.6%	7	25.0%	9	32.1%	2	7.1%	2	7.1%
Enlisted N = 415	119	28.7%	23	5.5%	75	18.1%	79	19.0%	42	10.1%	77	18.6%

Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 144)												
Officer N = 11			3	27.3%	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	1	9.1%
Enlisted N = 133			38	28.6%	43	32.3%	22	16.5%	18	13.5%	12	9.0%

Table 6c.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Rank of Accused (FY2014)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 506)												
Officer N = 27	1	3.7%	3	11.1%	3	11.1%	11	40.7%	1	3.7%	8	29.6%
Enlisted N = 479	105	21.9%	26	5.4%	103	21.5%	94	19.6%	67	14.0%	84	17.5%

Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 232)												
Officer N = 20			4	20.0%	6	30.0%	6	30.0%	3	15.0%	1	5.0%
Enlisted N = 212			52	24.5%	83	39.2%	27	12.7%	29	13.7%	21	9.9%

Table 6d.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Rank of Accused (FY2015)

	Convicted		Convicted		Convicted		Acquitted		Alternative		Case Dismissed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 555)												
Officer N = 41	12	29.3%	2	4.9%	13	31.7%	6	14.6%	1	2.4%	7	17.1%
Enlisted N = 514	133	25.9%	12	2.3%	107	20.8%	111	21.6%	78	15.2%	73	14.2%

Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 224)												
Officer N = 18			6	33.3%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%	4	22.2%	2	11.1%
Enlisted N = 206			39	18.9%	83	40.3%	25	12.1%	48	23.3%	11	5.3%

Table 6e.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Rank of Accused (FY2016)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 559)												
Officer N = 33	5	15.2%	0	0.0%	11	33.3%	11	33.3%	2	6.1%	4	12.1%
Enlisted N = 526	96	18.3%	22	4.2%	89	16.9%	133	25.3%	93	17.7%	93	17.7%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 179)												
Officer N = 9			1	11.1%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%	3	33.3%	2	22.2%
Enlisted N = 170			22	12.9%	68	40.0%	16	9.4%	44	25.9%	20	11.8%

Table 7a.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Gender and Status of Victim (FY2012)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 221)												
Victim Gender												
All Females N = 213	57	26.8%	21	9.9%	41	19.2%	46	21.6%	16	7.5%	32	15.0%
All Males N = 8	2	25.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%
Females & Males N = 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victim Status												
All Military N = 151	38	25.2%	13	8.6%	29	19.2%	31	20.5%	14	9.3%	26	17.2%
All Civilian N = 62	18	29.0%	7	11.3%	12	19.4%	15	24.2%	3	4.8%	7	11.3%
Military & Civilian N = 8	3	37.5%	2	25.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 80)												
Victim Gender												
All Females N = 66			21	31.8%	14	21.2%	7	10.6%	14	21.2%	10	15.2%
All Males N = 14			7	50.0%	1	7.1%	2	14.3%	4	28.6%	0	0.0%
Females & Males N = 0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victim Status												
All Military N = 65			23	35.4%	13	20.0%	5	7.7%	14	21.5%	10	15.4%
All Civilian N = 14			4	28.6%	2	14.3%	4	28.6%	4	28.6%	0	0.0%
Military & Civilian N = 1			1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Table 7b.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Gender and Status of Accused (FY2013)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 443)												
Victim Gender												
All Females N = 427	123	28.8%	22	5.2%	79	18.5%	84	19.7%	42	9.8%	77	18.0%
All Males N = 14	3	21.4%	2	14.3%	1	7.1%	4	28.6%	2	14.3%	2	14.3%
Females & Males N = 2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Status												
All Military N = 302	79	26.2%	18	6.0%	55	18.2%	61	20.2%	35	11.6%	54	17.9%
All Civilian N = 124	37	29.8%	4	3.2%	24	19.4%	25	20.2%	9	7.3%	25	20.2%
Military & Civilian N = 17	10	58.8%	2	11.8%	3	17.6%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 144)												
Victim Gender												
All Females N = 116			30	25.9%	39	33.6%	20	17.2%	17	14.7%	10	8.6%
All Males N = 26			10	38.5%	8	30.8%	2	7.7%	4	15.4%	2	7.7%
Females & Males N = 2			1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%
Victim Status												
All Military N = 120			35	29.2%	38	31.7%	16	13.3%	19	15.8%	12	10.0%
All Civilian N = 23			6	26.1%	8	34.8%	6	26.1%	2	8.7%	1	4.3%
Military & Civilian N = 1			0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Table 7c.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Gender and Status of Accused (FY2014)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N =506)												
Victim Gender												
All Females N = 478	99	20.7%	25	5.2%	102	21.3%	99	20.7%	65	13.6%	88	18.4%
All Males N = 25	6	24.0%	4	16.0%	3	12.0%	5	20.0%	3	12.0%	4	16.0%
Females & Males N = 3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Status												
All Military N = 344	66	19.2%	19	5.5%	68	19.8%	82	23.8%	45	13.1%	64	18.6%
All Civilian N = 146	34	23.3%	7	4.8%	34	23.3%	23	15.8%	22	15.1%	26	17.8%
Military & Civilian N = 16	6	37.5%	3	18.8%	4	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%	2	12.5%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 232)												
Victim Gender												
All Females N = 187			39	20.9%	69	36.9%	32	17.1%	26	13.9%	21	11.2%
All Males N = 42			16	38.1%	19	45.2%	1	2.4%	5	11.9%	1	2.4%
Females & Males N = 3			1	33.3%	1	33.3%	0	0%	1	33.3%	0	0%
Victim Status												
All Military N = 196			45	23.0%	77	39.3%	30	15.3%	26	13.3%	18	9.2%
All Civilian N = 34			9	26.5%	12	35.3%	3	8.8%	6	17.6%	4	11.8%
Military & Civilian N = 2			2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Table 7d.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Gender and Status of Accused (FY2015)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 556)												
Victim Gender												
All Females N = 518	132	25.5%	12	2.3%	113	21.8%	109	21.0%	74	14.3%	78	15.1%
All Males N = 36	14	38.9%	2	5.6%	5	13.9%	8	22.2%	5	13.9%	2	5.6%
Females & Males N = 2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Status												
All Military N = 346	78	22.5%	6	1.7%	72	20.8%	81	23.4%	55	15.9%	54	15.6%
All Civilian N = 188	57	30.3%	7	3.7%	42	22.3%	34	18.1%	22	11.7%	26	13.8%
Military & Civilian N = 22	11	50.0%	1	4.5%	6	27.3%	2	9.1%	2	9.1%	0	0.0%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 225)												
Victim Gender												
All Females N = 191			38	19.9%	73	38.2%	22	11.5%	46	24.1%	12	6.3%
All Males N = 32			7	21.9%	15	46.9%	3	9.4%	6	18.8%	1	3.1%
Females & Males N = 2			0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%
Victim Status												
All Military N = 177			33	18.6%	70	39.5%	24	13.6%	44	24.9%	6	3.4%
All Civilian N = 40			9	22.5%	14	35.0%	2	5.0%	8	20.0%	7	17.5%
Military & Civilian N = 8			3	38%	5	63%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Table 7e.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Gender and Status of Accused (FY2016)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 559)												
Victim Gender												
All Females N = 540	95	17.6%	17	3.1%	98	18.1%	141	26.1%	94	17.4%	95	17.6%
All Males N = 19	6	31.6%	5	26.3%	2	10.5%	3	15.8%	1	5.3%	2	10.5%
Females & Males N = 0		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!
Victim Status												
All Military N = 314	54	17.2%	15	4.8%	46	14.6%	84	26.8%	61	19.4%	54	17.2%
All Civilian N = 220	42	19.1%	5	2.3%	49	22.3%	52	23.6%	31	14.1%	41	18.6%
Military & Civilian N = 25	5	20.0%	2	8.0%	5	20.0%	8	32.0%	3	12.0%	2	8.0%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 179)												
Victim Gender												
All Females N = 153			19	12.4%	65	42.5%	12	7.8%	37	24.2%	20	13.1%
All Males N = 23			3	13.0%	5	21.7%	5	21.7%	8	34.8%	2	8.7%
Females & Males N = 3			1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%
Victim Status												
All Military N = 136			18	13.2%	53	39.0%	13	9.6%	34	25.0%	18	13.2%
All Civilian N = 37			4	10.8%	15	40.5%	4	10.8%	10	27.0%	4	10.8%
Military & Civilian N = 6			1	17%	2	33%	0	0%	3	50%	0	0%

Table 8a.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Accused's Location (FY2012)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 221)												
CONUS N = 150	37	24.7%	16	10.7%	34	22.7%	28	18.7%	15	10.0%	20	13.3%
OCONUS N = 51	16	31.4%	5	9.8%	6	11.8%	13	25.5%	0	0.0%	11	21.6%
Vessel N = 20	6	30.0%	1	5.0%	2	10.0%	6	30.0%	2	10.0%	3	15.0%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 80)												
CONUS N = 57			22	38.6%	11	19.3%	6	10.5%	13	22.8%	5	8.8%
OCONUS N = 13			5	38.5%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	3	23.1%	2	15.4%
Vessel N = 10			1	10.0%	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	2	20.0%	3	30.0%

Table 8b.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Accused's Location (FY2013)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 443)												
CONUS N = 320	89	27.8%	22	6.9%	64	20.0%	68	21.3%	26	8.1%	51	15.9%
OCONUS N = 97	29	29.9%	2	2.1%	15	15.5%	18	18.6%	18	18.6%	15	15.5%
Vessel N = 26	7	26.9%	0	0.0%	4	15.4%	2	7.7%	0	0.0%	13	50.0%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 144)												
CONUS N = 86			22	25.6%	33	38.4%	15	17.4%	9	10.5%	7	8.1%
OCONUS N = 43			13	30.2%	10	23.3%	6	14.0%	10	23.3%	4	9.3%
Vessel N = 15			6	40.0%	4	26.7%	1	6.7%	2	13.3%	2	13.3%

Table 8c.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Accused's Location (FY2014)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 506)												
CONUS N = 354	76	21.5%	16	4.5%	72	20.3%	73	20.6%	50	14.1%	67	18.9%
OCONUS N = 118	25	21.2%	10	8.5%	26	22.0%	23	19.5%	16	13.6%	18	15.3%
Vessel N = 34	5	14.7%	3	8.8%	8	23.5%	9	26.5%	2	5.9%	7	20.6%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 232)												
CONUS N = 149			36	24.2%	55	36.9%	22	14.8%	21	14.1%	15	10.1%
OCONUS N = 62			17	27.4%	22	35.5%	8	12.9%	10	16.1%	5	8.1%
Vessel N = 21			3	14.3%	12	57.1%	3	14.3%	1	4.8%	2	9.5%

Table 8d.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Accused's Location (FY2015)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 556)												
CONUS N = 386	101	26.2%	9	2.3%	73	18.9%	92	23.8%	53	13.7%	58	15.0%
OCONUS N = 142	38	26.8%	5	3.5%	36	25.4%	20	14.1%	26	18.3%	17	12.0%
Vessel N = 28	7	25.0%	0	0.0%	11	39.3%	5	17.9%	0	0.0%	5	17.9%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 225)												
CONUS N = 146			29	19.9%	55	37.7%	22	15.1%	32	21.9%	8	5.5%
OCONUS N = 57			12	21.1%	20	35.1%	2	3.5%	18	31.6%	5	8.8%
Vessel N = 22			4	18.2%	14	63.6%	2	9.1%	2	9.1%	0	0.0%

Table 8e.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Accused's Location (FY2016)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges		Alternative Disposition		Case Dismissed without Further Action	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) (N = 559)												
CONUS N = 409	74	18.1%	16	3.9%	68	16.6%	106	25.9%	69	16.9%	76	18.6%
OCONUS N = 119	23	19.3%	4	3.4%	24	20.2%	31	26.1%	20	16.8%	17	14.3%
Vessel N = 31	4	12.9%	2	6.5%	8	25.8%	7	22.6%	6	19.4%	4	12.9%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) (N = 179)												
CONUS N = 115			17	14.8%	46	40.0%	10	8.7%	29	25.2%	13	11.3%
OCONUS N = 43			1	2.3%	15	34.9%	5	11.6%	15	34.9%	7	16.3%
Vessel N = 21			5	23.8%	9	42.9%	2	9.5%	3	14.3%	2	9.5%

Table 9a.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Type of Trial Forum (FY2012)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) and Case Referred to Trial (N =144)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 51	21	41.2%	10	19.6%	16	31.4%	4	7.8%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 93	37	39.8%	10	10.8%	19	20.4%	27	29.0%

Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) and Case Referred to Trial (N = 39)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 17			6	35.3%	10	58.8%	1	5.9%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 22			12	54.5%	3	13.6%	7	31.8%

Table 9b.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Type of Trial Forum (FY2013)

	Convicted		Convicted		Convicted		Acquitted	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) and Case Referred to Trial (N = 284)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 115	47	40.9%	14	12.2%	42	36.5%	12	10.4%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 169	77	45.6%	10	5.9%	32	18.9%	50	29.6%

Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) and Case Referred to Trial (N = 74)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 30			10	33.3%	20	66.7%	0	0.0%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 44			17	38.6%	13	29.5%	14	31.8%

Table 9c.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Type of Trial Forum (FY2014)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) and Case Referred to Trial (N = 334)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 162	57	35.2%	15	9.3%	63	38.9%	27	16.7%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 172	49	28.5%	14	8.1%	35	20.3%	74	43.0%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) and Case Referred to Trial (N = 134)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 86			26	30.2%	53	61.6%	7	8.1%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 48			15	31.3%	10	20.8%	23	47.9%

Table 9d.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Type of Trial Forum (FY2015)

	Convicted		Convicted		Convicted		Acquitted	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) and Case Referred to Trial (N = 385)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 215	83	38.6%	10	4.7%	72	33.5%	50	23.3%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 170	60	35.3%	4	2.4%	40	23.5%	66	38.8%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) and Case Referred to Trial (N = 127)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 79			20	25.3%	52	65.8%	7	8.9%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 48			15	31.3%	15	31.3%	18	37.5%

Table 9e.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Type of Trial Forum (FY2016)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s) and Case Referred to Trial (N = 357)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 176	50	28.4%	14	8.0%	68	38.6%	44	25.0%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 181	51	28.2%	6	3.3%	24	13.3%	100	55.2%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s) and Case Referred to Trial (N = 96)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 66			11	16.7%	51	77.3%	4	6.1%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 30			9	30.0%	8	26.7%	13	43.3%

Table 10a.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Type of Trial Forum for
Cases in Which the Accused Pled Not Guilty (FY2012)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s), Referred to Trial and Pled Not Guilty to SA Offense (N = 136)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 44	16	36.4%	10	22.7%	14	31.8%	4	9.1%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 92	36	39.1%	10	10.9%	19	20.7%	27	29.3%

Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s), Referred to Trial and Pled Not Guilty to SA Offense (N = 33)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 12			3	25.0%	8	66.7%	1	8.3%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 21			11	52.4%	3	14.3%	7	33.3%

Table 10b.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Type of Trial Forum for

	Convicted		Convicted		Convicted		Acquitted	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s), Referred to Trial and Pled Not Guilty to SA Offense (N = 273)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 104	39	37.5%	13	12.5%	40	38.5%	12	11.5%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 169	77	45.6%	10	5.9%	32	18.9%	50	29.6%

Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s), Referred to Trial and Pled Not Guilty to SA Offense (N = 72)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 28			8	28.6%	20	71.4%	0	0.0%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 44			17	38.6%	13	29.5%	14	31.8%

Table 10c.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Type of Trial Forum for
Cases in Which the Accused Pled Not Guilty (FY2014)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s), Referred to Trial and Pled Not Guilty to SA Offense (N = 315)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 143	43	30.1%	14	9.8%	59	41.3%	27	18.9%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 172	49	28.5%	14	8.1%	35	20.3%	74	43.0%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s), Referred to Trial and Pled Not Guilty to SA Offense (N = 122)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 74			22	29.7%	45	60.8%	7	9.5%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 48			15	31.3%	10	20.8%	23	47.9%

Table 10d.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Type of Trial Forum for

	Convicted		Convicted		Convicted		Acquitted	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s), Referred to Trial and Pled Not Guilty to SA Offense (N = 369)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 198	73	36.9%	9	4.5%	66	33.3%	50	25.3%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 171	61	35.7%	4	2.3%	40	23.4%	66	38.6%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s), Referred to Trial and Pled Not Guilty to SA Offense (N = 118)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 70			18	25.7%	45	64.3%	7	10.0%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 48			15	31.3%	15	31.3%	18	37.5%

Table 10e.
Outcomes of Sexual Offenses by Type of Trial Forum for
Cases in Which the Accused Pled Not Guilty (FY2016)

	Convicted of Penetrative Offense		Convicted of Sexual Contact Offense		Convicted of Non-Sex Offense		Acquitted of all Charges	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Accused Charged with Penetrative Offense(s), Referred to Trial and Pled Not Guilty to SA Offense (N = 348)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 167	47	28.1%	14	8.4%	62	37.1%	44	26.3%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 181	51	28.2%	6	3.3%	24	13.3%	100	55.2%
Accused Charged with Contact Offense(s), Referred to Trial and Pled Not Guilty to SA Offense (N = XXX)								
Case Adjudicated by Military Judge N = 50			9	18.0%	37	74.0%	4	8.0%
Case Adjudicated by Panel of Members N = 30			9	30.0%	8	26.7%	13	43.3%

Table 11a.
Article 32 Waiver (FY 2012)

	N	%
FY2012 Total Cases	301	
Art. 32 Held	216	93.9%
Art. 32 Waived	14	6.1%
Waived Without Pretrial Agreement	4	28.6%
Waived When Contact Offense Charged	5	35.7%
Waived When Penetrative Offense Charged	9	64.3%
Conviction Rate When Art. 32 Waived	11	78.6%

Table 11b.
Article 32 Waiver (FY2013)

	N	%
FY2013 Total Cases	587	
Art. 32 Held	422	91.7%
Art. 32 Waived	38	8.3%
Waived Without Pretrial Agreement	11	28.9%
Waived When Contact Offense Charged	7	18.4%
Waived When Penetrative Offense Charged	31	81.6%
Conviction Rate When Art. 32 Waived	35	92.1%

Table 11c.
Article 32 Waiver (FY2014)

	N	%
FY2014 Total Cases	738	
Art. 32 Held	513	94.6%
Art. 32 Waived	29	5.4%
Waived Without Pretrial Agreement	7	24.1%
Waived When Contact Offense Charged	10	34.5%
Waived When Penetrative Offense Charged	19	65.5%
Conviction Rate When Art. 32 Waived	26	89.7%

Table 11d.
Article 32 Waiver (FY2015)

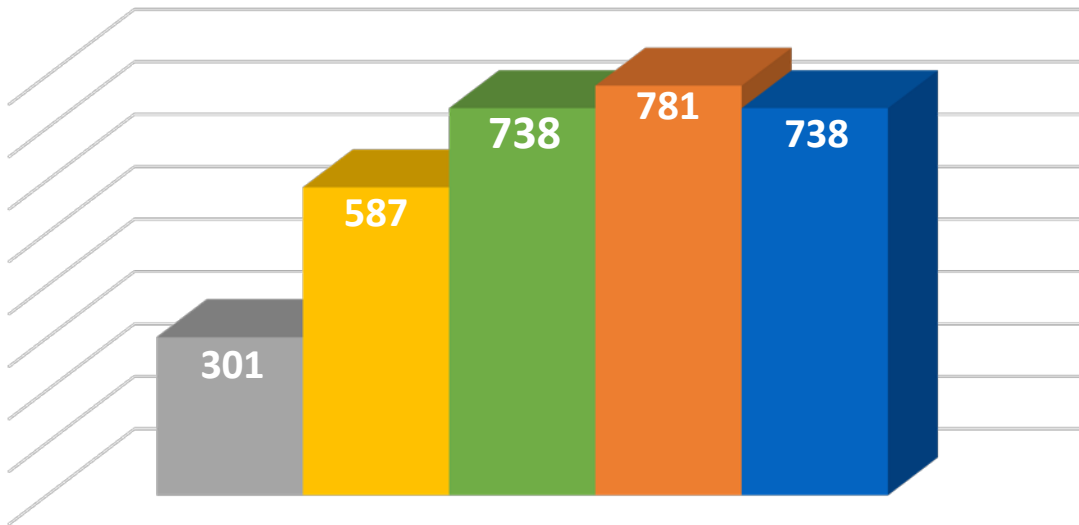
	N	%
FY2015 Total Cases	781	
Art. 32 Held	538	90.1%
Art. 32 Waived	59	9.9%
Waived Without Pretrial Agreement	30	50.8%
Waived When Contact Offense Charged	12	20.3%
Waived When Penetrative Offense Charged	47	79.7%
Conviction Rate When Art. 32 Waived	46	78.0%

Table 11e.
Article 32 Waiver (FY2016)

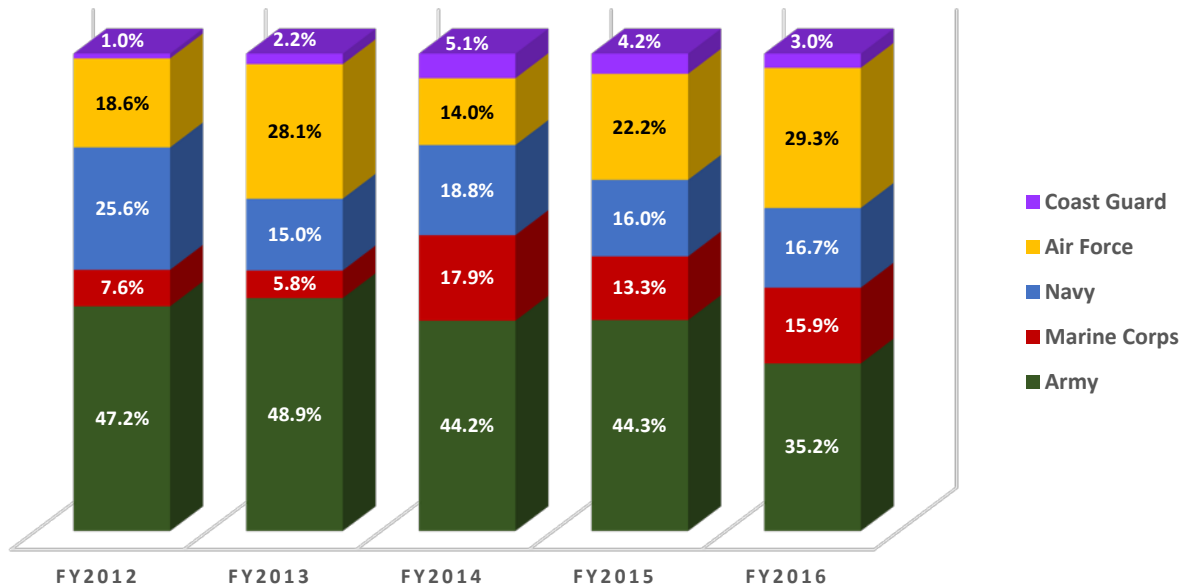
	N	%
FY2016 Total Cases	738	
Art. 32 Held	487	79.3%
Art. 32 Waived	127	20.7%
Waived Without Pretrial Agreement	90	70.9%
Waived When Contact Offense Charged	20	15.7%
Waived When Penetrative Offense Charged	107	84.3%
Conviction Rate When Art. 32 Waived	66	52.0%

CASES DOCUMENTED BY THE DAC-IPAD

FY2012 FY2013 FY2014 FY2015 FY2016

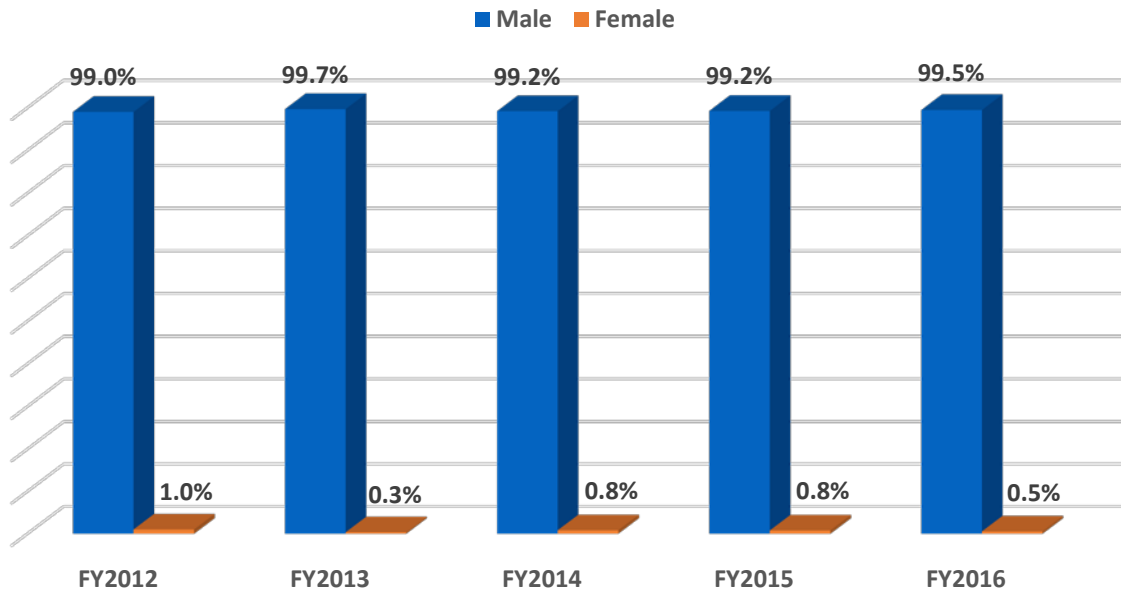


MILITARY SERVICE OF THE ACCUSED

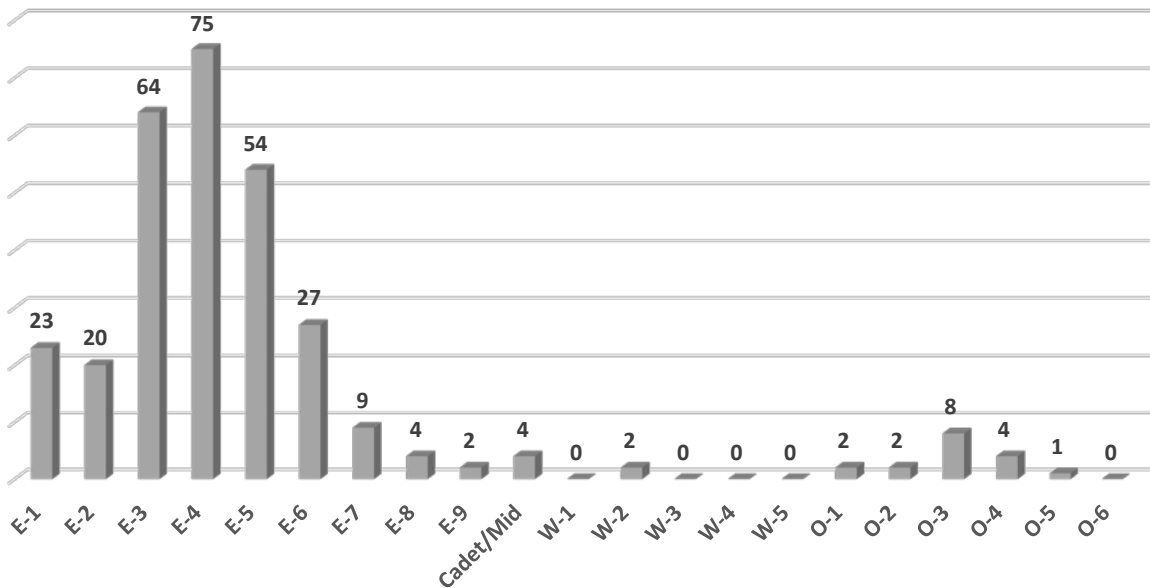


ACTIVE DUTY POPULATION BY MILITARY SERVICE WITH NUMBER OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES IN DAC-IPAD DATABASE (FY2012)				
	Size of Active Duty Population	Percentage of Total Active Duty Population	Number of Cases in DAC-IPAD Database	Percentage of Cases in DAC-IPAD Database
Army	546,057	38.2%	142	47.2%
Marine Corps	198,820	13.9%	23	7.6%
Navy	314,339	22.0%	77	25.6%
Air Force	328,812	23.0%	56	18.6%
Coast Guard	41,776	2.9%	3	1.0%
Total	1,429,804	100.0%	301	100.0%
ACTIVE DUTY POPULATION BY MILITARY SERVICE WITH NUMBER OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES IN DAC-IPAD DATABASE (FY2013)				
	Size of Active Duty Population	Percentage of Total Active Duty Population	Number of Cases in DAC-IPAD Database	Percentage of Cases in DAC-IPAD Database
Army	528,070	37.4%	287	48.9%
Marine Corps	195,848	13.9%	34	5.8%
Navy	319,838	22.7%	88	15.0%
Air Force	326,573	23.1%	165	28.1%
Coast Guard	40,356	2.9%	13	2.2%
Total	1,410,685	100.0%	587	100.0%
ACTIVE DUTY POPULATION BY MILITARY SERVICE WITH NUMBER OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES IN DAC-IPAD DATABASE (FY2014)				
	Size of Active Duty Population	Percentage of Total Active Duty Population	Number of Cases in DAC-IPAD Database	Percentage of Cases in DAC-IPAD Database
Army	504,330	36.9%	326	44.2%
Marine Corps	187,891	13.8%	132	17.9%
Navy	321,599	23.5%	139	18.8%
Air Force	312,453	22.9%	103	14.0%
Coast Guard	39,442	2.9%	38	5.1%
Total	1,365,715	100.0%	738	100.0%
ACTIVE DUTY POPULATION BY MILITARY SERVICE WITH NUMBER OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES IN DAC-IPAD DATABASE (FY2015)				
	Size of Active Duty Population	Percentage of Total Active Duty Population	Number of Cases in DAC-IPAD Database	Percentage of Cases in DAC-IPAD Database
Army	487,366	36.4%	346	44.3%
Marine Corps	183,417	13.7%	104	13.3%
Navy	323,334	24.1%	125	16.0%
Air Force	307,326	22.9%	173	22.2%
Coast Guard	39,071	2.9%	33	4.2%
Total	1,340,514	100.0%	781	100.0%
ACTIVE DUTY POPULATION BY MILITARY SERVICE WITH NUMBER OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES IN DAC-IPAD DATABASE (FY2016)				
	Size of Active Duty Population	Percentage of Total Active Duty Population	Number of Cases in DAC-IPAD Database	Percentage of Cases in DAC-IPAD Database
Army	471,271	35.5%	260	35.2%
Marine Corps	183,501	13.8%	117	15.9%
Navy	320,101	24.1%	123	16.7%
Air Force	313,723	23.6%	216	29.3%
Coast Guard	39,487	3.0%	22	3.0%
Total	1,328,083	100.0%	738	100.0%

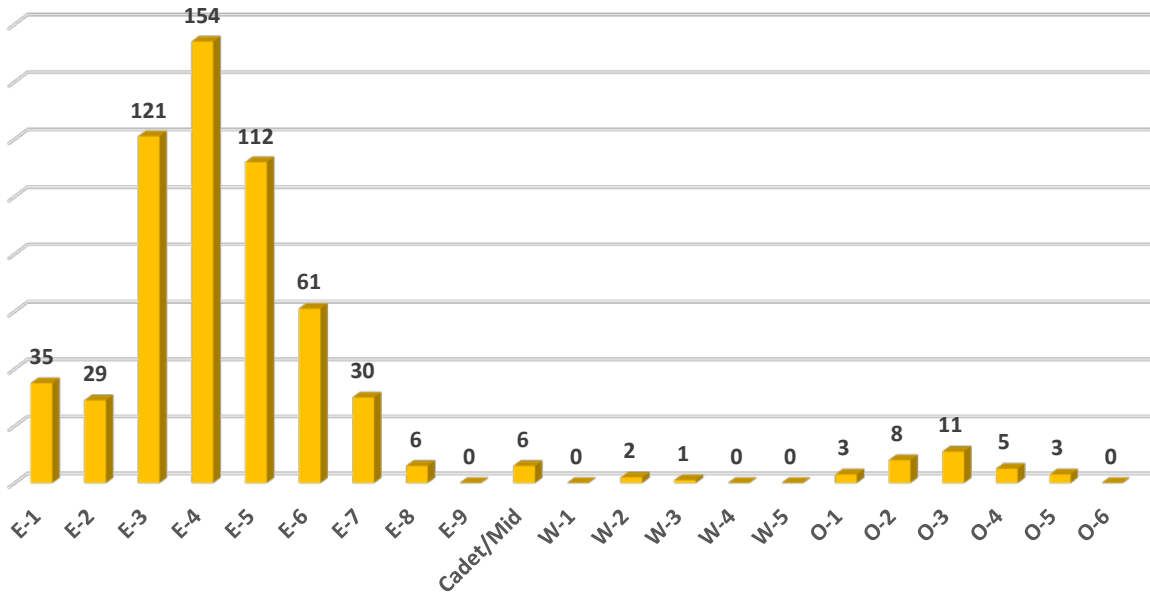
GENDER OF THE ACCUSED



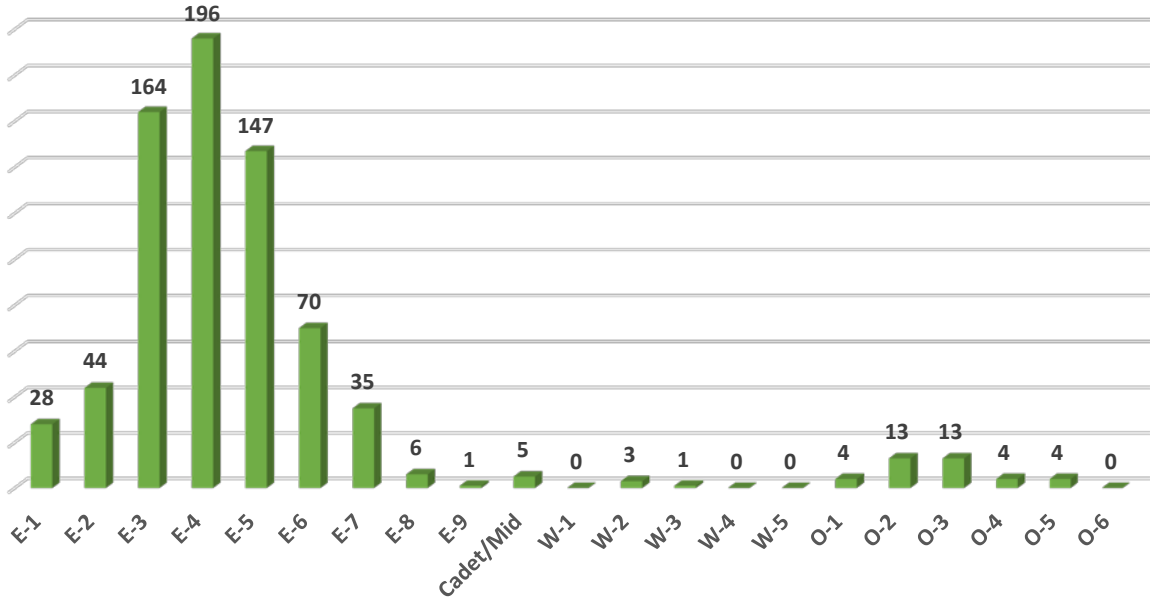
RANK OF THE ACCUSED (FY2012)



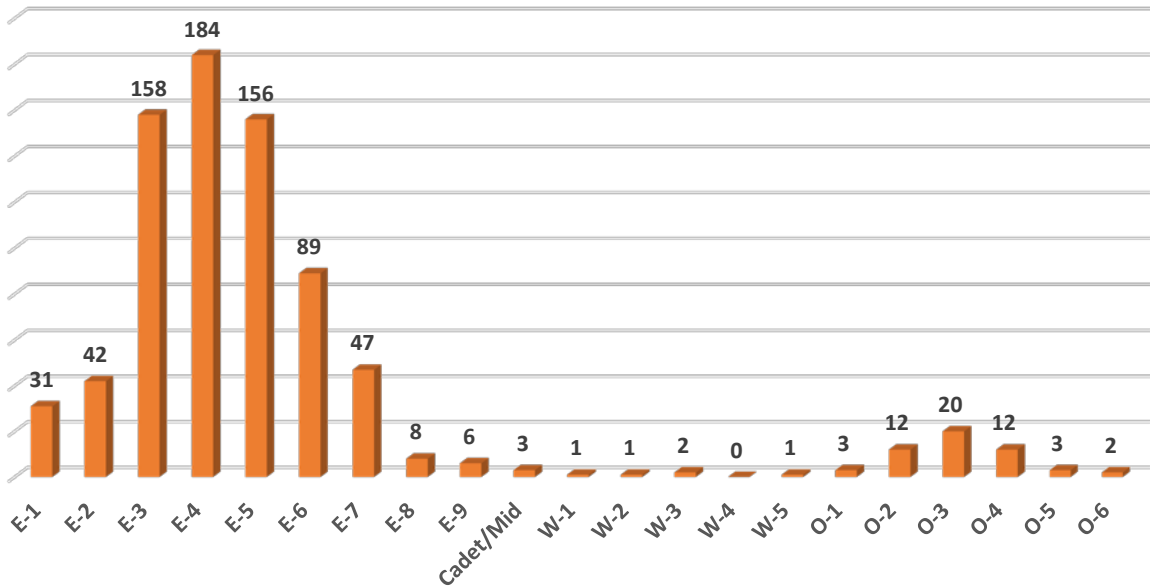
RANK OF THE ACCUSED (FY2013)



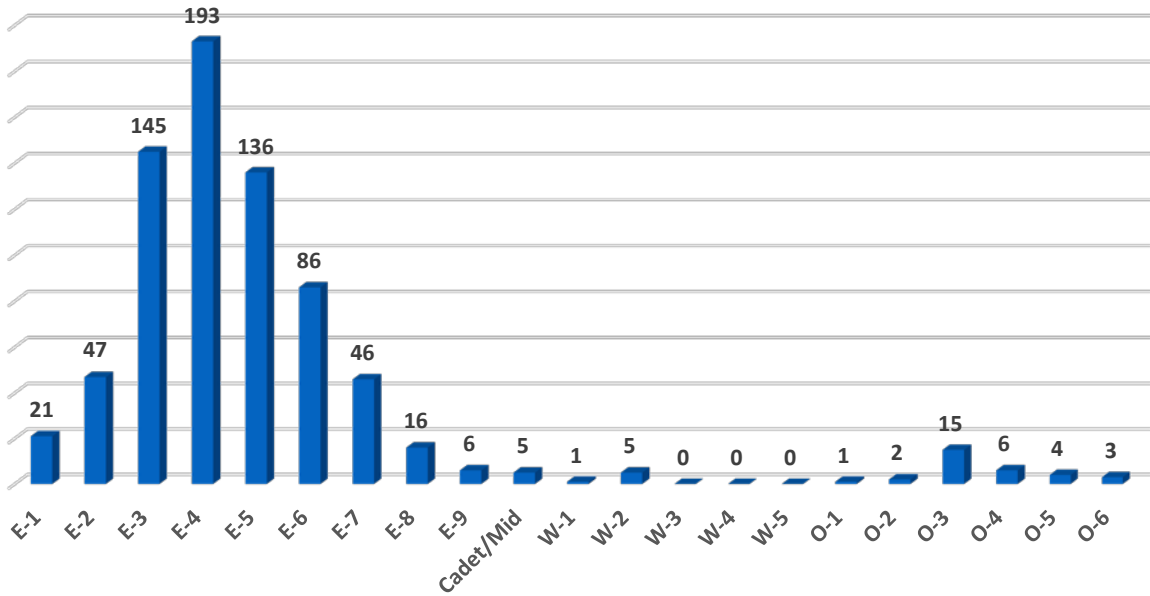
RANK OF THE ACCUSED (FY2014)



RANK OF THE ACCUSED (FY2015)

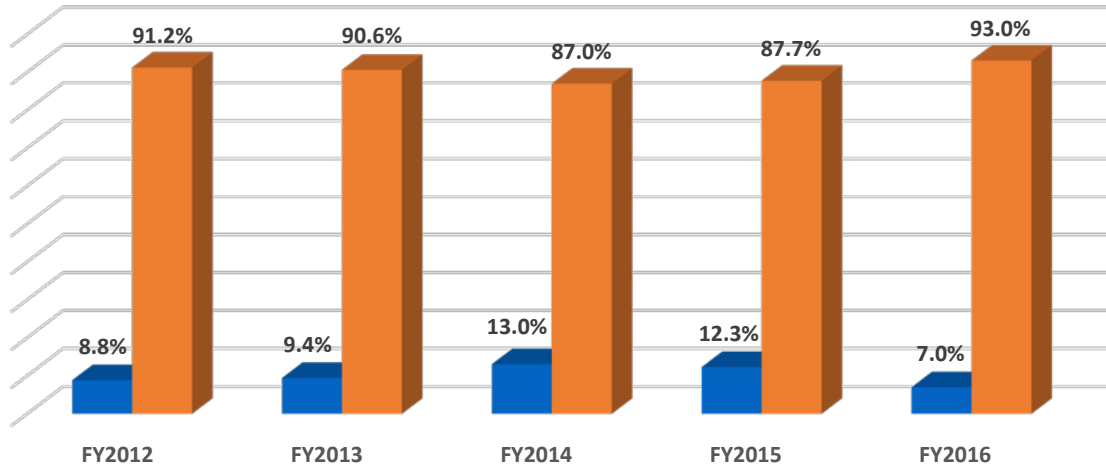


RANK OF THE ACCUSED (FY2016)



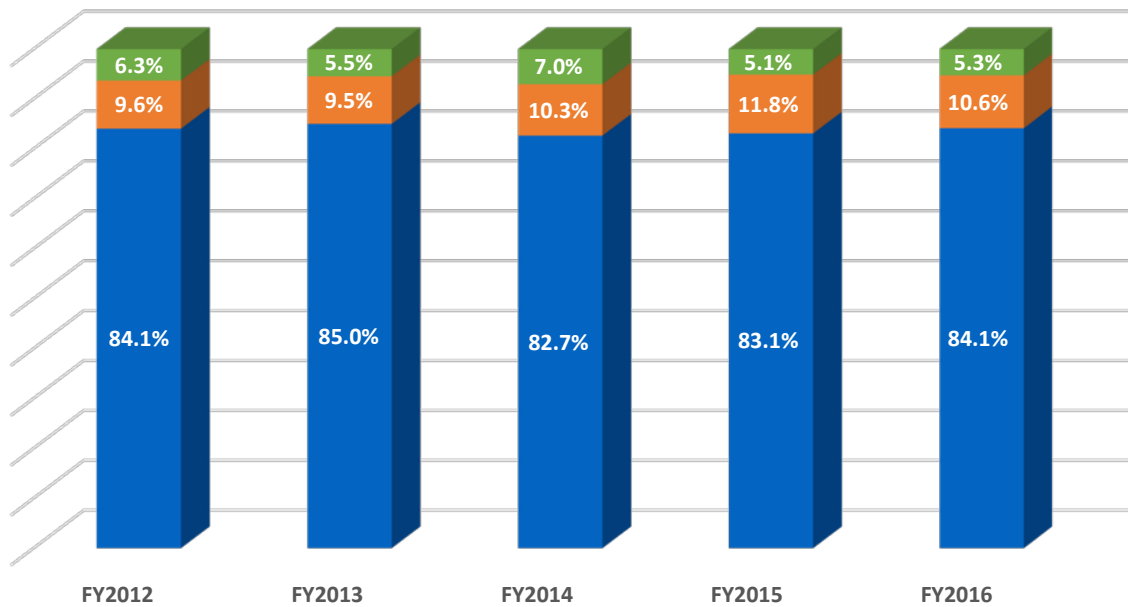
GENDER OF THE VICTIM(S)

■ Male ■ Female

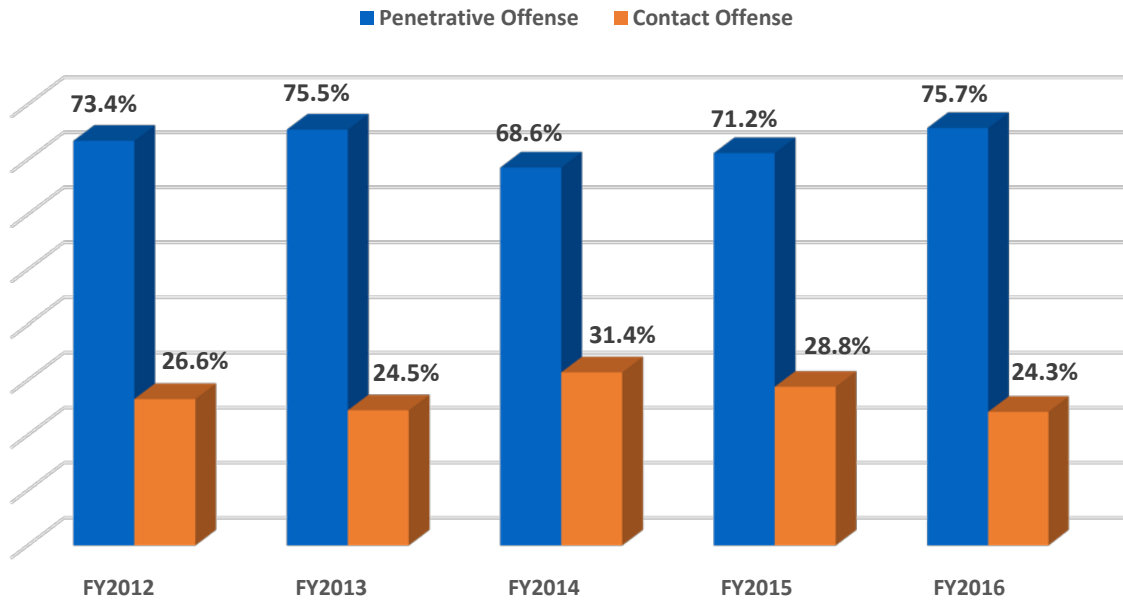


NUMBER OF VICTIMS PER CASE

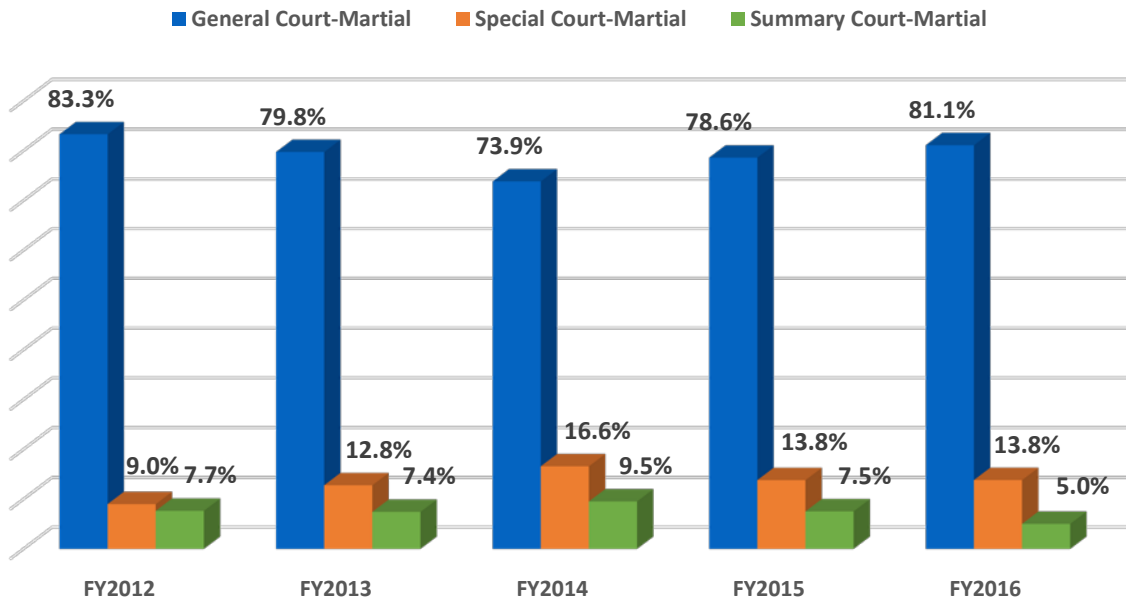
■ One Victim ■ Two Victims ■ Three or More Victims



TYPE OF SEX OFFENSE CHARGED

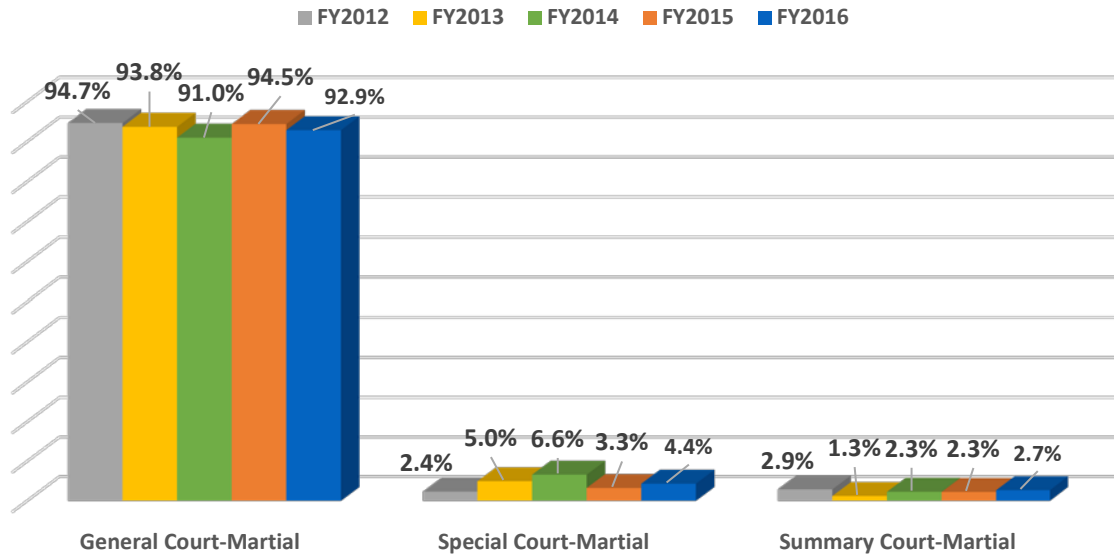


CASE DISPOSITION: COURT-MARTIAL TYPE

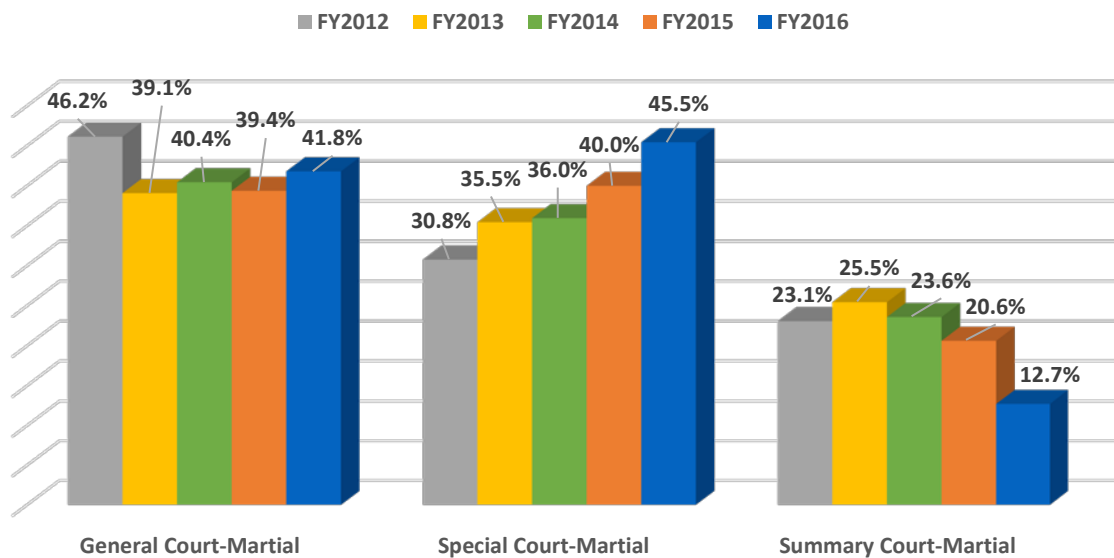


CASE DISPOSITION BY MILITARY SERVICE OF THE ACCUSED (FY2012)						
	General Court-Martial		Special Court-Martial		Summary Court-Martial	
Army	89	84.8%	6	5.7%	10	9.5%
Marine Corps	14	73.7%	3	15.8%	2	10.5%
Navy	39	84.8%	6	13.0%	1	2.2%
Air Force	42	85.7%	5	10.2%	2	4.1%
Coast Guard	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%
CASE DISPOSITION BY MILITARY SERVICE OF THE ACCUSED (FY2013)						
	General Court-Martial		Special Court-Martial		Summary Court-Martial	
Army	183	84.7%	13	6.0%	20	9.3%
Marine Corps	18	64.3%	6	21.4%	4	14.3%
Navy	40	67.8%	15	25.4%	4	6.8%
Air Force	100	82.6%	17	14.0%	4	3.3%
Coast Guard	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	0	0.0%
CASE DISPOSITION BY MILITARY SERVICE OF THE ACCUSED (FY2014)						
	General Court-Martial		Special Court-Martial		Summary Court-Martial	
Army	189	79.7%	21	8.9%	27	11.4%
Marine Corps	54	60.7%	18	20.2%	17	19.1%
Navy	73	69.5%	31	29.5%	1	1.0%
Air Force	53	86.9%	7	11.5%	1	1.6%
Coast Guard	18	56.3%	10	31.3%	4	12.5%
CASE DISPOSITION BY MILITARY SERVICE OF THE ACCUSED (FY2015)						
	General Court-Martial		Special Court-Martial		Summary Court-Martial	
Army	219	88.3%	17	6.9%	12	4.8%
Marine Corps	50	66.7%	13	17.3%	12	16.0%
Navy	58	62.4%	27	29.0%	8	8.6%
Air Force	100	87.0%	13	11.3%	2	1.7%
Coast Guard	11	42.3%	7	26.9%	8	30.8%
CASE DISPOSITION BY MILITARY SERVICE OF THE ACCUSED (FY2016)						
	General Court-Martial		Special Court-Martial		Summary Court-Martial	
Army	177	93.2%	11	5.8%	2	1.1%
Marine Corps	49	60.5%	23	28.4%	9	11.1%
Navy	51	62.2%	23	28.0%	8	9.8%
Air Force	99	93.4%	6	5.7%	1	0.9%
Coast Guard	11	61.1%	3	16.7%	4	22.2%

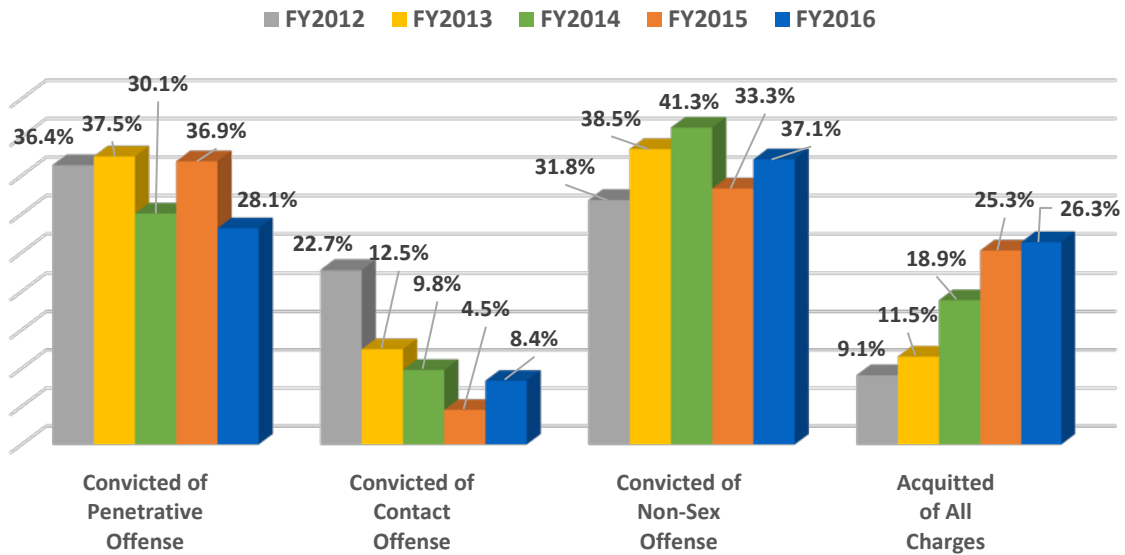
CASE DISPOSITION: PENETRATIVE OFFENSES REFERRED TO TRIAL



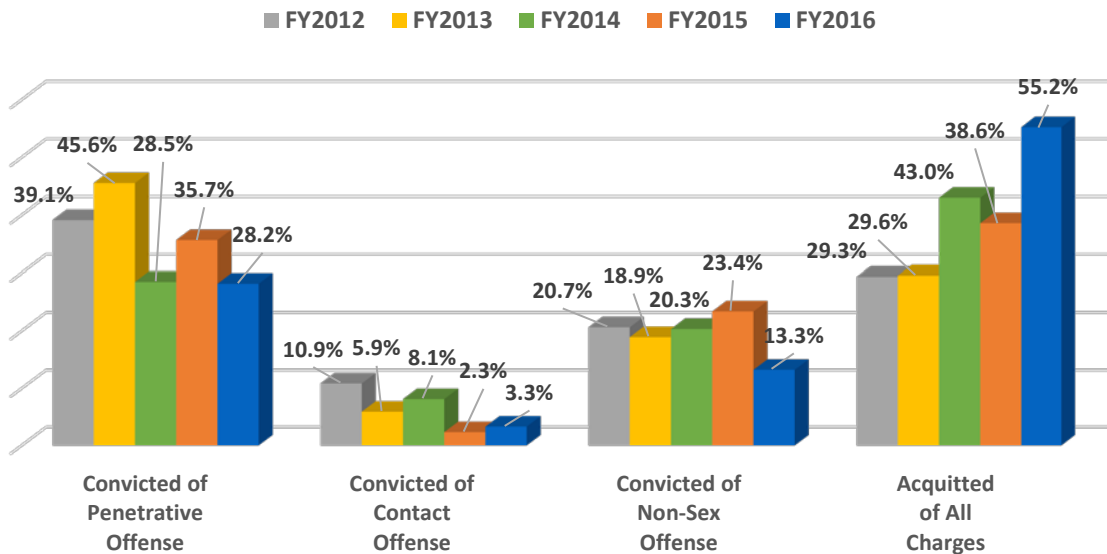
CASE DISPOSITION: CONTACT OFFENSES REFERRED TO TRIAL



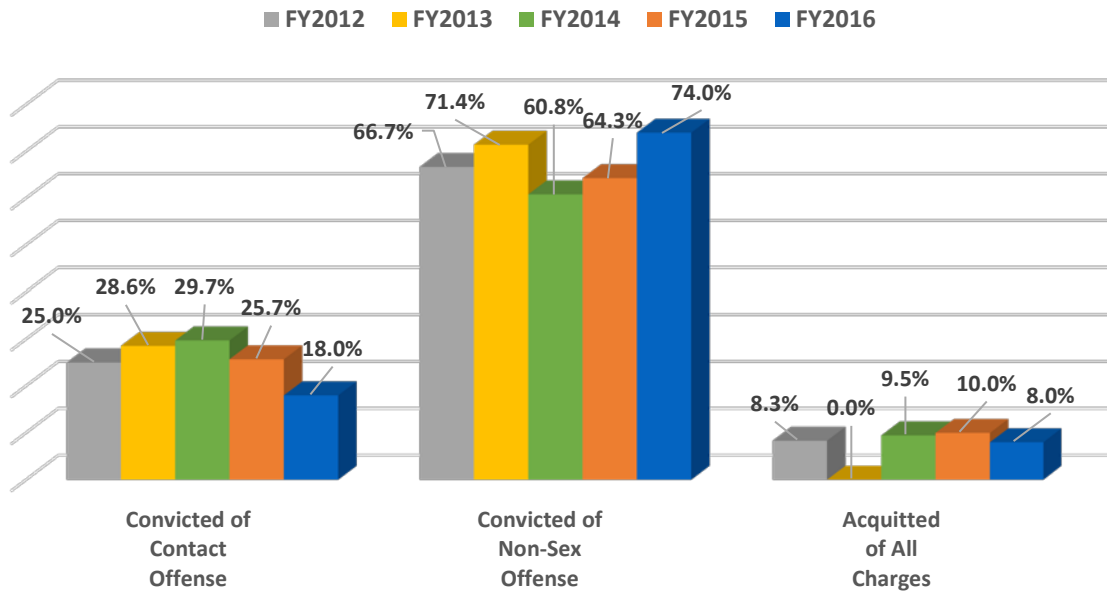
OUTCOMES FOR CONTESTED PENETRATIVE OFFENSE TRIALS: ADJUDICATED BY MILITARY JUDGE



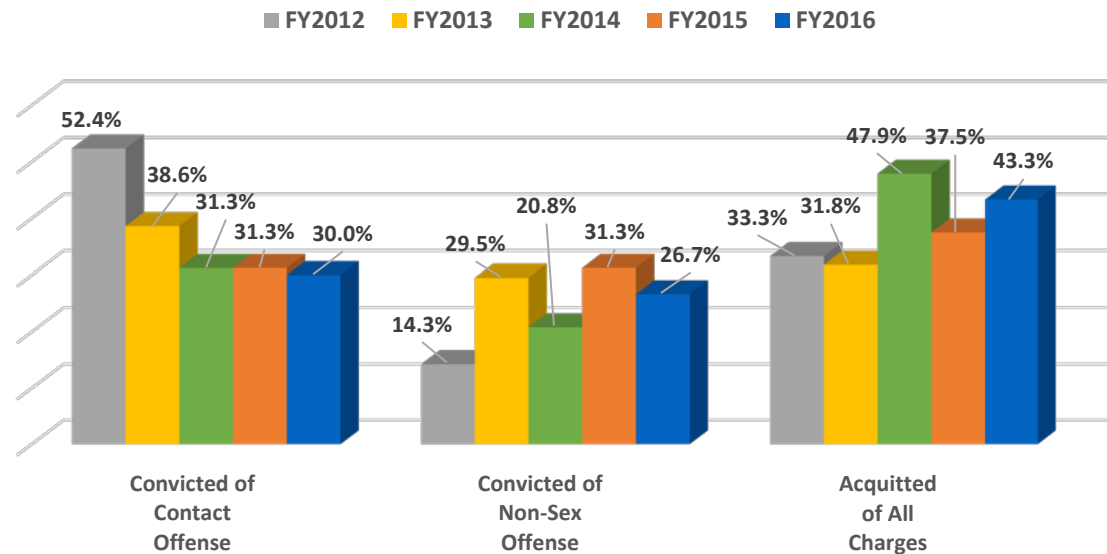
OUTCOMES FOR CONTESTED PENETRATIVE OFFENSE TRIALS: ADJUDICATED BY PANEL OF MILITARY MEMBERS



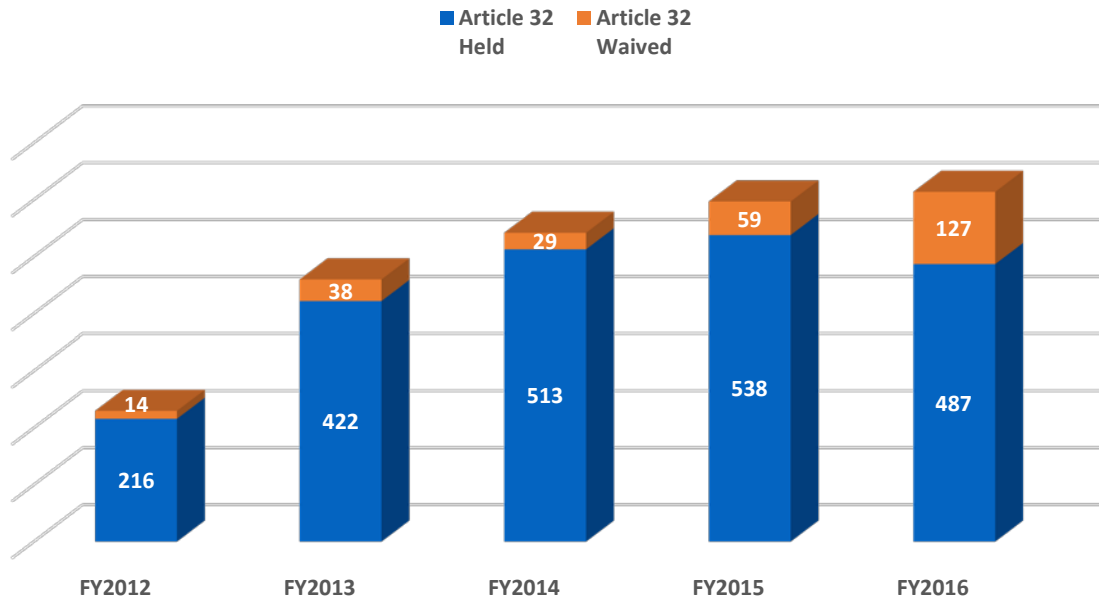
OUTCOMES FOR CONTESTED CONTACT OFFENSE TRIALS: ADJUDICATED BY MILITARY JUDGE



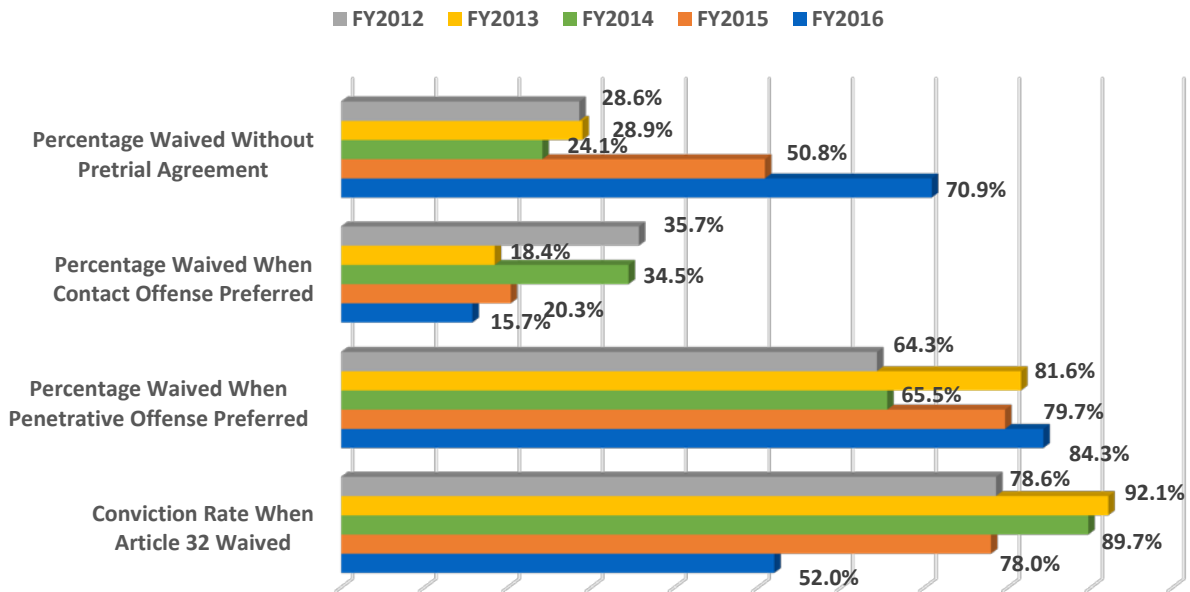
OUTCOMES FOR CONTESTED CONTACT OFFENSE TRIALS: ADJUDICATED BY PANEL OF MILITARY MEMBERS



ARTICLE 32 HEARINGS



ARTICLE 32 WAIVER





Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD)

Case Review Working Group

Review of Penetrative Sexual Assault
Investigations

January 19, 2018



PURPOSE OF INITIAL CASE REVIEWS

- Capture
 - Data within investigative case files that may predict outcome
 - Demographic information to be used in future committee reports
- Review and Assess
 - Disposition categories used by the services to determine accuracy and standardization in reporting to DoD
 - Investigations to identify common trends
 - Investigations to determine if no action was reasonable based on the evidence or some other factor



COMMAND DISPOSITIONS

- R.C.M. 306, “Initial Disposition”
 - No action
 - Administrative action
 - Nonjudicial punishment
 - Disposition of charges
- The first phase of review focuses on investigations where no action was taken



CONSOLIDATED INVESTIGATIONS DATA

Department of Defense and Coast Guard Cases Closed in Fiscal Year 2017		
Total Records	2,069	
Action Reported	752	36.3%
Preferral Action	408	19.7%
Administrative Actions	201	9.7%
Civilian Authority	14	.67%
Nonjudicial	129	6.23%
No Action Reported	1,317	63.65%



NAVAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE (NCIS) DATA

Marine Corps Cases Closed in Fiscal Year 2017		
Total Records	295	
Action Reported	109	Percentage
Preferral Action	66	22%
Administrative Actions	19	6%
Civilian Authority	6	2%
Nonjudicial	18	6%
No Action Reported	186	Percentage
Insufficient Evidence	5	2%
No Action Taken	84	28%
Unfounded	23	8%
Prosecution Declined*	61	21%
Victim Uncooperative*	12	4%
Arrest*	1	0%

*Defense Incident-Based Reporting System (DIBRS) classification listed under "unknown" NCIS case closure.



NAVAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE (NCIS) DATA, CONTINUED

Navy Cases Closed in Fiscal Year 2017		
Total Records	408	
Action Reported	146	Percentage
Preferral Action	65	16%
Administrative Actions	32	8%
Civilian Authority	8	2%
Nonjudicial	41	10%
No Action Reported	262	Percentage
Insufficient Evidence	3	1%
No Action Taken	112	27%
Unfounded	41	10%
Prosecution Declined*	81	20%
Victim Uncooperative*	25	6%
Arrest*	0	0

*DIBRS classification listed under "unknown" NCIS case closure.



ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION COMMAND (CID) DATA

Army Cases Closed in Fiscal Year 2017		
Total Records	914	
Action Reported	293	Percentage
Preferral Action	148	16%
Administrative Actions	93	10%
Civilian Authority	0	0%
Nonjudicial	52	6%
No Action Taken	621	Percentage
Unfounded	210	23%
Prosecution Declined*	113	12%
Victim Uncooperative*	47	5%
Unfounded*	120	13%
Founded/Not Applicable/Other/Pend.*	6	1%
Arrest*	125	14%

***DIBRS classification listed under "no action taken" CID case closure.**



AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS (OSI) DATA

Air Force Cases Closed in Fiscal Year 2017		
Total Records	423	
Action Reported	183	Percentage
Preferral Action	117	28%
Administrative Actions	51	12%
Civilian Authority	0	0%
Nonjudicial	15	4%
No Action Taken	240	Percentage
Unfounded	38	9%
Prosecution Declined	114	27%
Victim Uncooperative	80	19%
Jurisdiction	8	2%



COAST GUARD INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE DATA

Coast Guard Cases Closed in Fiscal Year 2017		
Total Records	29	
Action Reported	21	Percentage
Preferral Action	12	41%
Administrative Actions	6	21%
Civilian Authority	0	0%
Nonjudicial	3	10%
No Action Taken	8	Percentage
Unfounded	1	3%
No Prosecution	7	24%



PERCENTAGE OF NO ACTION TAKEN CASES

No action taken was reported in the following percentage of penetrative sexual assault cases closed in Fiscal Year 2017:

- Navy - 64%
- Marine Corps - 63%
- Army - 67%
- Air Force - 57%
- Coast Guard - 28%



TIMELINE

- April 2018 – Complete review of “no action taken” investigative files
- June 2018 – Complete review of investigative files resulting in preferral of charges
- July 2018 – Complete review of investigative files resulting in administrative action, nonjudicial punishment, or action by civilian authorities
- October 2018 – Criminologist completes data analysis
- Late 2018 – Presentation of results to the DAC-IPAD



STRATEGIC PLAN FOR FUTURE REVIEWS

- Review
 - Attrition of cases between preferral and referral of charges
 - Cases that result in an acquittal
 - Cases that result in a conviction
- Analyze trends identified by ongoing case review and data analysis



CASE REVIEW WORKING GROUP CHECKLIST

- Developed by assessing case complexity determinates and demographic information
- Checklist revised based upon input from Case Review Working Group members



Questions?