



## Enclosure 3: Department of the Air Force





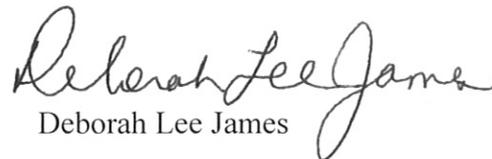
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE  
WASHINGTON

MAR 9 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND  
READINESS

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2015 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Progress Report

In response to your September 22, 2015 data call, I am forwarding the enclosed input to the fiscal year 2015 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Report. We remain committed to eliminating sexual assault from the Air Force and continue to strengthen sexual assault prevention and response policies and programs.

  
Deborah Lee James

Attachments:

1. USAF FY15 SAPR Progress Report
2. USAF FY15 SAPR Progress Report Analysis

## **Department of Defense (DoD) Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: Requirements, Instructions, and Templates**

Purpose: This data call requests information from the Military Services to be used to meet the requirements for the FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

Background and Instructions: The Annual Report is congressionally mandated, with required content regarding the programmatic initiatives, capabilities, oversight activities, changes, and challenges supported or experienced by your Service or National Guard Bureau's (NGB) sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) program. The requirements for this report are an Executive Summary of the FY15 Data Call responses, and the FY15 Data Call responses. The FY15 Executive Summary of the Data Call and Data Call Responses will provide Service and NGB perspectives on key SAPR programmatic and policy improvements during FY15 that demonstrate clear measures of progress, both quantitative and qualitative. Certain data requests will ask for responses that will cover outcomes of Secretary of Defense Initiatives; the Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR; various National Defense Authorization Act (NOAA) provisions from FY12, FY13, FY14, and FY15; and the *2013 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan*. Please organize SAPR program accomplishments and activities by the five Lines of Effort (LOEs) outlined in the *Department of Defense (DoD) SAPR Strategic Plan*. Where possible, identify how an activity or accomplishment promotes the LOE under which it is listed. Avoid repeating activities or accomplishments, or duplicating examples across the five LOEs.

This document must be titled "FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: (insert your Service or NGB)," Arial font, size 12, sans watermarks, such as DRAFT or FOUO. The maximum word count for the Executive Summary is 1,000 words. The draft document should be submitted in PDF format no later than 13 January 2015, with the final version due on 1 March 2015. Required changes identified in coordination will be made by your Service or NGB.

Unless otherwise indicated for the data call, only include activities or accomplishments undertaken in FY15 (October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015).

FY15 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Air Force

The following Executive Summary Template should be used to capture a summary of your submission regarding the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR program from October 2014 through September 2015. This overview should include but not be limited to information such as:

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

Executive Summary

The Air Force continues to address sexual violence through a wide range of practices and programs as well as new and innovative approaches. In 2015, education, advocacy, and collaboration were focal points in preventing and responding to sexual assault and its harmful effects on the Air Force.

The Air Force continues to hold commanders accountable for creating and sustaining an environment of dignity and respect for active duty, reserve, and civilian employees. We believe every Airman plays an active role in preventing sexual assault and requires relevant developmental training to fulfill that role. In response to data collected from Airmen, the 2015 annual training included objectives that addressed how to engage with survivors as well as additional information on retaliation and reprisal.

In 2015, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, in conjunction with the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office pioneered a five-year Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy. This strategy, signed in October 2015, outlines a public health approach to eliminating sexual assault and incorporates evidence-based training programs. The Air Force is currently developing and implementing these training programs. We believe the integrated efforts of this scientifically-supported strategy will decrease many types of interpersonal and self-directed violence, as well as reduce the incidence of sexual assault in the Air Force.

The Air Force held its first Sexual Assault Prevention Summit that included 150 Airmen from around the world spanning a wide range of enlisted and officer ranks. The summit enabled the service to better understand issues and concerns from Airmen in the field. Additionally, monthly teleconferences were held between major command sexual assault response coordinators, installation coordinators, and the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office with the purpose of identifying the policies and practices that are valuable and those that require additional development. Air Force sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates receive electronic newsletters on a monthly basis to not only address questions from the field, but also identify guidance and clarification on current and upcoming policies.

During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office also led five survey efforts to collect data in a number of areas including annual training, victim experiences and needs, leadership perspective, and coordinator and victim advocate effectiveness. These surveys are critical to how the Air Force shapes its approach to providing world-class response and prevention efforts.

The Air Force's statistical analysis indicates a 3% decrease in reports compared to 2014 numbers. Data on the type of offense to include penetrating, contact, and attempted offenses show very little variation compared to fiscal year 2014. Although we only have consistent data for two years, the number of military protective orders has dropped 40%. Interestingly, the number of restricted reports coming from male victims has increased 4.3% to 22.8% in 2015. The Air Force hopes this is a reflection of the additional training on male victimization Airmen received in 2015, and will continue outreach efforts tailored to reach male survivors.

Reflective of the Air Force's commitment to eliminating sexual assault in the force are the numerous improvements developed and employed in the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program over the past year. Air Force leadership maintains that this issue is not representative of our core values: "Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence in All We Do." We remain personally invested in solving this difficult and dynamic problem through robust policies, practices, and the tireless efforts of our Airmen.

## Introduction

As we continue to focus on eliminating sexual assault from the Air Force, this report documents our accomplishments during fiscal year 2015. Of note is the increased effort towards the prevention piece of the overall strategy. While response to sexual assault will always be integral to our program we believe that increased resources and improved practices regarding prevention will allow us prevent this crime before it occurs. Robust prevention and response tactics are critical in our effort to rid the Air Force of sexual assault. This report contains 2 sections; The first section is narrative with seven sections detailing our prevention, investigation, accountability, advocacy, assessment efforts, communication and policy tenets, and Secretary of Defense Initiatives. The second section is a statistical analysis on quantitative data analysis collected over the last year.

**1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1-Prevention-The objective of prevention is to "deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs." Based on the 2014 - 2016 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across Department of Defense should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing Department of Defense-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.**

**1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: "cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored."**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program kicked off 2015 with a Sexual Assault Prevention Summit at Joint Base Andrews, Maryland. Summit participants included 150 Total Force Airmen from around the globe. Airmen ranged in grade from E-2 to O-6 and represented various Air Force specialties. Additionally, the Air Force contracted eleven experts on prevention, sexual assault, masculinity, sexuality, communications, and other areas related to sexual assault prevention. The Summit's goal was to gain a better understanding of sexual assault prevention and to build the Air Force Prevention Road Map.

In November 2013, the Air Force hired a highly qualified law enforcement expert to provide practical insight into civilian criminal justice practices and programs relating to response and prevention of sexual crimes.

In March 2015, the Air Force hired a highly qualified prevention expert from the Center for Disease Control to provide direction for the future of Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention. The prevention expert filled a critical need and has been extremely valuable in the strategy development, plans, and policies for continued program improvement.

The expertise of the highly qualified prevention expert, combined with the education gained through the summit, and the experience of the summit participants resulted in a comprehensive, research-based, and public health oriented Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy, which operationalized the Department of Defense Strategy for the Air Force. In October 2015, the strategy was signed by the Secretary of the Air Force, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and the Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force and shared Air Force-wide and with Congress. The new strategy includes a 5-year developmental plan incorporating universal and tailored training throughout the career of an Airman.

The holistic approach to prevention focuses on reducing shared risk factors for perpetration while building protective factors for victimization and perpetration. This approach demands integration of multiple functional areas which include other forms of violence as well as the Comprehensive Airman Fitness Program and the Profession of Arms Center of Excellence. The Comprehensive Airman Fitness Program is comprised of multiple targeted programs and activities that present mental, physical, social and spiritual fitness skills Airmen can use to make sound choices. The Profession of Arms Center of Excellence focuses on military professionalism with four goals: inspire a strong commitment to the profession of arms, promote the right mindset to enhance effectiveness and trust, foster relationships that strengthen an environment of trust, and enhance a culture of shared identity, dignity and

respect. Air Force Core Values are part of our everyday fabric and as such, they are the threads that weave the critical elements of violence prevention together.

The Secretary, Chief of Staff, and Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force introduced the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy to the Force and highlighted the importance of the document through a brief co-signed foreword which includes the following statement, "A strong foundation for sexual assault prevention and response demands a culture of dignity and respect. Treating everyone with respect is inherent to our Core Values of Integrity, Service, and Excellence. The Air Force will use policy, programs, education, and training to shape the environment, maintain the health and wellbeing of our Airmen, and change attitudes and behaviors so that sexual assault is no longer perpetrated."

**1.2 Communications and Engagement: Describe your progress in incorporating-specific Sexual Assault Prevention and Response monitoring, measures, and education into readiness and safety forums (e.g., quarterly training guidance, unit status reports, safety briefings, etc.).**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program continued to enhance communication and formal engagement with all sexual assault response coordinators during fiscal year 2015. Several means of keeping sexual assault prevention and response personnel informed and engaged are utilized. First Friday is a newsletter distributed to sexual assault response coordinators in the field on the first Friday of each month via their major command program manager and a copy is also loaded to the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response SharePoint. First Friday was designed specifically to address numerous questions and inquiries that are addressed to our operations branch. This tool provides a comprehensive approach to not only respond to questions and concerns from the field but also offers an opportunity to inform all sexual assault prevention and response personnel of current events, use of surveys, prevention initiatives, new laws and policies, and self-care sections. It also provides tools they can utilize in daily execution of their programs, where to acquire continuing education units, and a collection of frequently asked questions, to name a few. Building on the success of this tool, additional space has been allocated to share feedback from survivors (in their own words) and as a way of connecting to Air Force deployed sexual assault response coordinators and highlights across the major commands.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response SharePoint website is another means of enhancing communication with Air Force sexual assault prevention and response personnel. During fiscal year 2015 a number of improvements were incorporated into the site, such as adding new libraries to facilitate easy identification of resources and the ability to monitor program execution by reviewing and uploading required documents. Essentially, SharePoint is a centralized repository of approved resources, data management tools and training materials that sexual assault prevention and response personnel from around the Air Force can navigate containing a wide range of information pertaining to the program. This website is continually revised and updated with products that deliver sexual assault prevention and response personnel with an effective and efficient manner of managing their programs.

Sexual assault response coordinators continued to submit quarterly training reports during

fiscal year 2015. The reports highlight training and briefings to special populations such as leadership, first term airmen, pre-deployment personnel, first responders, medical personnel, etc. Sexual assault prevention and response personnel also facilitate training and briefings in collaboration with other on base and community agencies, including equal opportunity, security office, family advocacy, and rape crisis centers.

**1.3 Communications and Engagement: Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian organizations to improve interoperability and the sharing of promising practices.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office team includes two highly qualified experts from the field. The experts hail from the Center of Disease Control and Johns Hopkins University. The incorporation of these highly qualified experts has greatly expanded the opportunities for community partnerships and involvement. For example, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is staying in tune with activities conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Rape Prevention and Education program that funds prevention activities in every state and territory. In addition, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office consults with a group of sexual assault prevention experts and researchers, in order to ensure that the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy reflects cutting edge prevention science and practice. Intra-agency and community partnerships with the Center for Disease Control, the Department of Agriculture, John Hopkins University, and the Montgomery County Police Department have allowed the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to benefit from some of the latest science pertaining to sexual assault. Additionally, these partnerships opened the door for on-going research as the Air Force continues to seek additional prevention and response techniques with proven benefits. The 2015 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy incorporates evidenced-based training programs that have shown to reduce sexual assault by as much as 50% in randomized, controlled trials. This could not be possible without the intra-agency and community partnerships.

**1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your progress in establishing a transition policy that ensures Service member sponsorship, unit integration, and immediate assignment into a chain of command. If already established, describe findings and recommendations.**

The Air Force Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program was established in Air Force Instruction 36-2103, Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program, and includes base in-processing, base newcomer orientation, and the Sponsorship Program. The Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program is a tool that commanders use to ensure members who have a pending relocation assignment are able to obtain personal assistance and crucial information through sponsorship for relocations to new duty assignments. The Sponsorship Program is part of the Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program and is a continuous process of providing information and assistance to relocating personnel and their family members from the time they receive their new duty assignment until they are settled into their new community. Sponsors provide valuable service to inbound Airmen and help reduce the stress and anxiety that often accompanies a permanent change of station move through positive, open and honest

communication. The Individualized Newcomer Treatment and Orientation Program provides assistance to newly assigned personnel so they become effective contributors to their unit's mission as soon as possible. Installation Airman & Family Readiness Centers provide relocation services and sponsorship training for unit commander appointed sponsors; all sponsors must complete mandatory Department of Defense provided Electronic Sponsorship Application & Training. Transitioning members and families make extensive use of the Department of Defense Plan My Move/Military Installations websites that are collection of up-to-date information for each installation.

**1.5 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe your training and education approach that addresses appropriate, professional peer response to a victim and an alleged offender when a sexual assault is reported in a unit.**

The Air Force expects every Airman to take an active role in preventing sexual assault and provides education and training on bystander intervention and the role of all Airmen in affecting cultural change in their unit. The Air Force recognizes it takes all Airmen to be engaged in a continual collaborative effort to eliminate sexual assault from its ranks. As a follow-on to bystander intervention training, the Air Force developed twelve "Flip the Script" training modules in 2015. These modules were designed for small group discussions and maximizing dialog among peers. One module, "How to Talk to a Survivor", was a mandatory training requirement that focused on caring for victims, understanding the difference between empathy and sympathy, and addressing appropriate and inappropriate responses to sexual assault victims. "The Power of Language: Supporting Survivors", was developed to emphasize that the choice of words used to describe a victim or perpetrator can shape feelings about victim blaming and alter perceptions of perpetrator guilt. Victim blaming can have devastating effects on the mental health of victims and may impact their decision to report the assault. The "Rape Culture" and "Sustaining a Culture of Respect" modules aim to increase an Airman's understanding that supporting a culture of respect will reduce sexual assault and even identifies situations where Airman can speak out and challenge negative aspects of a unit's culture. Identifying and understanding aspects on the continuum of harm that are incompatible with Air Force values is key to keeping the focus on creating a climate of mutual respect, which in turn, helps foster a safe and supportive environment for everyone, not just victims. Healthy environments do not tolerate hazing, sexual harassment, degradation of any kind, or sexual assault. The intent of these flip the script modules is to create a dialog among peers, promote communication on issues surrounding sexual assault, provide discussion on how to respond to victims of sexual assault, and understand that language and the words we use are powerful tools to combat this issue.

**1.6 Leadership Involvement: Describe improvements to Service Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback from command climate assessments.**

Following the 2014 Annual Report, one area that required attention was retaliation experienced by victims of sexual assault. In considering ways to remedy this problem, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office reviewed 157,449 responses during fiscal year 2015 from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey. These numbers constitute a 49% response rate Air Force wide. The data

indicates that an overwhelming majority have confidence in their chain of command as it relates to their treatment of sexual assault victims.

Pertinent questions and their results include:

- If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that the chain of command would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report? (85% very likely, 12% moderately likely, 3% slightly likely, and 1% not at all likely)
- If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that the chain of command would support the person making the report? (84% very likely, 13% moderately likely, 3% slightly likely, and 1% not at all likely)

The data indicates the perception of a somewhat lower level of support from unit members.

Pertinent questions and their results include:

- If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that unit members would label the person making the report a troublemaker? (7% very likely, 7% moderately likely, 19% slightly likely, and 67% not at all likely)
- If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that unit members would support the person making the report? (69% very likely, 24% moderately likely, 6% slightly likely, and 1% not at all likely)

Finally, the data indicates perceptions related to the alleged offender(s) or their associates. The pertinent question and its results are:

- If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that the alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report? (6% very likely, 9% moderately likely, 28% slightly likely, and 57% not at all likely)

Based on these command climate assessments, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office determined this problem warranted a training module geared toward the whole force. Consequently, it developed a "Flip-the-Script" training module titled "How to Talk to a Survivor" which was a required component of the fiscal year 2015 annual sexual assault prevention and response training "Respect the Red Line", which incorporated definitions and examples of retaliation and reprisal as well as details about the Military Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act and specific information concerning Department of Defense Inspector General resources.

**1.7 Leadership Involvement: Summarize your efforts to track and monitor the execution and integration of the 2014-2016 Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy in order to advance and sustain an appropriate culture where leaders and influencers are engaged to prevent sexual assaults and victim retaliation.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office utilizes a systematic evaluation process that tracks and monitors the execution and integration of the 2014-2016

Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. Each line of effort from the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy is assigned to an Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office Action Officer for monitoring and tracking. The Director and Deputy Director, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, are updated on a regular basis on the status of each line of effort.

Additionally, the 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy takes a holistic, integrated approach to prevention by addressing shared risk factors and protective factors. This approach ensures underlying areas such as leadership and culture are factored into the overarching plan of preventing sexual assault perpetration before it occurs. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy also incorporates a monitoring plan for continuous monitoring and adjusting as needed. The monitoring plan is based on metrics developed from the short, intermediate, and long term outcomes identified in the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Theoretical Logic Model. The metrics will use a combination of existing data and new surveys that will track progress and allow for continuous quality improvement.

Although retaliation occurs during the response phase of a sexual assault, the 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy and Response Theoretical Logic Model explicitly addresses retaliation prevention by focusing on increasing retaliation awareness among the Air Force Community and fostering a healthy command climate where the victim and subject are treated with respect.

**1.8 Accountability: Describe your efforts to publicize the punishments for misconduct or criminal offenses consistent with law and Department of Defense regulations.**

The Air Force publishes all court-martial results on The Judge Advocate General's public website on a monthly basis. If the accused is found guilty, the result includes the accused's name, rank, base, forum, charges and specifications, and the sentence. If the accused is acquitted, the results include the general nature of the charges, forum, location, and whether the member was an officer or enlisted. Each installation also has the opportunity to provide more materials regarding the cases at their installations. For example, Mountain Home Air Force base supplements The Judge Advocate General's public website on their website, <http://www.mountainhome.af.mil/library/courtmartrialresults.asp>.

**1.9 Accountability: Describe how you are incorporating Sexual Assault Prevention and Response monitoring into readiness assessments (e.g., quarterly training briefings, operational readiness assessments, inspections, etc.) to ensure program implementation and compliance.**

Air Force Inspector General teams conducted sexual assault prevention and response inspections at all Air Force installations using checklist items in the following categories: Program Management, Reporting Options, Collection and Preservation of Evidence, and Command Actions in response to Sexual Assault. The total number of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program inspections across the Air Force increased from an average of 120 inspections per year, prior to Air Force Inspection System implementation, to 284 inspections in fiscal year 2015. The Air Force reports a 100 percent inspection rate at the

installation-level for the Sexual Assault Prevention Response program.

Monthly teleconferences scheduled with major command program managers provide a forum to inform, train, discuss, assess and plan sexual assault prevention and response initiatives. As a standard agenda item, participants are afforded the opportunity to ask questions regarding any subject matter that requires clarification. Subjects include monitoring expedited transfers, victim retaliation, training requirements, field surveys and audits among other issues requiring attention.

Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Program requires quarterly reports from all major commands. Quarterly training reports add another perspective for understanding the types and number of activities sexual assault prevention and response personnel are delivering to their communities. These reports highlight training offered but also include outreach and prevention efforts and the current number of volunteer victim advocates available to support the 24/7 response. Additionally, the reports provide the status of advocate credentialing through the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program. This data provides real time Air Force sexual assault response capability monitoring capability and ensures regular evaluation of program needs.

Program compliance is the vanguard of daily operations. Full compliance with sexual assault prevention and response regulations ensures an immediate and trained response but also serves to identify and correct program deficiencies. This investment in keeping sexual assault prevention and response program mission ready and inspection ready mandates concentrated, intentional communication. The rewrite of Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, during fiscal year 2015 introduced many new operational requirements. These changes, for example, informed a number of modifications to sexual assault prevention and response training, communication products, outreach and prevention campaigns, and resources and service availability. The changes also impacted the type of continuing education units. When services are extended to populations that typically have not been eligible for such services, it is paramount that training is in parallel to the demands for additional knowledge and skills required to perform the services.

Coordination with the Air Force Audit Agency during fiscal year 2015 resulted in a formalized plan to conduct a follow-up virtual audit of ten major commands, including the Air National Guard. The audit involved a sample of 40 installations with the purpose to evaluate previous year discrepancies. This helped sexual assault response coordinators focus their attention to ensure appropriate documentation captured all their efforts. Major command program managers were challenged to increase oversight of their respective sexual assault prevention and response programs and to evaluate how their collective role as mentors might amplify program success. In preparation for the virtual audit they were responsible for delivering numerous documents for review.

**1.10 Deterrence: Describe your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and messaging and outline how this is being extended to Service members.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office utilizes education and training

as well as publicized court martial outcomes to deter sexual assault. Every Airman receives several sexual assault prevention and response awareness training sessions and annual sexual assault prevention and response training, which includes the basic definition of sexual assault derived from Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Additionally, the Air Force posts courts-martial findings on a public website for Airmen and the American public to see. Commanders are encouraged to discuss consequences of sexual assaults in commanders' calls that are provided on a quarterly basis. Understanding and witnessing the consequences of sexual assault serves as a deterrent and is a critical part of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy.

**1.11 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with community leaders and organizations to develop collaborative programs, to include efforts to reduce the misuse of alcohol and sexual assaults, and ensure Service members are aware of local sexual assault support resources.**

As described in the answer to 1.3, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office team includes two highly qualified experts from the field. The experts hail from the Center of Disease Control and Johns Hopkins University. The incorporation of these highly qualified experts has greatly expanded the opportunities for community partnerships and involvement.

In late December 2014, the Air Force highly qualified law enforcement expert collaborated with the United States Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women in partnership with the Battered Women's Justice Project to gain insight into best practices, explore collaborative opportunities, and provide a briefing to their Orientation for Grants To Encourage Arrest Program Grantees on issues challenging colleges and universities addressing sexual assault as well as predominant aggressor determination. This initial meeting was followed up by a February 2015 Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women Campus Technical Assistance and Resource Project Training (for their Winter 2015 National Training and Technical Assistance Institute) held in Arlington, Virginia in which United States Air Force personnel were in attendance and the Air Force highly qualified expert provided briefings.

In March 2015, the Air Force highly qualified law enforcement expert collaborated with Dr. Debra Stanley, Executive Director, School of Criminal Justice, University of Baltimore, and Director, Maryland Victims Assistance Academy. The education and insight gained through this collaboration has served to illuminate ways in which the United States Air Force will be able to incorporate trauma informed response into response and prevention strategies as well as training.

In June 2015, the Air Force highly qualified law enforcement expert collaborated with the International Association of Chiefs of Police to serve as faculty at the International Association of Chiefs of Police National Campus Law Enforcement First-Line Supervisor Training on Violence Against Women. The training provided the opportunity for the United States Air Force Deputy Director of Security Forces, Mr. David Beecroft, to identify promising practices and policies utilized by civilian law enforcement at colleges and universities that could be leveraged for use by United States Air Force Security Forces personnel.

In addition, in August 2015, a contract was awarded to the Institute for Defense Analyses by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, and the Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program Office to examine the link between alcohol, harmful behaviors, and undesirable outcomes including sexual assault. The project, Reducing Alcohol's Impact on Sexual Assault and Other Harmful Behaviors, Phase One: Understanding Service Member's Alcohol Purchasing Behavior, and Designing a Rigorous Causal Evaluation of Interventions, explores the effects of policy interventions, such as alcohol pricing effects on drinking behaviors and subsequent violence. During fiscal year 2016, researchers will conduct a literature review and an Alcohol Landscape Study to look at the spending patterns of military members to include the types of alcohol purchased and whether the purchase was made on a military installation. With insights from the Alcohol Landscape Study, the Air Force and other services will determine the feasibility of conducting a rigorous evaluation of an alcohol policy intervention at selected military installations.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program has collaborated with the Department of Justice to reduce underage Airmen's access to alcohol and to reduce the risk of sexual assault and crimes using evidence-based environmental strategies. Working with local civilian communities, our strategies for enforcement of underage drinking laws include compliance sting operations targeting local distributors, increased number and frequency of Driving Under the Influence checks in the local community, development of local policies to prevent underage drinking and related consequences, community-based media campaigns to reduce underage drinking and increase awareness of legal consequences, and increased frequency of alternative alcohol-free social activities.

**1.12 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Describe your efforts to promote and encourage leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts.**

The Air Force awards the Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award each October recognizing an individual, group, or unit (military or civilian) from each military service, component, or organization, to include Reserve Officer Training Corps detachments, that contributed or developed an innovative idea, concept, methodology, or approach to prevent sexual assaults at an installation or university detachment or in a deployed environment.

This year the award was presented to the 17th Training Wing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response office at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, for providing services to over 20,000 members, executing multi-wing outreach programs, promoting "Dating 101" training, and expanding on their Teal Rope program to include multi-service peer-to-peer mentorship within the community.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, in conjunction with the Department of Defense, maintains a number of award programs in an effort to promote and encourage positive engagement against sexual assault at the installation level. The Air Force Exceptional Sexual Assault Response Coordinator award recognizes individuals whose work has been particularly noteworthy, and demonstrates outstanding service in support of our service members. Installations from each military service and their respective reserve

components can submit a nominee (military or civilian) to compete annually for this Department of Defense level award.

This year the award was presented to the Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, Pamela Reeves. Ms. Reeves recruited over 100 volunteer victim advocates, established critical inter-service coordination for health-care requirements of survivors, and developed several innovative training plans including collaborating with civilian subject matter experts to provide training to over 100 leaders. Additionally, Ms. Reeves, in conjunction with the staff judge advocate, designed mock trial training enabling 160 Airmen the opportunity to observe the process in an open forum environment. Ms. Reeves maintained a training completion rate of 100% for the installation while mentoring 30 sexual assault nurse examiners and 25 rape crisis center volunteers per quarter.

**1.13 Harm Reduction: Describe your efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons (e.g., alcohol consumption, barracks visitation, transition policy, etc.). Include efforts to collaborate with law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse officers, and any community involvement efforts that expand Department of Defense and Service Policies beyond individual use.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has several efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities to sexual assaults and other crimes against persons. Specific efforts from 2015 include studies and training outlined below.

Institute for Defense Analyses Alcohol Study: In August 2015, a contract was awarded to the Institute for Defense Analyses by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, and the Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program Office to look at the link between alcohol, harmful behaviors, and undesirable outcomes including sexual assault. The project, Reducing Alcohol's Impact on Sexual Assault and Other Harmful Behaviors, Phase One: Understanding Service Member's Alcohol Purchasing Behavior, and Designing a Rigorous Causal Evaluation of Interventions, looks at the effects of alcohol price on the drinking behaviors of light, moderate, and heavy drinkers. During fiscal year 2016, researchers will conduct a literature review and an Alcohol Landscape Study to look at the spending patterns of military members to include the types of alcohol purchased and whether the purchase was made on a military installation. With insights from the Alcohol Landscape Study, alcohol interventions looking at price and availability will be designed and if awarded Phase Two, will be tested on selected military installations.

The Alcohol Landscape Study requires collaboration among several Air Force offices to ensure the successful collection of data on alcohol consumption and the impact on sexual assaults. During fiscal year 2016, the Institute for Defense Analyses will be working to collect data on these topics with the following offices:

- Army and Air Force Exchange Service for data on alcohol purchases made on military installations.

- Air Force Alcohol Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program and Headquarters Air Force Safety for data and research on high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities.
- Air Force Family Advocacy Program for data and research on domestic violence and child abuse within the Service.
- Air Force Security Forces for data and research on driving under the influence cases, suicides, and alcohol-related phone calls to law enforcement.
- Personnel management community to obtain information regarding work absences and tardiness.

Development and Evaluation of Interventions to Reduce Risk of Sexual Assault Victimization and Perpetration Study: During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in collaboration with the United States Department of the Agriculture began developing a study with RTI International to reduce sexual assault in the Air Force. The study is a randomized control trial targeting three specific groups: 1) victimization prevention, 2) re-victimization prevention, and 3) perpetration prevention. This year's study efforts focused on formative research that included officer and enlisted focus groups and individual interviews at Sheppard Air Force Base. RTI International held focus groups with active duty general population males and females. The Sheppard Air Force Base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office recruited active duty female and male sexual assault survivors for individual interviews conducted by RTI International. In fiscal year 2016, upon completion of formative research, study implementation will be conducted with Air Force technical trainees. Currently, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is working with RTI International on developing and implementing a similar study to reduce the risk of sexual assault at the United States Air Force Academy and the 19th Air Force.

Alcohol Server – Bystander Intervention Training: In May 2014, the Secretary of Defense published a memorandum directing the Secretaries of the Military Departments to address healthy relationships, active bystander intervention, and social courage, with the emphasis that the Core Values should anchor all actions in order to support the establishment of a culture of mutual respect. This memorandum provided the opportunity to evaluate efforts related to Bystander Intervention Training. Specifically, Air Force Instruction 34-219, Alcoholic Beverage Policy, was revised to deglamorize behavior associated with excessive drinking, foster a culture of professionalism and avoid inappropriate conduct to ensure Airmen are not vulnerable to an unprofessional work environment. Additionally, it also included bystander intervention training for alcohol servers and highlighted responsible sales practices to include the following:

- Bystander intervention training for all alcohol servers
- Establishing standard hours for alcohol sales on every Air Force installation
- Requiring the installation commander to work with community partners on responsible alcohol sales practices and bystander intervention training for alcohol servers

Subsequently, Alcohol Server Bystander Intervention Training curriculum and facilitators guide was developed through collaborative efforts of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and Air Force Manpower, Personnel and Services. Alcohol server bystander intervention training intends to provide alcohol servers with knowledge of bystander intervention strategies. The training includes actual risk-oriented cases for sexual assault that involve alcohol and how bystander intervention strategies can effectively be used to reduce sexual assault. For example, alcohol servers are presented with activities to help them identify and understand behaviors that may lead to sexual assault and specific ways to safely intervene with their customers to prevent a potential sexual assault from ever occurring. Bystander intervention training is facilitated by wing sexual assault response coordinators and is required to be accomplished at least once by all force support squadron alcohol servers and within 90 days of employment for new force support squadron alcohol servers. Training completion is documented in each server's official personnel file. Furthermore, volunteers who serve alcohol at wing commander approved events must complete Bystander Intervention Training prior to the event. An update to Air Force Instruction 34-219, Alcoholic Beverage Program, which incorporates bystander intervention training requirements as well as new policy prohibiting the sale of powdered alcohol on Air Force installations, is currently in coordination with publication expected in fiscal year 16.

**Green Dot – Bystander Intervention Training:** In addition, in September 2015 the Air Force awarded a contract for an adaptation and Force-wide implementation of Green Dot, an evidence-based bystander intervention program. Implementation of Green Dot will begin in early 2016.

Air Force Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program 2015 efforts to mitigate high-risk behaviors, sexual assaults, and other crimes against persons include:

- **Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws:** The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program collaboration with the Department of Justice to reduce underage Airmen's access to alcohol and to reduce the risk of sexual assault and crimes using evidence-based environmental strategies. Working with local civilian communities, our strategies include compliance sting operations targeting local distributors, increased number and frequency of Driving Under the Influence checks in the local community, development of local policies to prevent underage drinking and related consequences, community-based media campaigns to reduce underage drinking and increase awareness of legal consequences, and increased frequency of alternative alcohol-free social activities.

- **Social Norms Intervention Program:** Also in 2015, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program continued the evaluation of the Social Norms Intervention Program. This program uses evidence-based approaches to prevent negative behaviors. Positive behaviors are promoted and reinforced by capitalizing on the power of peer influence and by dispelling myths about excessive alcohol use and related negative behaviors being the norm among peers. This approach to substance abuse and associate negative behaviors prevention capitalizes on the strong tendency of young people to conform to group patterns and expectations. In fiscal year 2016, the next step is to create a comprehensive dissemination plan and installation support materials implementing the Social Norms

Intervention Program across the Air Force.

**1.14 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in developing and implementing a Service-specific strategic plan which flows from the overarching Department of Defense -wide prevention strategic plan.**

The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office finalized a Service-specific Prevention and Response Strategy in October 2015. The Strategy was shared with the force, Department of Defense, sister services, and Congress. In order to further operationalize the strategy, the Air Force developed a five year prevention plan and theoretical framework and logic model to guide prevention activities, and a detailed concept of operations to facilitate implementation of the strategy.

**1.15 Organizational Support: Describe your progress in ensuring that appropriate resources and personnel are in place - within the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Office as well as in the field - to support development and sustainment of sexual assault prevention efforts. Include your approach to relay the importance of this organization support to all levels of your Service.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office publishes a monthly manpower document to evaluate manpower needs at Headquarters Air Force. Updated major command sexual assault prevention and response profiles receive quarterly review and include: strategies for initiating and monitoring spend plans; monitoring of personnel vacancies and plans to fill positions; education and training offered to installation sexual assault response coordinators by their major command; plan for monitoring 24/7 phone coverage; examples of on-going communication between major command program managers and installation sexual assault response coordinators; and frequency of staff assistant visits. Major commands communicate this information to their respective leadership and serve as advisors regarding the importance of maintaining personnel support at the installation level, in accordance with Department of Defense instruction and law.

Monthly monitoring of Air Force wide sexual assault prevention and response personnel by Headquarters Air Force ensures compliance with legal requirements (i.e. appropriate personnel and certification, etc.). When issues arise which impact program and service delivery they are immediately raised to the internal leadership for recommendations and resolution. During fiscal year 2015 all positions were either filled or active recruitments were in place to fill vacancies.

**1.16 Education and Training: Describe efforts to revise Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training programs, including new recruit training, to more comprehensively and directly address the incidence of male service members being sexually assaulted and how certain behavior and activities, like hazing, can lead to a sexual assault.**

The 2015 annual training, "Respect the Red Line", and Flip the Script module, "Male Victimization", provide Airmen concepts to increase their understanding of male sexual victimization to include myths, facts and resources. The training is designed to reduce the stigma associated with reporting male sexual victimization. Discussion points in this training

include barriers to why men may not come forward to report this crime and male rape myths, such as “sexual assault doesn’t happen to men”.

In addition, the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course was changed in March 2015, adding “The Realities of Sexual Assault and Offender Dynamics” briefing. This modification serves to increase awareness of sexual violence as it relates to male victims. For example, attendees learn about the toxic effect of sexually violent subcultures. In addition, students engage in facilitated discussion on myths, invisibility, and marginalization as they relate to male victimization in order to bring this issue into context and increase understanding.

The trainings emphasize unique barriers men face when it comes to reporting a sexual assault. Recognizing there could be survivors in the military who work and live among us and who don’t ask for help is essential in our efforts to reduce victimization and increase male victim’s willingness to report.

**1.17 Education and Training: Describe your efforts to implement and update core competencies and learning objectives for all Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training to ensure consistency throughout the military. Describe how you are monitoring and assessing outcomes.**

The Air Force builds upon established sexual assault prevention and response core competencies and learning objectives for all training, starting with accessions and continuing through an Airman’s professional military education to ensure consistent learning and standardization throughout the force.

In 2015, the Air Force conducted a review of sexual assault prevention and response training based upon the Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures, and updated Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, beginning with a major overhaul of the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course, taught at Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. The revised course incorporates Department of Defense core competencies and learning objectives. The revamped training course will expand from eight days to nine and will offer separate tracks for sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates.

The updated course continues to utilize adult learning theory with the focus of instruction on scenarios, role-plays, and group interaction. The course updates are incorporating new learning objectives developed in partnership with the Air University Course Director and survey data from our sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates. The new objectives will increase the knowledge, skills, and abilities of sexual assault response coordinators as overall program managers and places emphasis on the advocacy role of victim advocates. These updates use an academic approach in modules such as retaliation, inspections, prevention strategies, facilitating dynamic presentations, effective communication with leaders, Equal Opportunity and Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys, and breakout sessions conducted to emphasize the key learning objectives.

Assessments are used in the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course to evaluate both content knowledge and interactive skills. A pre-test and post-test are conducted in Blackboard and allow students and faculty to assess content knowledge as a result of attending the course. Throughout the course, small group sessions allow for faculty members to appraise student's skills by practicing scenarios and presentations.

In 2015, the Air Force evaluated and updated the pre-command course held at Air University. All wing and group commanders attend a three hour sexual assault prevention and response session included in the course. The training consists of presentations about prevalence and reporting data, the neurobiology of trauma, sexual assault prevention and offender dynamics. Commanders are given tactical recommendations they can implement at their units. A pre-test is used to evaluate the leaders' level of sexual assault prevention knowledge. The results are used to individualize each course to the needs of the students. Post-assessments show an improvement in class average, improvement in correct answers for each question, and an increase in self-confidence in the leaders to address sexual assault prevention and response at their installation.

For Medical Personnel, all members assigned to a military treatment facility must receive annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response First Responder Training. This is tracked and reported by each military treatment facility Commander to ensure compliance. This training is in the process of being updated to ensure compliance with revisions to Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, and to update the language in the training to ensure gender neutrality. Additionally, medical staff received training aimed at improving recognition of substance abuse as potential sequelae of abuse. Prescribing providers attend initial "Do No Harm" training aimed at preventing prescription misuse and abuse. Additionally, all credentialed medical staff received annual training in the recognition of signs of physical/sexual/emotional/substance abuse and the referral options on base. All Mental Health staff are required to attend Compassionate Care for Sexual Assault training. This requirement applies to both providers and non-providers (techs, admin staff, etc.) and is tracked at the local military treatment facility.

Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response is evaluating all sexual assault prevention and response training. A review in 2015 of Enlisted Professional Military Education found that all core competencies are addressed and learning objectives are met. Similar reviews are currently being conducted with accessions training and officer professional military education. All training and education materials are being reviewed to synchronize content and ensure the level of knowledge and skills match the level of leadership of the Airman.

**1.18 Education and Training: Describe how you are conducting and monitoring the requirement that commanders and senior enlisted receive appropriate training on sexual assault prevention and response during leadership development courses to include Pre-command and Professional Military Education.**

All Air Force wing and group commanders must take a pre-command course prior to assumption of command. The course includes a three-hour segment focused on sexual assault prevention and response training. A pre- and post-assessment is administered, and

the pre-assessment is completed by participants the day prior to the sexual assault prevention and response training. It informs facilitators on which portions of the curriculum to emphasize. The post assessment indicates that the intended training and message were well articulated and show increases in knowledge following the required block of training. Since their inception, the assessment of post-test scores has shown an improvement in knowledge for each class and students have indicated an increase in confidence in their ability to manage sexual assault prevention and response issues. The foundation of this course emphasizes the role of commanders in supporting victims and setting the standard of dignity and respect for all. Within the three-hour training, commanders learn about the latest data regarding prevalence, reporting, and convictions. The Air Force has placed emphasis on the critical need for commanders to understand and take the lead on this problem. More significantly, these leaders are guided through learning materials on the neurobiology of trauma to increase their understanding of victim response and behaviors that may seem to contradict normal expectations of victims (e.g. not fighting back, continuing to date offender, reporting months later, laughing, joking, etc.). The course addresses offender dynamics and cultural indicators of higher risks to sexual assault. The training includes interactive exercises, discussions, and thought provoking videos.

**1.19 Education and Training: Describe efforts to align Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training programs in pre-commissioning programs and the Military Service Academies.**

The Air Force administers sexual assault prevention and response training in all pre-commissioning programs and the United States Air Force Academy. The Holm Center is comprised of 145 Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Detachments located throughout the nation and Officer Training School located at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. All Holm Center officer commissioning programs establish or reinforce the parameters within which all Airmen must function for good order and discipline. These programs clearly establish what is acceptable and what is not, and emphasize the consequences of not adhering to stated policies regarding acceptable behavior. Special emphasis is placed on ensuring newly commissioned officers are fully aware of and accepting of Department of Defense standards on sexual assault prevention and response.

The Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps and Officer Training School commissioning programs lay the basic foundation for sexual assault prevention and response. Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02 *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures*, Air Force Instruction 36-2014 *Commissioning Education Program*, and the *Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan*, dated 26 January 2015, govern the curriculum content for the accessions programs.

The Maxwell Air Force Base Sexual Assault Response Coordinator visits each Officer Training School and Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps field training class (occurs between sophomore and junior years) during the introduction period of the courses and discusses Sexual Assault Response Coordinator responsibilities and the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program to ensure trainees understand the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator role, Sexual Assault Response Coordinator availability during the trainees' time at Maxwell and restricted/unrestricted reporting.

All trainees receive the Air Education and Training Command developed lessons, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Part I and II*. These lessons have been combined and consolidated under the title *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response*. All Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets receive a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response briefing during commander's call at the beginning of each academic semester. Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps and Officer Training School trainees receive three hours of instruction specifically dedicated to the subject of sexual assault prevention and response. Officer Training School trainees receive the training within the first seven training days and Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets receive the training during the junior year. Lessons cover various aspects of sexual assault prevention and response, to include discussion on Department of Defense policies on victims, wingmen, bystanders, facilitators, tolerance and confidentiality, roles and the significance of perpetrators, and sexual assault response coordinators.

Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps and Officer Training School programs also include curricula addressing sexual assault in their *Leadership and Management Case Studies* lesson, which requires students to address the proper way to respond to sexual assault within the unit from a leadership position. The curricula also includes a case study in the lesson *Counseling and Practicum* that addresses how to handle a sexual assault from both the victim and leadership standpoints.

In addition to sexual assault prevention and response, sexual harassment awareness concepts are taught with an emphasis on the consequences for supervisors and commanders, mission impacts and penalties for non-compliance.

The Holm Center assesses student understanding of sexual assault prevention via written tests and end of course, end of semester, and graduate surveys. This analysis ensures officers commissioned through Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps and Officer Training School leave their respective programs understanding the impact of sexual assaults on unit morale, the Air Force's no-tolerance sexual assault policy, what to do if a sexual assault occurs and the consequences of unacceptable behavior.

The issue of sexual assault is at the forefront of service academy concerns. The United States Air Force Academy is committed to the advancement of values and behaviors required of military officers. The Air Force Academy is also dedicated to increasing sexual assault prevention and response education, victim confidence associated with reporting, and victim support. The Air Force Academy provides sexual assault prevention and response training at increasingly higher levels from freshman to senior year as a student progresses from follower, role model, worker/coach and leader respectively. The curriculum is tailored to each class level and provides information on roles, policies, gender issues, verbal and non-verbal communication, prevention behaviors, victim empathy and sex offenders. Cadets receive in excess of 100 hours of developmental sexual assault, sexual harassment and related human relations training during their four-year tenure.

During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in collaboration with the United States Department of the Agriculture began developing a study

with RTI International to reduce sexual assault in the Air Force. The study is a randomized control trial targeting three specific groups:

- victimization prevention
- re-victimization prevention
- perpetration prevention

This year's study efforts focus on formative research that includes officer and enlisted focus groups and individual interviews at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. RTI International held focus groups with active duty males and females. The Sheppard Air Force Base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office recruited active duty sexual assault survivors for individual interviews conducted by RTI International. In fiscal year 2016, upon completion of formative research, study implementation will be conducted with Air Force technical trainees. Currently, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is working with RTI International on developing and implementing a similar study to reduce the risk of sexual assault at the Air Force Academy and the 19th Air Force.

**1.20 Education and Training: Describe your training plan to ensure service members know what constitutes retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in accordance with Service regulations and Military Whistleblower Protections. Include your guidance on what actions the chain of command, both officer and enlisted, should take when they become aware of these complaints.**

In the fiscal year 2015 annual training, "Respect the Red Line", it was noted that the 2014 Survivor Experiences Survey found that 66% victims experienced social or professional retaliation after making an unrestricted report. Additionally, the results from the 2014 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty members indicate 62% of victims experienced social or professional retaliation after making an unrestricted report. Protected under the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act, victims have a right to report any retaliation due to making a report of sexual assault. Under Air Force Guidance Memorandum to Air Force Instruction 36-2909, Professional and Unprofessional Relationships, retaliation is not only prohibited but punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Victims may speak with their victim advocate, sexual assault response coordinator, inspector general, representative or commander if they feel they have experienced retaliation.

Reprisal is defined as taking or threatening to take an unfavorable personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, for making, preparing to make, or being perceived as making or preparing to make a protected communication.

Retaliation is defined as 1) The taking or threatening to take an adverse personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, with respect to a military member because the member reported a criminal offense or; 2) Ostracizing a military member, to include excluding from social acceptance, privilege or friendship with the intent to discourage reporting of a criminal offense or otherwise discourage the due administration of justice or; 3) Maltreating a military member, to include treatment by peers or by other

persons, that, when viewed objectively under all the circumstances, is abusive or otherwise unnecessary for any unlawful purpose, that is done with the intent to discourage reporting of a criminal offense or otherwise discourage the due administration of justice, and that results in physical or mental harm or suffering, or reasonably could have caused physical or mental harm or suffering.

Training also emphasizes that retaliation can come from peers through isolation and ostracism, gossip and harassment (threats, name calling, character assassination, etc.), and it takes courage in reporting a sexual assault so victims should be supported. Knowing what to say to a victim and stopping gossip will help to eliminate a victim's feelings of isolation. The Department of Defense Office of the Inspector General has specific resources available for military victims of sexual assault who feel they have encountered reprisals or retaliation for reporting. The goal is to resolve issues at the lowest possible level; however, some situations may take engagement from higher levels to ensure protection of the rights of the survivor.

In fiscal year 2015, bystander intervention training was developed for wing and squadron commanders, first sergeants, and supervisors to have group discussions about bystander intervention. The training is designed to help educate Airmen about bystander intervention and to encourage them to intervene on issues of sexual assault with the intent to prevent it from occurring. The module is also meant as a guide for leadership to lead group discussions with their Airmen with the intent to identify behaviors that could require intervention. Trust in leadership is important and leadership involvement, both officer and enlisted, is key to supporting victims.

Also in fiscal year 2015, empathy training was developed for wing/squadron commanders, first sergeants, and supervisors to address the need and importance of showing empathy to a victim of sexual assault. The focus is for leadership to promote a work environment that is respectful, healthy and productive, and to reduce the potential for retaliation due to reporting sexual assault. Empathy is a critical skill to have as a leader as it helps improve understanding of subordinates' emotions, concerns and actions. Empathy fosters productive communication and relationship building, which can encourage victims to report.

**1.21 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Service plan, resource and make progress in your Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program.**

The 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy is a 5-year plan that utilizes evidence-based programs for sexual assault prevention. For example, the first phase of the plan involves the implementation of Green Dot, an evidence-based sexual violence prevention program that was shown to have a 50% reduction in sexual assaults. For subsequent phases of the plan, the Air Force is developing and testing prevention programs to ensure they are effective before widespread implementation.

During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in collaboration with the United States Department of the Agriculture began developing a study

with RTI International to reduce sexual assault in the Air Force. The study is a randomized control trial targeting three specific groups:

- victimization prevention
- re-victimization prevention
- perpetration prevention

This year's study efforts focused on formative research that included officer and enlisted focus groups and individual interviews at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. RTI International held focus groups with active duty males and females. The Sheppard Air Force Base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office recruited active duty sexual assault survivors for individual interviews conducted by RTI International. In fiscal year 2016, upon completion of formative research, study implementation will be conducted with Air Force technical trainees. Currently, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is working with RTI International on developing and implementing a similar study to reduce the risk of sexual assault at the United States Air Force Academy and the 19th Air Force. Finally, as noted in 1.7 the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy also incorporates a plan for continuous monitoring and adjusting as needed.

**2. LOE 2-Investigation-The objective of investigation is to "achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault."**

**2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: "investigative resources yield timely and accurate results."**

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations made significant improvements in investigation timeliness in fiscal year 2015. The median time to run and publish reports of investigation in over 1000 adult victim sexual assault cases was 76 days; the average was 126 days. This is a significant improvement over fiscal year 2014 timeliness which was a median of 140 days and an average of 173 days. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations compared favorably with other Military Criminal Investigative Organizations in fiscal year 2015. The median investigation length across the Department of Defense in 2015 was 98 days and the average was 129 days.

While timeliness of investigations is important, so too is the quality of the investigations Air Force Office of Special Investigations produces for commanders. Air Force Office of Special Investigations' robust case quality review process continued to work well in fiscal year 2015. Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations case quality reviewers maintained a random case review level of over 34 percent in fiscal year 2015; at least one in every three investigations closed in Air Force Office of Special Investigations received a Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations quality review. Issues with investigation sufficiency were identified in less than five percent of cases. Most sufficiency issues identified by reviewers were either minor investigative or administrative deficiencies that did not impact the outcome of the investigation. Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations publishes monthly summaries that include every deficiency identified during case quality

reviews. These summaries are provided to Air Force Office of Special Investigations senior headquarters and field leaders, as well as to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations Special Investigations Academy staff for use as part of Air Force Office of Special Investigations' continuous case improvement effort. The case review team notifies either the director of operations or the criminal investigations subject matter expert assigned to the appropriate wing-level staff when significant deficiencies are identified. The wing-level staff member subsequently directs the Air Force Office of Special Investigations unit with investigative responsibility to reopen the case and resolve the concerns identified. Air Force Office of Special Investigations' investigations are also periodically reviewed by the Department of Defense Inspector's General. Department of Defense Inspector's General evaluated 148 of Air Force Office of Special Investigations adult sexual assault investigations opened on or after January 1, 2012, and completed in 2013, to determine whether they were in compliance with all relevant Department of Defense, Military Service, and Military Criminal Investigation Organization guidance. Department of Defense Inspector's General Report-2015-094, published on 24 March 2015, revealed this case review disclosed zero investigations with significant deficiencies expected to negatively impact the investigation.

**2.2 Describe your progress in implementing Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigation Organization.**

The Air Force has established a world-wide special victim investigation and prosecution capability. In September 2012, Air Force Office of Special Investigations assigned a senior agent as the sexual assault investigations and operations consultant to oversee the delivery of special victim investigation and prosecution capabilities to adult victim sexual assault cases worked throughout Air Force Office of Special Investigations. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations sexual assault investigations and operations consultant serves as the command's point of contact to the Air Force Legal Operations Agency for all operational matters pertaining to the special victim investigation and prosecution capability as well as the Air Force's Special Victims' Counsel Program. At the installation level, Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents and base legal personnel coordinate closely on each investigation. Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents refer unique or complex issues that may affect the investigative or judicial process to the sexual assault investigations and operations consultant, who works closely with Air Force Legal Operations Agency to develop a solution. The resulting recommendation then flows back to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations unit through the investigations and operations consultant and to the base legal office through Air Force Legal Operations Agency.

**2.3 Describe your continuing efforts to foster early coordination between investigators and judge advocates when initiating a sexual assault investigation.**

In 2009, Air Force Office of Special Investigations directed units through written policy to coordinate all criminal investigations early and often with Judge Advocate counterparts. At the same time, The Air Force Judge Advocate General directed the same level of engagement on the part of his Judge Advocate General corps. These expectations were codified in respective agency policy directives. Air Force Office of Special Investigations policy currently requires agents to notify their local judge advocate counterparts within 24 hours of initiating a substantive criminal investigation. Air Force Judge Advocate General

policy directs local staff judge advocates to detail a support team to work with Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents investigating each criminal offense. The support team meets with the lead Air Force Office of Special Investigations agent as soon as possible to identify potential criminal offenses for investigation, make recommendations to the investigative plan, and compare the evidence in the case with the elements of proof for a given offense. Policy also directs Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents and local staff judge advocates personnel to continue their collaborative efforts as the investigation proceeds, Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents to share investigative data with their Judge Advocate General counterparts, and Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents to coordinate with the assigned trial team on all subject interviews when possible. Local staff judge advocate support team members or the Chief of Military Justice attend Air Force Office of Special Investigation case review meetings and Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents attend relevant local staff judge advocates military justice meetings as appropriate. Training on special victim investigation and prosecution capabilities and requirements were made part of basic agent training in fiscal year 2015. All Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents receive the requisite knowledge and skills to run sexual assault investigations during their eleven week attendance at the Air Force Special Investigations Academy, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Georgia.

Trial Counsel and Office of Special Investigations Special Agents inform victims of special victims' counsel services and refer them to special victims' counsel as soon as the victim seeks assistance. Consequently, special victims' counsel plays a critical role in fostering early coordination of victim participation in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assaults. Special victims' counsel also works with trial counsel to ensure that victims' choices are efficiently conveyed to the convening authority to be considered in their determinations.

**2.4 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing for investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.**

In 2012, Air Force Office of Special Investigations created the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program which provides advance training to sexual assault investigators and many Air Force judge advocates in the use of the cognitive interview technique for interviewing victims of sexual assault. Starting in fiscal year 2015, after receiving Department of Defense Inspector General approval to allow Security Forces members to be detailed to Air Force Office of Special Investigations to assist with sexual assault cases, detailed Security Forces members also began attending Sex Crime Investigations Training Program. Since 2012, 242 agents, 73 lawyers and 33 security forces investigators have attended the 13 iterations of the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program.

A notable achievement in fiscal year 2015 occurred in November 2014 when Air Force Office of Special Investigations received Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation for the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation board is the accrediting body for all federal law enforcement training and support programs. To achieve Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation, agencies must submit to an independent review of their academy and program to ensure compliance

with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Standards and Procedures in the areas of: program administration, training and staff, training development, and training delivery. Accreditation is a cyclical process occurring every five years. Each year, agencies must submit annual reports in preparation for reaccreditation, which is a new and independent review.

Air Force Office of Special Investigations' decision in 2012 to adopt cognitive interviewing as the primary interview technique for victims of violence has proven to be the right way forward. Not only does cognitive interviewing have three decades of peer reviewed research validating it as a best-method interview technique, Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations is seeing additional valuable information in cases where cognitive interviews have been conducted.

Consistent with its commitment to using evidence-based methods, Air Force Office of Special Investigations partnered with the Research Division of the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group to conduct one of the first research projects of its kind, to assess: 1) the effectiveness of its training methods; 2) the extent to which agents actually use the techniques they were taught; 3) the actual (real-world) effectiveness of the cognitive interview technique for establishing positive rapport with interviewees; and 4) whether cognitive interviews yield greater detail and accuracy of information needed to effectively resolve investigations.. While this research is still ongoing, preliminary results have already shown statistically-significant results that reinforce expanded use of the technique throughout Air Force Office of Special Investigations. Air Force Office of Special Investigations recently established a working model for training the technique to ensure consistency of use in the field.

Another advance training improvement Air Force Office of Special Investigations integrated in 2012 stemmed from headquarters staff taking notice of reputable research indicating many acquaintance sexual assaults perpetrators commit more than one assault. Air Force Office of Special Investigations, through training and guidance, emphasized the need for investigators to look into the behavioral histories of those accused of committing sexual assaults. Headquarters staff and case reviewers have noted a significant increase in the number of cases where additional victims have been identified after expanding the scope of investigations to assess the possibility of past similar behavior by perpetrators identified in these cases.

**2.5 Describe your progress in sustaining the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benchmarked against external law enforcement agencies.**

Air Force Office of Special Investigations is a member of the Defense Investigative Organization Enterprise-Wide Working Group which meets bi-monthly to address issues that pertain to all member agencies. In March 2015, the Defense Investigative Organization Enterprise-Wide Working Group formed a panel chartered to provide a structured integrated process to assess, on a recurring basis, opportunities for mission efficiencies and cost savings derived from multi-agency requirement generation processes and centralized procurement vehicles. The panel, chaired by an Air Force Office of Special Investigations

agent, is known as the Joint Requirement Assessment Panel which is currently developing or fielding 14 joint projects aimed at improving our operational capabilities at reduced costs. Three examples of new capabilities developed by the Joint Requirement Assessment Panel include the consolidated Department of Defense evidence form currently in staffing, the Department of Defense Crime Scene Investigations Training Program and the ability to scan suspects' palms to eliminate or exonerate individuals.

**2.6 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence kits).**

Air Force Office of Special Investigations partnered with the Defense Forensic Science Center in several projects aimed at improving turnaround times and increasing capabilities for both organizations. United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory partnered with Air Force Office of Special Investigations to begin a new streamlined way of processing sexual assault evidence through the lab; the process begins with a full case assessment within the new Case Management Branch. The pilot was successful and the process has been changed Department of Defense wide. Now, certain analyses can be done in parallel rather than in series. Additionally, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, Criminal Investigation Division, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service are developing an evidence management system that will enable tracking of evidence from its collection, to analysis, through trial and disposition with one barcode.

The Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner course contains lectures and training from the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory which discusses proper evidence collection and documentation for medial forensic examiners. Updates are pending for the Department of Defense Form 2911 after a recent Inter-Service review that included representation from the three services. Modifications will include updates to evidence collection practices and forensic toxicology for restricted reporting. Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners do not collect tissue samples that would require coordination with the Joint Pathology Center.

**2.7 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration with civilian law enforcement organizations to improve interoperability and assume receipt of civilian case dispositions.**

Air Force Office of Special Investigations has offices at 260 worldwide locations and to ensure mission effectiveness at these locations, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, collectively, maintains local working relations with over 1500 law enforcement agencies worldwide as part of an aggressive liaison program. In addition to our active duty and civilian special agent work force of 1900, Air Force Office of Special Investigations has a majority of its 346 reserve agents who are also members of local, state and federal law enforcement organizations. Air Force Office of Special Investigations' reserve agents allow the command the ability to leverage their talents thus enables greater interoperability by tapping their interagency relationships. Air Force Office of Special Investigations has and continues to stress the importance of leveraging its liaison and reserve agent programs as a way to

enhance our ability to refer cases to the appropriate investigative jurisdictions.

**2.8 Describe your procedures to ensure that military commanders, through their installation law enforcement agency, place an active MPO in the National Crime Information Center for the duration of the order.**

On 26 June 2014, The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness issued guidance regarding the placement of Military Protective Orders in the National Crime Information Center Protective Order File. Pursuant to the requirements of section 1567A, Title 10, U.S.C., if a Military Protective Order is issued against a member of the armed forces and any individual involved in the order does not reside on a military installation at any time during the duration of the Military Protective Order, the commander of the military installation shall notify the appropriate civilian authorities of:

- the issuance of the protective order
- the individuals involved in the order

Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations & Logistics will incorporate the information from the memorandum into an interim change to Air Force Instruction 31-218, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision. Per directive message issued by the Air Force Security Forces Center Commander in July 2014, units were directed to comply with the information contained in the memo immediately. Most installations have established procedures and some have codified processes to enter Military Protective Orders. Security forces will enter Military Protective Orders into the National Crime Information Center dependent on their receipt from commanders once they are issued. When a local law enforcement agency reports a violation of a Military Protective Order, the violation is reported to the subject's commander.

NOTE: This requirement only pertains to National Crime Information Center /Department of Defense form 2873 and not "No contact orders."

**2.9 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.**

Air Force Office of Special Investigations will achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault by sustaining the progress previously achieved in investigation quality and timeliness, leveraging research-based interviewing techniques, and ensuring Air Force Office of Special Investigations contributes to a robust special victim investigation and prosecution capability within the Air Force. In September 2014, the Joint Sex Assault Team concept was adopted between Air Force Office of Special Investigations and United States Air Force Security Forces. Since the Joint Sex Assault Team program's inception, 36 Security Forces members have been Sex Crime Investigations Training Program trained and assigned as Joint Sex Assault Team members at 19 main operating bases throughout the Air Force. These Joint Sex Assault Team members are assigned at Air Force Office of Special Investigations units and serve as a force multiplier at locations where there is a presence of higher sexual assault case loads. Air Force Office of Special Investigations will continue to conduct five Sex Crime Investigations Training Program courses each year for the foreseeable future, annually training 150 agents, lawyers and Security Forces investigators.

In addition to formal training, members from the Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations Violent Crimes Branch and the Command's Sexual Assault Investigations and Operations Consultant will continue to conduct training at many of our region's operational leadership meetings in order to ensure our unit leadership teams receive up-to-date information on sexual assault investigative sufficiency and timeliness and to ensure they have a thorough understanding of new and emerging polices, techniques and procedures.

**3. LOE 3-Accountability-The objective of accountability is to "achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable."**

**3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: "perpetrators are held appropriately accountable."**

The Air Force provides a fair and equitable system of accountability. The system ensures legal fairness, maintains good order and discipline, and promotes efficiency and effectiveness. Key components of the Air Force's system are the commander and leadership driven programs that address survivor support as well as alleged offenders' appropriate accountability and support. The Air Force's efforts include:

- Immediate and mandatory referral of sexual assault allegations to Air Force Office of Special Investigations.
- Immediate reporting of sexual assault/misconduct, harassment, and inappropriate relationship allegations to senior leadership.
- Notification of installation Staff Judge Advocate and legal office within 24 hours of a sexual assault allegation.
- Office of Special Investigations and Judge Advocate meeting within 48 hours of a sexual assault allegation.
- Review of the completed Air Force Office of Special Investigations investigation by a Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority Commander. The Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority Commander closely works with a Staff Judge Advocate to make fully informed and sound disposition decisions considering the evidence and victim input. The disposition decision is reviewed by at least one commander.
- Training of Wing, Vice Wing, and Group Commanders in the Senior Officer Legal Orientation course, hosted by the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School.
- Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability that provides specially trained attorneys, law enforcement officers, victim witness assistance personnel, and paralegals who collaborate to ensure effective, timely, responsive worldwide survivor support and to hold perpetrators appropriately accountable.
- Special Victims Unit Senior Trial Counsel Prosecutors are experienced and have specialized training and experience with the prosecution of sexual assault crimes and

participate in approximately 70% of sexual assault trials Air Force-wide. Special Victims Unit Senior Trial Counsel prosecutes the most complex cases while mentoring and training base trial counsel.

**3.2 Describe your efforts to sustain or increase training of judge advocates to maintain the expertise necessary to litigate adult sexual assault cases in spite of the turnover created by judge advocate personnel rotations. Include efforts to keep judge advocates informed of changes to the military justice system, specifically in the area of sexual assault.**

Since the inception of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, the Judge Advocate General's Corps began incorporating sexual assault-based training into the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School curriculum. The training has evolved both in scope and target audience. The school has included sexual-assault case scenarios at the initial training all new Air Force judge advocates receive to ensure they are exposed to sexual-assault litigation issues from the very outset of their military careers. The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School has also introduced the Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course, which - in conjunction with the Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course - provides judge advocates with opportunities to sharpen their skills in this complex field of practice. The school has also expanded the population it serves by training Special Victims' Counsel, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel.

The number of in-residence courses and distance education courses and webinars continue to expand and develop in response to changes in the law and issues arising in the field. The distance education courses and webinars are designed to efficiently and effectively provide information to military justice practitioners on sexual assault topics and changes in the law. The Air Force litigation-training roadmap begins with foundational courses offered by the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School and continues with advanced litigation and military justice courses for judge advocates responsible for courtroom litigation. These courses include the ones described below.

**Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course:** At the beginning of their Air Force career, all judge advocates must attend this initial nine-week training course, taught at the Judge Advocate General's School at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Last year, 135 judge advocates took this course upon their entry into The Judge Advocate General's Corps. The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course provides 130 hours of military justice instruction, including a court-martial case scenario based on a sexual assault case. A judge advocate must graduate from The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course, serve effectively as a trial counsel, and be recommended by his or her Staff Judge Advocate and a military judge in order to become certified as trial and defense counsel. Judge advocates cannot serve as the lone counsel or as lead counsel in a general court-martial or serve as defense counsel or Special Victims' Counsel until they are certified. The Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course provides new judge advocates trial advocacy experience in realistic courtroom-based exercises.

**Trial and Defense Advocacy Course:** This is a two-week course, offered twice per fiscal year, taught at the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School that allows judge advocates to

develop their trial advocacy skills through practical demonstrations and mock court exercises. Experts from both within and outside the Department of Defense teach students how to overcome the challenges of litigating sexual assault cases to include addressing a case with an intoxicated victim, working with expert witnesses, and cross-examining an accused. In fiscal year 2015, 62 judge advocates received this vital training.

**Advanced Trial Advocacy Course:** This course provides education in advanced trial techniques to experienced trial and defense counsel to prepare them to try major, complex courts-martial, including sexual assault trials. 22 attorneys benefitted from this advanced litigation training in fiscal year 2015.

**Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills:** The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School also provides continuing litigation training through its Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills course, which visits multiple Air Force legal offices each year providing on-site advocacy training. In fiscal year 2015, training was held at nine bases world-wide, honing the skills of 120 judge advocates. The Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills team is comprised of experienced Reserve judge advocates, The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School faculty members, and a sitting military judge. The team offers a two and one half-day intensive advocacy training program using a fact pattern involving a sexual assault case.

**Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course:** This course is always paired with the Trials course and is taught five times each year at the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School and various base locations throughout the world. In fiscal year 2015, 183 judge advocates attended this training. This course provides trial and defense counsel and Special Victims' Counsel updates on: evolving aspects of military trial practice, practical lessons on securing and using evidence and experts, litigating Military Rule of Evidence 412 "rape shield" provisions and exceptions, litigating Military Rule of Evidence 513 psychotherapist-patient privilege, litigating Military Rule of Evidence 514 victim advocate-victim privilege, and instruction on litigating sexual assault cases. Pairing this course with the Trials course enables immediate application of this classroom instruction with courtroom skills practice. A forensic psychologist teaches a block of instruction to prosecutors and defense counsel. Students hear from senior leaders, receive instruction from experienced litigators, and network with other counsel.

**Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course:** This one-week course is offered to special victims' unit senior trial counsel and senior defense counsel and includes Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents who have been designated to investigate sexual assault cases. This course fosters a collaborative approach to sexual assault investigations and prosecutions with its joint approach to training. Training focuses on use of expert witnesses at trial, the victim interview process and victim testimony at trial, and overarching concepts related to sexual assault investigations. The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School brings in two forensic psychologists for this course and a full day of instruction is dedicated to this topic with students conducting mock direct and cross-examinations of the experts. Similarly, one day of instruction is dedicated to sexual assault nurse examiners. Two forensic sexual assault nurse examiners provide instruction and students conduct mock direct and cross-examinations of the experts. In fiscal year 2015, five area defense counsel, five

Special Victims' Counsel, two senior trial counsel, and one senior defense counsel attended this training.

**Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program:** Judge advocates attend the eight-day Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program jointly with Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. This course was originally developed by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations during fiscal year 2012, but has evolved to include both Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents and judge advocates. This course provides Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents and judge advocates training on cognitive biases in sexual assault cases, the psychology of victims and offenders, advanced victim and suspect interviewing techniques, advanced crime scene processing, information related to drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assaults and working with sexual assault nurse examiners, sexual assault response coordinators, and Special Victims' Counsel. In fiscal year 2015, approximately 27 judge advocates attended five Sexual Crimes Investigations Training Program courses.

**Military Justice Administration Course:** This one-week course provides training in the management of base legal offices' military justice sections to judge advocates and paralegals who are currently or soon will be the Chief of Military Justice (attorney) or the Non-commissioned Officer in Charge of Military Justice (paralegal). In fiscal year 2015, 56 students learned to manage a base level military justice section, including how to process a case from initial stages of investigation through post-trial. The course has covered sexual assault prosecution, including understanding the role of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, Special Victims' Counsel roles, Article 120 updates and other changes to laws and regulations.

**Staff Judge Advocate Course:** This two-week course provides a refresher in military law and a study of Air Force leadership principles for judge advocates who are assigned to staff judge advocate positions. This course is designed to facilitate the transition of judge advocates to the position of staff judge advocate, the senior legal advisor to Air Force commanders, including those who serve as special and general court-martial convening authorities. Some of the lectures taught are processing a sexual assault case from beginning to end, cardinal principles of military justice (environment, moving cases, visibility, fairness), mentoring trial counsel, and retaliation.

**Special Victims' Counsel Course:** Special Victims' Counsel and Special Victims' Paralegals are required to complete the Special Victims' Counsel Course in order to serve in the positions. The first few iterations of the Special Victims' Counsel Course were one week in length. The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School course focused on unique aspects of being a victim's attorney and representation of adult sexual assault victims specifically. In fiscal year 2015, the Special Victims' Counsel Course was extended by 2 1/2 days after eligibility for representation was expanded to include child victims. Training is provided by the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School personnel, AF Special Victims' Counsel leadership, as well as outside experts on victims' rights. Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel from all military services have attended each of the Special Victims' Counsel Courses. In fiscal year 2015, 97 joint service Special Victims' Counsel and Special Victims' Paralegals attended the course.

Victim and Witness Assistance Program Training: Judge advocates and paralegals have traditionally received Victim and Witness Assistance Program training through their respective military justice courses. However, in fiscal year 2014, The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School began offering a Victim and Witness Assistance Program distance education course. This five-week course focuses on the following: teaching Victim and Witness Assistance Program personnel how to discuss the military justice process with victims; enhancing students' understanding of the neurobiology of trauma and counterintuitive behavior; helping students understand their role in the special victim capability, and helping ensure every victim liaison is familiar with Air Force and civilian resources available to crime victims. The training supplements first responder training required by the fiscal year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act. The Victim and Witness Assistance Program distance education course is offered twice per year, enhancing the installation level training and reach-back support for judge advocates and paralegals who serve as victim liaisons in base legal offices so that they will be prepared to support victims throughout the military justice process.

Military Judges' Course: The Army conducts the Military Judge Course. Once selected, military judges from all military services attend the three-week Military Judge Course at The United States Army Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School, Charlottesville, Virginia. All military judges must complete this course before they can be certified as military judges. Moreover, all Air Force judges returning to the bench from another assignment must take the entire course again. This course covers judicial philosophy, case management, specific case scenarios, and relevant updates to ensure rapid implementation of National Defense Authorization Act and Executive Order requirements. The course includes substantive criminal law and procedure, practical exercises, and scenarios focused on factors to consider in reaching an appropriate sentence. The course emphasizes sexual assault issues and scenarios are designed around a sexual assault case. In September 2015, the Air Force held an additional training course for trial judges that focused on issues surrounding sexual assault prosecutions.

Joint Military Judges' Annual Training: This one-week course brings together military trial judges from all military services to review recent developments in military criminal law and discuss the most effective techniques of judicial management. Seminar topics include discussion and analysis of the judge's responsibilities at trial, courtroom procedures, Military Rules of Evidence, and recent court decisions and changes in the law impacting military justice practice.

Other Courses: The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School periodically offers webcasts and distance education modules on sexual assault topics available to all judge advocates and paralegals. This technology allows the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School to train the entire Judge Advocate General Corps on changes in the law and updates relevant legal issues almost immediately after the changes are put into effect. Recent training topics offered in 2015 include annual first responder training, 2015 Manual for Courts-Martial Executive Orders, the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act and a 2015 appellate update.

First Responder Training: The Air Force Legal Operations Agency provides annual training for judge advocates, paralegals, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel and legal

assistance attorneys who may service as first responders to a report of sexual assault. This training is mandatory for all Active Duty and Reserve judge advocates who provide military justice advice, legal assistance, or who serve as trial counsel; Active Duty and Reserve paralegals that provide legal assistance support or directly contribute to a Victim and Witness Assistance Program; and civilian employees who work in military justice, legal assistance, or contribute to a Victim and Witness Assistance Program.

In addition to the courses discussed above, a number of trial counsel and senior trial counsel take advantage of courses offered by the other military departments. Examples include the Navy's Prosecuting Alcohol-Facilitated Sexual Assault Course, and the Army's Special Victims Unit Investigations Course. Additionally, trial counsel at all levels endeavor to take advantage of training offered by non-federal entities such as the National District Attorney's Association Prosecution of Sexual Assault Course. In addition, a few trial counsel each year attend in-residence and distance-learning courses offered by AEquitas, an organization receiving funding from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women. Special victims' unit senior trial counsel maximize training by cross-pollinating their expertise and providing on-site sexual assault litigation training to junior trial counsel while assisting with prosecution of sexual assault cases at the base level. Special victims' unit senior trial counsel is also available for reach-back support and training to base level trial counsel.

During the first week which focuses on adult clients, students receive instruction on practice and procedure; Military Crime Victims' Rights; relevant Military Rules of Evidence; professional responsibility rules; access to investigation and military justice process information and representing victims facing ancillary disciplinary matters. Students receive in depth training about the AF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, Victim-Witness Assistance Program and Family Advocacy Program. Two key parts of the curriculum are the practical exercises that require Special Victims' Counsel to conduct an intake interview with a mock client and to argue Military Rules of Evidence 412, 513, and 615 motions on behalf of a mock client. Adult survivors who had been represented by Special Victims' Counsel provide valuable insight by holding small group sessions where they answer questions about their experience. The second week focuses on child development and responses to trauma, forensic interviewing, using age appropriate communication, and working with both parents and children. All of the subjects are presented with a focus on the unique aspects of representing victims of sexual assault.

In addition to the formal courses discussed above, Special Victims' Counsel/Special Victims' Paralegal proficiency is continuously supplemented through internal training conducted by the Special Victims' Counsel, and Special Victims' Counsel leadership. Special Victims' Counsel also attend other formal courses within the Air Force that teach them intermediate and advanced sexual assault litigation skills and provide the Special Victims' Counsel additional opportunities to network with trial counsel and defense attorneys. Special Victims' Counsel and Special Victims' Paralegals attend national and local external training opportunities such as the Crime Victim Law Conference, the National Sexual Assault Conference, the National Symposium on Child Abuse, the California Association Against Sexual Assault, and the Texas Association of Sexual Assault conferences. These courses further the expertise of Special Victims' Counsel/ Special Victims' Paralegals in victimization, resiliency and comprehensive representation of victims. Attending these courses builds relationships with

other attorneys who represent crime victims and civilian service providers. Special Victims' Counsel have attended training provided by Sister services and briefed at the Army Judge Advocate General School in the Army Special Victims' Counsel course.

To effectively accomplish this training, The Air Force Legal Operations Agency created a two-part distance learning course. The first part of this course covers the prosecution of sexual assault cases and discusses topics such as drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assault, rules of evidence and evolving case law, victim privacy matters, and working with Special Victims' Counsel. There is also a requirement for Staff Judge Advocates to do a local training that covers any local laws or policies. This may include laws or policies that affect the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program or reporting options. The second portion covers reporting options, the roles of the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, Special Victims' Counsel, Case Management Group, Military Rule of Evidence 514, deployment issues, the Victim and Witness Assistance Program, investigations, sex offender registration, and commander actions.

**3.3 Describe your progress in ensuring those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims' counsel I victims' legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) receive specialized Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training for responding to allegations of sexual assault.**

Judge advocates and paralegals have traditionally received Victim and Witness Assistance Program training through their respective military justice courses. However, in fiscal year 2014, The Air Force Judge Advocate General's School began offering a Victim Witness Assistance Program distance education course. This five-week course focuses on the following: teaches Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel how to discuss the military justice process with victims; enhances students' understanding of the neurobiology of trauma and counterintuitive behaviors; helps students understand their role in the special victim capability; and helps ensure every victim liaison is familiar with Air Force and civilian resources available to crime victims. The training supplements first responder training required by the fiscal year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act. The Victim Witness Assistance Program distance education course is offered twice per year, enhancing the installation level training and reach-back support for judge advocates and paralegals who serve as victim liaisons in base legal offices so that they will be prepared to support victims throughout the military justice process.

As discussed in question 3.2, the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School also provides annual training for judge advocates, paralegals, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel and legal assistance attorneys that are part of the Air Force's Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution capability via First Responder training course. The two-part distance learning course covers a plethora of topics, including but not limited to reporting options, the roles of the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, trial counsel, paralegals, Victim and Witness Assistance Program liaison, such as drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assault, rules of evidence and evolving case law, victim privacy matters, and working with Special Victims' Counsel. This training is mandatory for all attorneys and paralegals.

All Special Victims' Counsel complete mandatory Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training. In addition to receiving Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training, Special Victims' Counsel regularly brief at Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training regarding Special Victims' Counsel services and representation. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators brief at the Special Victims' Counsel Course which was held twice in fiscal year 2015. Regularly, Special Victims' Counsel and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators in the field provide joint specialized training to paralegals and victim-witness assistance personnel.

**3.4 Describe your progress in ensuring that if a service member is convicted by court-martial or receives a non-judicial punishment or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense, a notation to that effect is placed in the service member's personnel record and separation action is initiated (for court-martial convictions).**

The Air Force has an Air Force Instruction that ensures any courts-martial convictions, non-judicial punishment, or other administrative actions for sexual assault are placed into the service member's personnel file. Air Force Instruction 36-2406, Officer and Enlisted Evaluation Systems, paragraph 1.8.2.2, mandates that all "complaints of sex related offenses against a member, regardless of grade, resulting in conviction by court-martial, non-judicial punishment, or punitive administrative action require a mandatory notation" on the member's next Enlisted Performance Report, Officer Performance Report, or Training Report, and Promotion Recommendation Form (if not already documented on an evaluation or court-martial in the officer's selection record). Additionally, paragraph 1.11.8 requires a comment on an Airman's next performance report if he or she is convicted at a court-martial of any offense. The comment must relate to the Airman's behavior. The Air Force also has an Air Force Instruction that requires initiation of administrative discharge processing for any sexual assault offense. Air Force Instruction 36-3208 Administrative Separation of Airmen, paragraph 5.55 states, "sexual assault and sexual assault of a child are incompatible with military service and members who commit these offenses are subject to discharge for misconduct." The Air Force Instruction mandates that a commander promptly initiate discharge proceedings in accordance with paragraph 5.55 if he or she has information indicating that the member has committed a sexual assault or a sexual assault of a child (as defined by paragraph 5.55.1). This requirement is not predicated on a court-martial conviction.

**3.5 Describe your efforts to ensure sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, Military Criminal Investigation Organization and commander knowledge of Military Rule of Evidence 514 (Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege).**

The Senior Officer Legal Orientation course provides legal instruction to new wing, vice and group commanders. The course provides attendees with dedicated legal training to prepare commanders to exercise the authorities assigned to them under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Senior Officer Legal Orientation is taught in conjunction with the Air Force Wing and Group Commander's Course and covers military justice, ethics, First Amendment issues, common installation legal matters, restriction and reprisal and operations law. In fiscal year 2015, Senior Officer Legal Orientation was offered five times and was attended by 353 commanders.

When Special Victims' Counsel brief to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Advocates and Military Criminal Investigations Organization, they often discuss the various privileges a victim is entitled to, including attorney-client privilege, victim-advocate privilege, and mental health privilege. Frequently, Special Victims' Counsel provide informal explanations about Military Rule of Evidence 514 when they work with Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Advocates and Military Criminal Investigations Organization and Commanders in cases in which the privilege applies. In courts-martials, Special Victims' Counsel frequently argued to keep the communications privileged.

**3.6 NGB, describe your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization, civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation (NGB- JA/OCI).**

Not Applicable

**3.7 Describe your efforts to develop policy to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights.**

Since its creation in 1974, the Trial Defense Division has been dedicated to providing Air Force members worldwide with independent criminal defense representation in a zealous, ethical, and professional manner. The men and women of Trial Defense Division operate independently of base leadership and that chain of command. They are dedicated to providing the best possible outcome for the individual Airman in each and every criminal or adverse administrative proceeding. Currently, there are 77 Defense Paralegals, 83 Area Defense Counsel, 20 Senior Defense Counsel, 3 Chief Senior Defense Counsel, as well as the Chief of Trial Defense Division and the Deputy Chief for policy and training. The military justice process includes a full spectrum of rights and due process. The Air Force has numerous safeguards to ensure that Airmen who are suspected of committing an offense are provided due process. A thorough investigation of allegations of wrongdoing is conducted to gather and preserve any evidence for appropriate command action. A commander may dispose of allegations against a member by several means, including no action, administrative action, nonjudicial punishment or trial by court-martial. Each commander exercises his or her own best judgment, after reviewing all relevant facts and considering victim input and legal advice, in determining how to appropriately handle a case. An Airman always has the right to seek legal advice from a Military Defense Counsel, provided free of charge. When interviewed for an investigation, Airmen are informed of their rights under Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and have the right to remain silent and consult with counsel.

If a member's commander decides to take administrative action such as a letter of reprimand, the member is given three duty days to speak with the Military Defense Counsel before responding. After consulting with his or her attorney, the member is given the opportunity to respond to the administrative action in writing. Once a commander makes a decision then the member is notified of the decision. The member will then be notified if the commander intends to place the action into an Unfavorable Information File or place the member on a

Control Roster, which could have adverse effects on their ability to go on temporary duties or make a permanent change of station (See Air Force Instruction 36-2907).

If a member's commander decides to offer nonjudicial punishment, the member is given three duty days to speak with the Military Defense Counsel before responding. After consulting with his or her attorney, the member is given the opportunity to respond to the administrative action in writing. The member is also entitled to speak in person with his or her commander. If the commander finds that the member did commit one or more of the offense and imposes punishment, the member has the right to appeal that decision. The member has five calendar days to submit matters on appeal. The member's commander will then consider the matter and decide if he or she is going to grant the appeal. If they deny the appeal in full or in part, it must go to the next higher commander for final decision. Once a final decision is made, the member is notified and must acknowledge the decision by signing the nonjudicial punishment form.

If a commander decides to prefer charges, there are additional due process considerations. Before charges may be referred to trial by general court-martial, a thorough and impartial investigation must be conducted into the subject matter of the charged offenses in accordance with Article 32, Uniform Code of Military Justice. After the Article 32 preliminary hearing has been completed, the convening authority must find that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offense triable by a court-martial has been committed, that the accused committed it, and that the specification alleges an offense.

Any service member charged with an offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice is entitled to a presumption of innocence until proven guilty in court by legal and competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. Military Defense Counsel is provided free of charge. A service member also has the right to be represented by a military counsel of his own selection, provided the counsel selected is reasonably available. In addition to his military defense counsel, the service member has the right to be represented by a civilian counsel at no expense to the government.

If the member's case goes to trial, he is represented by his Military Defense Counsel and/or civilian defense counsel. After a trial is completed, if the service member is convicted, the court-martial convening authority is required to consider the results of trial, the recommendation of the staff judge advocate, and any matters submitted by the service member before taking action on the case. The convening authority's action may not change a finding of not guilty or increase any sentence adjudged by the court-martial.

After the convening authority's action, if the sentence includes a dishonorable discharge or bad conduct discharge or confinement for one year or more, the Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals automatically reviews the case for error. In these cases, an appellate military defense counsel is appointed to represent the member at no expense to the member. Depending on what happens at the Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals, the member may appeal to the Court of Appeal for the Armed Forces and potentially to the United States Supreme Court.

**3.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.**

In addition to the extensive accountability and training programs described above, the Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps is in the process of reorganizing our military justice system into five circuits. Each circuit will cover a specific geographic region, and will involve the relocation of previously geographically isolated military judges, senior trial counsel, senior defense counsel, and senior special victims counsel into a central location within each circuit. As a result of this reorganization, senior trial counsel will now be collocated at one of five installations:

- Joint-Base Langley-Eustis (Eastern Circuit – Contiguous United States)
- Randolph Air Force Base (Central Circuit – Contiguous United States)
- Travis Air Force Base (Western Circuit – Contiguous United States)
- Kadena Airbase (Pacific Circuit)
- Ramstein Airbase (European Circuit)

Senior trial counsel stationed at each circuit location will be supervised by a Chief Circuit Senior Trial Counsel. The Circuit Chiefs will maintain primary responsibility for providing reach back military justice expertise to the installations within their regions while still reporting to The Chief Senior Trial Counsel of the Air Force at Joint-Base Andrews. This arrangement will allow for increased familiarity and training opportunities between special victims unit senior trial counsel and Judge Advocate General's Corps personnel stationed at installations within their regions, while at the same time preserving the benefits of centralization, such as shared lessons learned and the ability to detail counsel across circuit boundaries should a specific case call for a specific skill set. Circuits will also allow for greater mentoring opportunities and interaction between co-located special victims unit senior trial counsel and newer senior trial counsel.

Moreover, a new circuit training initiative will accompany the standup of circuits. Beginning in August 2016, joint circuit training will be held annually at Joint Base Andrews. This training will allow senior trial counsel stationed at each circuit to come together and share lessons learned from the field and individually attended trainings. Certain joint training blocks will include senior trial counsel, senior defense counsel, senior special victims' counsel and military judges. The curriculum during these blocks will focus on communications and the resolution of common issues to promote efficiencies in bringing cases to trial and reduce unanticipated delays.

**4. LOE 4-Advocacy Victim Assistance-The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to "deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options."**

**4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy Victim Assistance Endstate: "high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report." Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in Department of Defense Instruction 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has focused on providing unrivaled victim care and services since its inception in 2005. In fiscal year 2015, victim confidence and trust were further strengthened, inspiring Airmen to report sexual assaults through either restricted or unrestricted avenues. When victims report sexual assault, the Air Force provides a safe environment, offers medical care, mental health counseling, specialized legal counsel, and victim witness assistance. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program aims to cultivate a culture which instills victim's confidence and trust in the response process, creating a necessary bridge to greater victim care and offender accountability. We met and exceeded competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in Department of Defense Instruction 6400.07, enclosure 2, as evidenced by the following:

Competency Standards: In order to ensure only the most competent individuals are interacting with victims the Air Force has established criteria that ensures education, training, and relevant experience qualification must be met to hold the position of sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate and volunteer victim advocate. These positions must meet the following criteria at all times as a condition of their employment:

- Military members must possess favorable designations on their previous three performance reports
- No open criminal investigation as an alleged offender
- No conviction for substance abuse, domestic violence, child abuse, a violent crime, felony offense or sexual assault
- No record of disciplinary action that resulted in an Article 15 or Unfavorable Information File for the previous five years
- Never been convicted by a General, Special or Summary court-martial
- No record of court-martial, non-judicial punishment, or administrative action (Letter of reprimand, Letter of Admonishment, negative Letter of Counseling, or negative Record of Individual Counseling:
  - Reflecting a lack of character, behavioral or emotional control
  - Based on sexual assault, sexual harassment, physical abuse, or unprofessional relationships as defined in Air Force Instruction 36-2909, Professional and Unprofessional Relationships
- Never been convicted by a civilian court of Category 1, 2, or 3 offenses, nor exceeded the accepted number of Category 4 offenses as defined in the Air Force Recruiting Service Instruction 36-2001.
- No record of a substantiated complaint against the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate or volunteer victim advocate of reprisal, retaliation, or abuse of authority

within their personnel records

- Not have a qualifying conviction for a crime of sexual assault, or required to register as a sex offender

- No additional information from a Commander (or equivalent) that would preclude selection of or deem the individual unsuitable as a sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate and volunteer victim advocate.

The potential sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate and volunteer victim advocate must also submit a commander recommendation letter that endorses the applicant's qualifications as stated in the Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The potential applicants as well as incumbents holding these positions are required to immediately self-report to the Commander, assigned sexual assault response coordinator, and Human Resources if investigated, charged, and/or convicted of any criminal activity. An evaluation of the individual's position qualifications will then be initiated.

The Department of Defense utilizes the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program to screen, approve, and certify that all sexual assault response coordinators, victim advocates, and volunteer victim advocate have met the requirements identified in the Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Failure to meet the requirements outlined in the Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, as well as the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program certification will prompt the removal of the individual from any sexual assault prevention and response duties.

Training requirements to satisfy competency standards are comprehensive as well:

- Sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates must complete an initial 64 hour Air University Sexual Assault Response Coordinator course prior to providing any victim care. This course covers a wide range of objectives to include effective communication techniques, small group discussions and presentations about responding to victimization, crisis support, stress reduction techniques, trauma physiology, program management, and Air Force policy. Volunteer victim advocates must complete the initial 40 hour Victim Advocate course that is similar to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator course with reduced emphasis on program management.

- All sexual assault response coordinators, victim advocates, and volunteer victim advocates must also complete a minimum of 32 hours of continuing education training on a bi-annual basis. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel at the installation attend a variety of local and national courses and working groups to fulfill this requirement.

- Ethical Standards: There are a number of tenants that Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel utilize to guarantee the strictest ethical standards.

- Communication establishes full understanding of services available to the victim. Services are voluntary, which allows the victim to customize the level of participation based on their personal needs and requirements.

- Privacy of information is paramount for instilling trust in the sexual assault prevention and response program. Unrestricted and restricted reporting gives victims options that determine the type and amount of information that is disseminated to various base agencies. The collection, maintenance, and dissemination of personally identifiable information are handled in accordance with the Department of Defense 5400.11, Department of Defense Privacy Program.

- A clear distinction is made by the sexual assault prevention and response personnel to the victim that the services provided will fall under victim care and advocacy. When victims elect to utilize the services of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, the Department of Defense form 2910 is used to document the report and explain the various reporting options and services available. Sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates are required to explain this form to the victim. This establishes responsibilities and limitations of the various support agencies and helps to avoid conflicts of interest, maintains objectivity, and ensures professional conduct with the victims. This policy of victim care and advocacy also creates an environment that is welcoming to victims while being free from discrimination, blame, and judgment. This is a conscious effort by the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program to increase the number of victims that feel comfortable coming forward to make a report.

In addition to ethics training sexual assault prevention and response personnel receive during their initial 64 or 40 hour course, 2 of the 32 hour continuing education requirement must be ethics based.

Additionally, the Air Force published Air Force Instruction 1-2, Commander's Responsibilities, establishing expectations and guidance to commanders to be morally and ethically above reproach and to exemplify Air Force Core Values and standards in their professional and personal lives. It directs commanders to establish and maintain a healthy command climate that fosters good order and discipline, teamwork, cohesion and trust that ensures members are treated with dignity, respect and inclusion and does not tolerate harassment, assault or unlawful discrimination of any kind.

Foundational Standards: The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has exceeded foundational standards and led the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2015 through the implementation of initiatives such as funding non-medical escorts for sexual assault victims traveling to testify in their sexual assault cases, authorizing non-rated periods on military performance reports for sexual assault victims experiencing trauma that may impact their duty performance, and expanding sexual assault prevention and response services to civilian employees.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office drove a change to the Joint Travel Regulation authorizing an escort or attendant for a sexual assault victim who must travel to testify as a witness at a court martial or Article 32 hearing, pre-trial interviews,

hearing or panel (including Congressional) related to the sexual assault. The Air Force had received a number of inquiries for authority to have someone accompany the victim, but there was no authority for an escort or attendant other than for the victim advocate or sexual assault response coordinator to attend as part of their job function. The change, effective 12 June 2015, provided victims of sexual assault a stronger support system by allowing someone of their choosing to travel with them when they testify as a witness in connection with the sexual assault.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office also drove a change authorizing non-rated periods on military performance reports for sexual assault victims experiencing trauma that may impact their duty performance. There is no defined 'timeline' when a sexual assault victim becomes a survivor. Every victim's recovery process is dependent on many variables, and therefore, time needed for recovery will vary. Airmen may present with a variety of symptoms after a trauma that may impact duty performance. Some of these primary symptoms include effects on sleep and concentration. Responses to a trauma will vary among Airmen because the nature and intensity of a current trauma occurs in the context of an Airman's past history. As a result, effective 24 August 2015, commanders can authorize an initial non-rated period of 120 calendar days. Additional periods (60-day increments) may be requested for the Airman's recovery. Commanders have been instructed that the presumption will be in favor of the Airman requesting the non-rated period. Commanders have also been instructed to counsel the Airman, directly, to ensure he or she is fully informed regarding the reasonably foreseeable career impacts (re-accomplish counseling prior to 60-day extensions). Finally, commanders have been directed to make every reasonable effort to minimize disruption to the Airman's normal career progression. If the commander recommends disapproval of the request for a non-rated period, justification must be provided and the request will be forwarded to the Airman's wing commander/equivalent (may be delegated no further than the vice commander/equivalent) for final approval/disapproval.

Air Force Surgeon General partnered with the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to update Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate training to clarify the role of medical providers in providing care to victims. This information includes information regarding the role and responsibilities of medical responders and availability of resources at the military treatment facilities. The intent is to ensure clear communication at the installation level between sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates and medical providers to ensure seamless care to victims.

Finally, on 24 August 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office was the catalyst for yet another monumental change when they sought, and was granted, a one year exception to policy by the Department of Defense allowing all Air Force civilian employees the ability to file an unrestricted or restricted report of sexual assault and receive advocacy services from a sexual assault response coordinator or victim advocate. After a year, the Air Force will report its findings on this initiative to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. These fiscal year 2015 initiatives are shining examples of how the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has continued to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience and inspire victims to report.

**4.2 Describe your efforts to establish processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions. Describe your Service's process to address inappropriate behavior demonstrated by those in victim-sensitive personnel positions. Include process for revocation of certification, if appropriate.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has implemented a number of processes to monitor personnel credentials and qualifications. Major command program managers are required to update personnel rosters for all of their programs. The rosters include installation names, sexual assault prevention and response personnel's name, rank, grade, and email addresses, Department of Defense certification, their primary title and role in support of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, initial training date (i.e. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course), background check and security clearance information, and up-to-date contact info. Quarterly training reports document continuing education units and are uploaded into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. Major command program managers ensure that all sexual assault prevention and response personnel obtain the appropriate training and number of continuing education units to maintain their credentials.

Certification suspension and revocation guidelines are clearly annotated in Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Identified misconduct is immediately reported to the installation or host commander. The commander is charged with conducting a timely inquiry and providing the sexual assault prevention and response personnel with written notification of the complaint. Duties are suspended until the inquiry is complete and depending on the finding are reinstated or credentials are revoked. Criteria for conducting inquiries are carefully explained in Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The instruction includes a template that describes what must be included in the written report of facts surrounding the complaint. This is followed by Headquarter Air Force notification to the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the certifying agency. Reinstatement of suspended personnel whose complaint is unfounded will be accomplished in writing by the installation or host commander.

The processes for reviewing credentials, qualifications and training for medical providers in victim-sensitive personnel positions is codified in Air Force Instruction 44-119, *Medical Quality Operations, Aug 16, 2011*. These processes implement the requirements of the Department of Defense Memorandum 6025.13, Medical Quality Assurance and Clinical Quality Management in the Military Health System and civilian accrediting agencies. The processes ensure providers meet established criteria of professional competence, moral character, ethical conduct and screens for potential mental health and substance abuse that could impact the provision of safe patient care. Information on the required credentials, to include primary source verification of the credentials, is maintained in the Department of

Defense Centralized Credential Quality Assurance System.

Once granted permission to practice, providers within a facility undergo an initial and on-going comprehensive peer review process in accordance with Air Force Instruction 44-119, *Medical Quality Operations*. This instruction outlines actions in response to a threat or potential threat to patient safety/staff or to the integrity of the Air Force Medical Service related to clinical incompetence, professional misconduct, or impairment. In addition, providers are held accountable to the Air Force Clinical Code of Conduct for unprofessional and disruptive behaviors that threaten the provision of safe, high quality care.

Medical Personnel Revocation: In accordance with the Air Force Instruction, the Air Force Surgeon General may direct reporting to the National Practitioner Data Bank, state(s) of licensure, and other certifying bodies when a provider's practice has been adversely impacted due to clinical incompetence, professional misconduct, or impairment. Non-privileged providers are also expected to maintain high levels of professionalism, integrity, and standards of conduct when assisting victims of domestic abuse or assault. Breaches in professional behavior are initially addressed by the supervisor, commander, and contract representative in the case of contractors. Initial efforts focus on correcting the inappropriate behavior. If education and re-training efforts fail, or if individual actions are of such nature to discredit the individual's ability to effectively perform the designated duties, removal or termination from the position remains an option. Active duty or government civilians may be reassigned, while contract staff members are more commonly terminated.

**4.3 Describe your progress in ensuring all sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates are Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program certified prior to performing their duties.**

All initial Air Force sexual assault response coordinator and sexual assault victim advocate training includes a module on roles and responsibilities and required credentialing. Furthermore, commanders who have oversight of the sexual assault prevention and response program are informed of this requirement and to date there have been no violations. The certification process begins immediately after sexual assault prevention and response personnel are hired. Education and training of these personnel are planned with the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Certification Program in mind.

**4.4 Describe your Service efforts to encourage sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers.**

Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program is invested in providing personnel with the best possible training to prepare them for their role of response coordinators and advocates. The focus is therefore on ensuring that they have the appropriate skills to meet the demands of the job. The criteria for obtaining the levels of certification is already pre-established by the recertifying process. Sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates will reach higher levels of certification as they accumulate victim services and support hours.

**4.5 Describe any challenges that sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates may be having in obtaining continuing education in advance of emerging issues and victim- focused trauma-informed care.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has no data to suggest any challenges sexual assault response coordinators or sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates may be having obtaining their 32 hour bi-annual continuing education training requirements.

**4.6 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response resources (i.e., Chaplains, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Military Police, and Medical Personnel).**

The Department of Defense initiates semi-annual phone audits of the Safe Helpline to verify contact numbers contained in the Responder Administration website are correct. These audits focus on the contact information for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Advocates, and responders (Chaplains, Legal Assistance, Medical Resources, and Military Police). The Military Services, National Guard Bureau, and U.S. Coast Guard provide this contact information to Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Response Office per Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Response Office's Guidelines for the Department of Defense Safe Helpline.

The audit itself is conducted by the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network via a contract with the Department of Defense. This database is a public tool that can be accessed directly by victims and the public on [www.safehelpline.org](http://www.safehelpline.org). There is ongoing maintenance of the information contained in this website. Major command program managers are tasked with accomplishing self-inspections of their installations' contact information. Updates and/or deletions are required to be reported back to Headquarters Air Force for reconciliation. All personnel inputs are then updated via the Responder Administration website. Upon completion of the audit, a report is generated on the 'success rate' based on positive and/or confirmed contact with an organization. Discrepancies from the audit are reconciled by the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the Safe Helpline is updated accordingly. The final audit report reflects phone verifications and reconciliation results. The final verification results from the March 2015 audit are shown below:

- Sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates - 112 contacts/112 attempts = 100% success rate
- First Responders (Chaplains, legal assistance, medical resources, and military police) 437 contacts/437 attempts = 100% success rate
- Air Force overall - 549 contacts/549 attempts = 100% success rate

Headquarters Air Force recognizes the importance of accurate and up-to-date- information as part of the response capability of its program. These audits are critical to this effort as

installation information and services change.

**4.7 Describe your efforts to publicize various Sexual Assault Prevention and Response resources, such as Department of Defense Safe Helpline - to include recent revisions related to privileged communication (Executive Order 13696), to all Service members.**

Publicizing sexual assault prevention and response resources is critical in establishing an easily accessible response and prevention program for all Air Force personnel. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response office works closely with Public Affairs to provide a comprehensive approach to information dissemination. Information containing contact phone numbers, hours of operation, and website links are located on each Air Force installation home page. These home pages also contain links and contact information to the Department of Defense Safe Helpline. Both the websites and Safe Helpline are required per Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

Additionally, sexual assault response coordinators provide training to installation personnel to include members of leadership. This training incorporates resource information for the various services provided both on and off base related to sexual assault prevention and response.

Finally, communicating policy changes to the field is essential to ensuring accurate and effective responses for victims. There are a number of methods the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response office incorporates to accomplish this goal. Policy changes are communicated to the field via websites, teleconferences, webinars, Public Affairs announcements, emails, Air Force Instruction releases, and guidance memorandums. Program management policy changes are often relayed to the field via monthly teleconferences with major command program managers and the Air Force Sexual Assault Response and Prevention Office. Information that requires direct Air Force leadership attention is often sent by email directly from the Director of the Air Force Sexual Assault Response and Prevention office to major command commanders for dissemination.

**4.8 Describe your efforts to institutionalize the solicitation of both male and female victim input into the development of Service Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policy.**

The 2015 Survivor Experience Survey is an anonymous survey that was created by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the Services to assess satisfaction with the support and resources survivors of sexual assault have recently received or used. It was designed by the Defense Manpower Data Center and the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in response to the Secretary of Defense's tasking to the Department to improve the services provided to survivors of sexual assault. The Secretary of Defense's Directive requires that a standardized and voluntary survey for survivors be developed and regularly administered to "provide the sexual assault victim/survivor the opportunity to assess and provide feedback on their experiences with sexual assault prevention and response victim assistance, the military health system, the military justice process, and other areas of support." This survey was divided into the following topic areas for evaluation; background knowledge/information,

awareness of resources, the reporting process, the reporting experience and overall general experience. The survey is ongoing beginning August 6, 2015.

Additionally, the Defense Manpower Data Center created the Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey for the Office of the Secretary of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office as a follow-on survey to the Survivor Experience Survey. This survey is designed to gather data on a victim's experiences with the military justice process. The ongoing survey opened on August 31, 2015 to sexual assault victims who made an unrestricted report and completed the military justice process.

Furthermore, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office began a retaliation data collection event in March 2015 to gauge the prevalence of social and professional retaliation among sexual assault victims. To support the data collection effort, we developed a Victim Experience Interview form. Sexual assault response coordinators are responsible for interviewing each victim with an open, unrestricted report and offering them the opportunity to have the results discussed at the monthly Case Management Group meeting. Victims have the option to decline the interview or to have the details of the interview kept private. This process has been established as an ongoing effort.

The results of the above mentioned surveys will be used to institutionalize both male and female victim input into the development of Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response policy in an effort to continuously improve services and support.

#### **4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault.**

The Air Force continues to provide effective support and response to all victims regardless of gender. To improve response to male victims the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office collaborates with subject matter experts and highly qualified experts:

- Mr. Simon Weinberg (Co-Producer/Marketing Director and Outreach Strategist, Big Voice Pictures) - As a result of his work over the years working directly with male survivors of sexual violence, Mr. Weinberg provides guidance and insight on how to connect with and reach out to men. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office utilizes Mr. Weinberg's expertise through consultations and workshops. Mr. Weinberg demonstrates his approach to sexual violence in general and sexual violence against men in particular. Specifically, he identifies that communication concerning male assaults is critical, how to positively impact the military culture on sexual violence against males, and how to create healthy environments in which males victimized by sexual violence can feel safe coming forward. Finally Mr. Weinberg has provided the Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office with his video "Boys and Men Healing" which has been utilized as a training tool.

- Dr. Jim Hopper (Harvard Medical School Associate Professor, Researcher, and Therapist) - Dr. Hopper provides research based information on sexual violence as it pertains to male victims in the greater society as well as in the military environment. One of the areas Dr. Hopper continues to stress pertains to certain negative aspects of military culture which serve to further alienate male victims of sexual violence thereby inhibiting reporting. In response,

the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office directly address culture change and the building of healthier environments in our training.

- Sexual Assault Response Coordinators

Information garnered through our communications with the above subject matter expert's has been utilized to enhance aspects of the training curriculums that address male victims. This information has also been utilized to influence our approach to address aspects of culture that inhibit male reporting i.e. identifying and addressing hostile masculinity, identifying and addressing violent subcultures, and identifying and addressing the toxic effects of hazing.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office hosted a focus group in 2015 to address the unique concerns of male victims:

- 2015 Prevention Summit Male Survivors Focus Group

In January 2015 the Air Force conducted a Prevention Summit at which a focus group consisting of Air Force Male Survivors was held. The primary center of this group's discussion pertained to increasing male reporting of sexual violence. The group acknowledged the importance of publicizing male survivor stories in relation to increasing male reporting.

Current Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner training for providers who will conduct sexual assault Medical Forensic examinations includes a module that covers unique needs of male victims. Also the annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response First Responder Training has modified language to be gender neutral and sensitive to gender specific needs.

Although all Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response services and policies are standardized for all Airmen, reporting data and surveys suggests that male reporting is trailing female reporting. Coordinating with highly qualified experts and subject matter experts has provided the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office with a roadmap to improve response to male victims including active funding requests for pilot programs that incorporate lessons learned from the experts and events listed above.

**4.10 Describe your progress in developing and issuing guidance for facilitating requests from sexual assault victims for accommodations (such as an alternate setting) in accomplishing mandatory Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training requirements to ensure confidentiality for victims who filed Restricted Reports.**

Victim sensitivity and care are top Air Force priorities when providing any sexual assault prevention and response training. Therefore, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy Team included guidance in the 2015 update to Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, directing trainers and curriculum developers to include a disclaimer at the beginning of all sexual assault prevention and response trainings allowing victims the option to receive training individually from the sexual assault prevention and response office as applicable. Additionally, sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates inform victims of this option.

Annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response First Responder Training covers reporting

types and discusses actions to be taken to ensure victim confidentiality. This includes advising command of duty restrictions related to medical treatment through the medical profiling process without disclosing that a sexual assault has occurred or the medical diagnosis. Medical records are protected according to Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and medical documentation that occurs related to sexual assault are identified as sensitive, with access to these records monitored to ensure only those with a need to know have accessed the record.

**4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Service actions to promote timely access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe any recurring challenges (if any) your Service may have in this area.**

Active Component: Currently, there are twelve Joint Bases across the Department of Defense: Six are Air Force led (Joint Base Charleston, Joint Base McGuire – Dix –Lakehurst, Joint Base Andrews, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Joint Base San Antonio, Joint Base Langley-Eustis); four are Navy led (Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Joint Base Guam, Joint Base Norfolk); and two are Army led (Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall).

Joint Bases are similar to Air Force installations in the sense that Airmen at Joint Bases are trained to receive sexual assault prevention and response services and annual sexual assault prevention and response training from their Service. However, in accordance with Department of Defense policy, a service member can access sexual assault prevention and response services from any branch of service regardless of affiliation.

The Air Force provides victim care at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and at Reserve Component installations using a multi-faceted approach employing sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates. The sexual assault prevention and response staff, regardless of service affiliation, collaborate on prevention, outreach and training efforts at their installations.

Medical supplemental instructions are required at each Joint Base location. A medical supplemental instruction directs in detail the coordination and provision of services and care to medical beneficiaries at each Base Closure and Realignment Commission location. Additionally, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs has oversight of the services and, therefore, the military treatment facilities on each installation. Medical support and response to victims of sexual assault include: emergency services, primary care services, mental health services, alcohol/drug abuse prevention and treatment services and family advocacy program services. Over 55 Air Force military treatment facilities have memorandums of understanding with civilian centers of excellence for emergency services to ensure sexual assault victims are provided the highest quality care.

Reserve Component: To facilitate victim care the Air Force has a full-time civilian sexual assault response coordinator and a dedicated reserve officer victim advocate assigned to each of its 11 host installations (Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Grissom Air Reserve Base,

Homestead Air Reserve Base, March Air Reserve Base, Minneapolis-St. Paul International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (formally known as Carswell), Niagara Falls International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Pittsburgh International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Pope Army Airfield, Westover Air Reserve Base, and Youngstown Air Reserve Station). At each of these locations, Air Force Reserve Command assigns a traditional reserve officer in the rank of Major to the installation sexual assault prevention and response office with the job title of sexual assault prevention and response victim advocate.

The Reserve Component facilitates care for its Airmen by referring sexual assault victims to medical and mental health treatment centers. To expedite care and meet a victim's needs, Reserve victims are generally referred to the nearest medical treatment facility or Veterans Administration facility. Coordinating care with Veteran's Affairs enables the Reserve Component to meet a victim's needs when they are geographically separated from a military treatment center.

The Air National Guard discusses their progress in improving victim care services at Joint Bases and in Joint Environments in their annual report. Please reference the National Guard Bureau Submission for more detailed information.

**4.12 Provide an assessment of the implementation of your expedited victim transfer request policy. Include measures taken to ensure victims are informed in a timely manner of their right to request an expedited transfer, and challenges to the implementation of the policy. Documentation should be included as an appendix.**

While Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program personnel must provide victims with the information required for this service, victims take the lead on initiating this process. An expedited transfer is a voluntary request and information is introduced to victims with a range of other available services. Expedited transfers may not be initiated by the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, or victim's chain-of-command without the victim's consent. The expedited transfer is implemented to provide victims with an option to obtain a permanent or temporary change of station in order to facilitate immediate support that can assist with their healing, recovery and rehabilitation that is not otherwise available in the current location. During Fiscal Year 2015, sexual assault prevention and response personnel continued to encourage victims to discuss the expedited transfer decision with their assigned Special Victims Counsel and others who have the appropriate expertise to provide advice regarding potential impact on their career.

Victims interested in requesting an expedited transfer are informed that they must begin the process by utilizing the virtual Military Personnel Flight and may elect to do so with or without the assistance of the sexual assault response coordinator. This lengthy discussion may take place over several meetings to ensure that victims are comfortable with the amount of information they are provided on the subject. Detailed instructions are provided to sexual assault prevention and response personnel in an expedited transfer info document which is made available on the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response SharePoint. It includes the following instructions:

- When the member has completely filled out the application in virtual Military Personnel Flight the application will be provided to the unit commander.
- After the victim submits the expedited transfer in virtual Military Personnel Flight, the Unit Commander or equivalent will receive the request.
- Wing commander (or equivalent) will approve or disapprove the member's request within 72 hours (continuous hours, this includes weekends and holidays).
- If approved, wing/ vice commanders provides the unit commander and member a letter indicating the approval.
- If denied, the expedited transfer request is subject to general officer review following an appeal request by the victim. The General Officer must review and provide a decision within 72 hours of receipt of the appeal request.
- Member must upload the approval letter in virtual Military Personnel Flight.
- Humanitarian assignments will then work the new assignment.
- It is the member's responsibility to request a join spouse assignment if a spouse will accompany them on the reassignment.
- While it is possible to terminate the expedited transfer request once it is in progress, it is important to be thoughtful about this decision to minimize the loss of time and effort for all parties.
- Cross-training may also be one option to consider when there are narrow career fields. Fully knowledgeable of the expedited transfer process, sexual assault prevention and response personnel also explain the initial intent and purpose of an expedited transfer (support, recovery, rehabilitation and prevention of retaliation) and walk victims through the procedures for submitting a request when/if they choose. SARCs inform victims that they are not required to make an immediate decision regarding an expedited transfer. Victims may request an expedited transfer at any time. When the weekly expedited transfer report was initiated sexual assault response coordinators began tracking the 72 hour timeline (72 consecutive hours includes weekends and holidays) which begins when the commander received the request.

Sexual assault prevention and response personnel use the initial meeting with the victims to help victims sort through life events that may be impacted (i.e. unexpected consequences) by the expedited transfer request. This may include treatment which may not be readily available at the new location. Many victims report that they want a fresh start and they are made aware that they may continue with sexual assault prevention and response support, if they choose. When victims elect to move closer to family support they have honest discussions with sexual assault prevention and response personnel about how to gain family support without disclosing details of their experience. A range of other issues are discussed (e. g. medical, financial and academic needs, etc.) and the sexual assault prevention and response

personnel's ability to provide a "warm handover" to personnel at the new location if they desire.

**4.12.1 Pertaining to temporary and/or permanent unit/duty expedited transfers (NOT involving a PCS), provide:**

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested
- The number approved different than the victim requested
- The number denied and a summary of why
- The number moved within 30 days of approval
- The number moved after 30 days of approval

According to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, there were four individuals who requested a unit/duty expedited transfer. All four requests were approved within 30 days.

**4.12.2 Pertaining to permanent requested installation expedited transfers (involving a PCS), provide:**

- The number requested
- The number approved as the victim requested
- The number approved different than the victim requested
- The number denied and a summary of why
- The number moved within 30 days of approval
- The number moved after 30 days of approval

According to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, there were 108 victims who requested an installation expedited transfer during fiscal year 2015. 100 of the 108 requests were either approved or disapproved within 72 hours. Of these 108 requests, five were initially disapproved. Among these five disapprovals, two requested a senior level decision maker to review the expedited transfer request. In both cases, the request was approved by the senior level decision maker. Therefore, a total of three victims did not receive an installation expedited transfer as requested. The reasons for these disapprovals are:

- The victim was also the subject in a separate criminal investigation. Per Air Force policy, an individual is not granted an expedited transfer while they are the subject of a criminal investigation.
- The commander first wanted more information from the investigation performed by the Office of Special Investigations. Therefore, they disapproved the request and communicated that it would be reconsidered as soon as they had more information. In the meantime, the victim's unit was very supportive. Consequently, the victim no longer wanted to pursue the expedited transfer.
- The investigation concluded that there was a significant lack of evidence that a sexual assault took place.

**4.13 In consultation with your Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, list the number of victims, if any, whose care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources and describe the measure(s) you took to remedy the situation.**

According to Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, there were no reports in fiscal year 2015 where a forensic exam was not completed because a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Kit and/or other needed supplies were not available.

A survey of all Air Force military treatment facilities did not identify any concerns related to timely access of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination kits or any hindrance of appropriate laboratory testing. This survey included those military treatment facilities that were conducting exams within their facility as well as those that rely on community resources as the most competent resource to conduct exams.

**4.14 Provide information about any problems or challenges you have encountered with assigning Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel to handle Unrestricted or Anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility and establishing your Prison Rape Elimination Act Anonymous Reporting Hotlines in the Department of Defense Safe Helpline Responder database.**

We have no data to indicate that Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel have experienced problems or challenges handling unrestricted or anonymous reports of sexual assault made by prisoners in a military confinement facility.

Implementation of the Air Force Prison Rape Elimination Act program is ongoing. Prison Rape Elimination Act guidance is established in Air Force Instruction 31-105, Air Force Corrections System, published on 15 June 2015. The Air Force has Level I Confinement Facilities and has an August 2017 deadline to hire an Air Force Coordinator. Currently, the coordinator has been classified as a GS-12 and applicant interviews are being planned.

Hiring the Air Force Coordinator will accelerate the Air Force's push to be compliant with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (compliance will be achieved before August 2017 as required for confinement facilities with less than 50 beds). Installing designated phone lines in confinement facilities and loading the phone numbers on the Department of Defense Safe Helpline is the first action of the Air Force Prison Rape Elimination Act Coordinator. Additionally, training must be provided to staff and prisoners on procedures. Finally, facility audits will be conducted in accordance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

**4.15 Describe your future plans and challenges for delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office continues to strive for improvements to its already robust program. Fiscal year 2015 has been a foundational year for a number of policies and practices that are being implemented and planned for the future. Retaliation and reprisal following a report of sexual assault has been found to be an impediment to creating an environment and culture that is supportive of victims. In an effort

to eliminate fears of retaliation and reprisal and increase the likelihood of a victim coming forward to make a report the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has worked with the Department of Defense to establish the Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy. This strategy has established and standardized definitions. This ensures consistency in data collection and standardizes the response to retaliation allegations for military members. Reprisal against civilian employees is governed by separate and much more complex statutory frameworks (including both Equal Employment Opportunity reprisal and whistleblower reprisal) which have different procedures, rules, and definitions.

Fiscal year 2015 welcomed increased sexual assault response and prevention services for Air Force civilians. The response strategy clarifies how civilian reprisal or retaliation will be addressed using civilian Equal Employment Opportunity procedures. The Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy also established that the Air Force has personnel and procedures already established to provide adequate response to reports of retaliation or retribution. The sexual assault response coordinators, Special Victim's Council, Inspector General, and Equal Opportunity personnel are trained, capable, and tasked with providing the necessary support and guidance to victims reporting retaliation and/or retribution. Data related to this subject will be collected and reported via the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database for analysis. This data will be used to increase the effectiveness of the Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy.

Additional plans to improve victim support, response, and reporting option include the incorporation of Air Force civilian support and services. Prior to fiscal year 2015 civilian employees were provided with abbreviated services in relation to military members. To help establish a comprehensive culture of support the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Office incorporated the availability of full sexual assault prevention and response services to Air Force civilians to include the reporting options, and crisis intervention and advocacy services of a sexual assault response coordinator and victim advocate.

Future plans for improving communication and training to sexual assault prevention and response personnel include monthly newsletters developed by the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office. These newsletters will include new and upcoming policy updates, feedback from the victims concerning response services, questions and answers from the field, etc.

The three Service Surgeons General signed a Memorandum of Agreement establishing the Inter-service Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner course at Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. This Inter-service course is based on the current Army course at the Army Medical Department Center and School and will continue to meet Department of Justice protocols and International Association of Forensic Nursing standards. This Inter-Service course will increase the number of courses available to the three Services with a certification process pending by end of calendar year 2016. Additionally, the three Services are working with Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to establish a process for forensic toxicology for restricted reports of sexual assault. This will require a change to Department of Defense Form 2911, which began in the fall 2015, is in process now and anticipated to be implemented by fall 2016.

Finally, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is interested in analyzing data relating to the expedited transfer policy. Specifically the percentage of cases that meet the 72 hour requirement, the number of expedited transfer requests approved versus disapproved, and any information causing a rejection of a request. Establishing a basis for analysis, the data required, and the process of collection (such as data from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database) will allow for higher quality service to victims.

**5. LOE-Assessment-The objective of assessment is to "effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress."**

**5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: "responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program."**

Overview: Over the past year, the Air Force has made substantial changes in its efforts to standardize assessment methodologies and to effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report the progress of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Assessment is an enduring process of data collection and analytics designed to improve program effectiveness and is embedded within each of the other lines of effort. This effort includes surveys from commanders, victims, victim advocates, and Airmen across all echelons within the Air Force. The Air Force incorporates a responsive, meaningful, and accurate measurement and evaluation system to determine impact on eliminating sexual assault. The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office serves as the single point of authority, accountability, and oversight for Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program policy. As the program lead, this office created standard analytical support systems and survey instruments to assess the efforts to eliminate sexual assault.

SAS Analytic Tool: At the start of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office relied only on Microsoft Excel for conducting analysis. To create a more robust analysis capability, we acquired SAS licenses and provided training for all analysts. Analysts have successfully used SAS software in a variety of ways, such as sampling populations in support of surveys, providing decision support reports for leadership, developing automated reports for prevention initiatives, and developing products to improve the accuracy of data in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. SAS will be the standard analysis tool in the future.

Surveys: During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office increased its emphasis on surveys to assess Airmen's understanding of sexual assault prevention and response topics in its efforts achieve the assessment end state. Surveys are one of the most effective tools used to provide leaders specific statistical information to tell a story about the health and welfare of a large population or environment. The Air Force uses surveys to provide commanders and leaders with relevant and necessary information.

- Qualtrics Survey Platform: At the start of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office had no survey system capability for conducting sexual assault survey research. We rely on extensive survey data to inform program decisions and are currently seeking a multi-year contract for the Qualtrics survey system to fulfill in-house survey

development needs. We have successfully used the Qualtrics survey system in a proof-of-concept test supporting an assessment of annual training, and anticipate using Qualtrics as our standard survey tool in the future.

The following surveys were fielded to expand the understanding of sexual assault prevention and response related issues.

- Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course Content Survey: The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course Content Survey in fiscal year 2015. On this voluntary survey, 91 sexual assault response coordinators and 54 sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates rated both their capability and the importance of skills taught in the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course. Additionally, 48 vice wing commanders rated their sexual assault response coordinators and 91 sexual assault response coordinators rated their sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates on their capability to apply skills learned in the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office used survey results to update the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Refresher Course held in August 2015.

- Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training Assessment Survey: During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed a pre-training and post-training survey to assess knowledge and comfort levels of sexual assault prevention and response training topics. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office invited a random sample of 3,002 Airmen consisting of officer, enlisted, and civilian employees to participate in this voluntary survey. The pre-training survey was provided to total force members prior to receiving required 2015 annual sexual assault prevention and response training, and the post-training survey was provided to the same sample of total force members after receiving required 2015 annual sexual assault prevention and response training. Survey participants self-assessed their knowledge of sexual assault prevention and response topics and services, and also stated their comfort levels dealing with a victim of sexual assault. The survey also included a fact-based scenario with a male victim to assess required training knowledge. A comparison of pre-training and post-training survey results will provide insight on the effectiveness of our annual training and provide a measure of how well annual training learning objectives are being met.

Air Force Medical Service will continue to track to ensure compliance with annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office First Responder Training for Medical. Additionally, those medical providers who complete Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner /Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner training and certification processes will have this information updated in the Centralized Credentials Quality Assurance System. Early actions are being taken to establish a Special Experience Identifier for all providers certified in forensic medical examination either through Inter-Service Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner once established, or civilian Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner certification through International Association of Forensic Nurses.

**5.2 Describe your oversight activities that assess the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings and recommendations, corrective action taken (e.g., program management review and Inspector General compliance inspections), and other activities.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office utilizes a number of practices in order to determine program effectiveness. Major commands submit quarterly training reports that identify the types and number of activities that sexual assault prevention and response personnel are delivering to their communities. Included in these reports are training and briefing activities, outreach and prevention efforts, as well as personnel manning metrics.

Coordination with the Air Force Audit Agency continues to identify findings and recommendations pertaining to program effectiveness. In addition to standard audits the Air Force Audit Agency and the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office formalized a virtual audit plan for fiscal year 2015. The initial virtual audit sampled 40 installations to ensure accurate documentation of program efforts. These installations provided over 500 documents to the Audit Agency for review. The audit aims to determine required qualifications are met by sexual assault prevention and response personnel. These requirements include: background investigations, training, statements of understanding, and Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Program Certification.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office continues to use the Management Internal Control Toolset as an integral tool to assist in making data driven decisions; providing clarity to policy; and identifying program concerns. Airmen at the program level complete the self-assessment communicators, which provide real-time information relevant to decision makers throughout the chain of command.

To meet the continuous compliance requirements set forth in Air Force Instruction 90-201, The Air Force Inspection System, the sexual assault prevention and response program is inspected by certified personnel annually. This report is provided to the base's major command and to Headquarters Air Force.

**5.3 Describe your efforts to employ comparative civilian research in metrics reporting in support of commanders.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office employs civilian research in metrics reporting in support of commanders. Civilian research used in 2015 included information from the following:

RAND Perpetrator Study: During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and the Air Force Recruiting Service worked with the RAND Corporation on a study called Enhancing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Efforts Through a Better Understanding of Perpetrator Behaviors and Risk Factors. The project had four main tasks which included the following: a comprehensive review of scientific literature on perpetrator characteristics and behaviors, a case analysis of alleged and convicted sexual assault offenders within the Air Force, an examination of the risk factors and their incorporation into an enlisted recruiting and accession screening process, and

recommendations for advancing sexual assault prevention efforts.

**Institute for Defense Analyses Alcohol Study:** In August 2015, a contract was awarded to the Institute for Defense Analyses by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, and the Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program Office to look at the link between alcohol, harmful behaviors, and undesirable outcomes including sexual assault. The project, Reducing Alcohol's Impact on Sexual Assault and Other Harmful Behaviors, Phase One: Understanding Service Member's Alcohol Purchasing Behavior, and Designing a Rigorous Causal Evaluation of Interventions, looks at the effects of alcohol price on the drinking behaviors of light, moderate, and heavy drinkers. During fiscal year 2016, researchers will conduct a literature review and an Alcohol Landscape Study to look at the spending patterns of military members to include the types of alcohol purchased and whether the purchase was made on a military installation. With insights from the Alcohol Landscape Study, alcohol interventions looking at price and availability will be designed, and if awarded, Phase Two will be tested on selected military installations.

**Installation Profile Reports:** The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed installation profile reports for each of the major commands for fiscal years 2014 and 2015. The sexual assault prevalence rates utilized came from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study for Active Duty. Additional data was sourced from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. The reports include the following data:

- Air Force Active Duty populations by installation and gender
- Air Force Active Duty sexual assault reporting numbers by gender and installation
- Estimated Air Force Active Duty sexual assault prevalence by gender and installation
- Reports by military/civilian and gender
- Incidents that occurred during military service
- Alcohol involvement for military on military assaults
- Drug involvement for military on military assaults
- Incident location for military on military assaults
- Time of day for military on military assaults where the victim is Air Force affiliated
- Victim relationship to subject for military on military assaults

**Development and Evaluation of Interventions to Reduce Risk of Sexual Assault Victimization and Perpetration Study:** During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture began developing a study with RTI International to reduce sexual assault in the

Air Force. The study is a randomized control trial targeting three specific groups:

- Victimization prevention
- Re-victimization prevention
- Perpetration prevention

This year's study efforts focused on formative research that included officer and enlisted focus groups and individual interviews at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. RTI International held focus groups with active duty general population males and females. The Sheppard Air Force Base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office recruited active duty female and male sexual assault survivors for individual interviews conducted by RTI International. In fiscal year 2016, upon completion of formative research, study implementation will be conducted with Air Force technical trainees. Currently, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is working with RTI International on developing and implementing a similar study to reduce the risk of sexual assault at the United States Air Force Academy and 19th Air Force.

#### **5.4 Describe your efforts to ensure integrity of data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.**

The sexual assault response coordinators are responsible for entering data into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. The sexual assault response coordinators will have had a favorable background investigation, are certified through the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program and have completed Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database training before being granted access.

The Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office conducted a 2 hour block of Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database training during Air Force annual refresher training held in July 2015, led several Defense Connect Online training sessions and scheduled one on one meetings with any installation that required assistance.

The Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office makes the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database an agenda item on an as needed basis during its monthly major command teleconference meeting. This 60-90 minute meeting allows the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to conduct training, relay information, and ensure the Air Force sexual assault prevention and response community is informed.

Quality control oversight and review of the data is monitored daily by the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Technical Manager along with the major command program managers. Using the quality assurance tool provided by Department of Defense Sexual Assault and Prevention Office a monthly report is sent to the field to identify missing data, conduct data validation to ensure accurate entry and perform cross-checks to identify potential data conflicts. They also work to verify the data integrity and ensure the investigative information in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database matches the data available in the Investigative Information Management System.

The database manager collects concerns from the field and suggests improvements to the system at a monthly Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Change Control Board meeting.

Air Force Office of Special Investigations policy requires agents to notify their servicing Sexual Assault Response Coordinator as soon as possible upon the initiation of a sexual assault investigation. The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator is required to then annotate the assault within the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, regardless of whether the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator is providing services to the victim. However, these cases are sometimes not entered directly into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, as required by policy. The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed a tool to compare the Office of Special Investigations database to the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. Sexual assault cases that appear in the Office of Special Investigations database but not in the Defense Sexual assault Incident Database are added to the latter upon identification.

In addition, the Research and Analysis Branch of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has developed programs using the SAS analytic tool to find required data missing from Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database records. Data available from the Military Personnel Data System and the Defense Civilian Personnel Data System are cross-referenced using either the victim or subject social security numbers. Missing data fields completed using these methods include the victim type, gender, date of birth, grade for victim or subject. Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database records are subsequently updated with the known data.

**5.5 Provide a summary of your research and data collection activities conducted in fiscal year 2015. Include documentation in the appendix.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office conducted a variety of research and data collection activities in fiscal year 2015; including studies, focus groups, and surveys.

Topics of study by the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office include sexual harassment and retaliation.

Sexual Harassment Report: It is widely accepted that sexual harassment and sexual assault coexist on a continuum of harm. Therefore, in an effort to better understand the broader scope of the problem the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office compiled a sexual harassment report. This report did not involve any new research or data. Rather, it collected data from disparate sources to provide a more comprehensive picture of the problem, including:

- Unit climate
- Range of inappropriate workplace behavior

- Prevalence of sexual harassment
- Reporting of sexual harassment
- Outcome of official reports of sexual harassment
- Perceived barriers to reporting
- Incident details
- Impact on individual, unit, and mission
- Correlation between sexual harassment and sexual assault

Retaliation Report: The fiscal year 2014 Annual Report highlighted the problem of retaliation against victims of sexual assault who file a report. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office conducted a review of data and compiled a report in order to better understand the problem. Data was gathered from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey, the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members, focus groups, the Survivor Experience Survey, and the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. This report assessed the following topics:

- Perceptions of the Air Force in general
- Perceptions of victims of sexual assault

Topics of study by contractors supporting the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office include the RAND Perpetrator Study and the Institute for Defense Analyses Alcohol Study. See Line of Effort 5.3 for additional information on these studies.

The Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office began retaliation data collection in March 2015 to gauge the prevalence of social and professional retaliation among sexual assault victims. To support the data collection effort, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed a Victim Experience Interview form. Sexual assault response coordinators are responsible for meeting with each victim with an open, unrestricted report and sharing the results at the monthly Case Management Group. Victims have the option to decline the interview or to have the details of the interview kept private. This process has been established as an ongoing effort.

The Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office conducted focus groups and follow-on surveys on the subjects of prevention and a restoration center.

Restoration Center: The Air Force is committed to leading the nation in providing care and recovery services to Airmen who experience sexual trauma. During 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in collaboration with the Air Force Surgeon General's Office are exploring options to create a center that develops best practices and provides support services to survivors of sexual trauma. In the summer of 2015, Kansas

State University conducted individual interviews with sexual assault survivors and domestic abuse sexual trauma survivors to determine preferences on what support is needed (e.g., perception of need, preferred model for support, timing during recovery, and the role of the family). Kansas State University developed a survey from the individual interviews. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and Family Advocacy Program personnel disseminated the survey in October and November of 2015. The Air Force will conduct an analysis of the survey results in December of 2015. The Air Force will use survey results to determine next steps regarding how the Air Force can improve support and recovery to victims after an assault.

Furthermore, during the spring of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office Director, in addition to two representatives from the Air Force Surgeon General's Office, visited the Israeli Defense Forces' Mahut Center. The purpose of the visit was to observe partner nation practices in an effort to improve sexual assault victim support services. The Mahut Center is an outpatient clinic that is centrally located and in close proximity to other medical clinics. In an effort to duplicate a similar center, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office held a violence response center working group in July of 2015. Experts from several key Air Force agencies were represented (i.e., surgeon general, sexual assault prevention and response, equal opportunity, resiliency, chaplains, Special Victims Counsel). Working group out briefs indicated a need for the Air Force to develop infrastructure that improves coordination between support agencies. In October of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office created a violence response center cell. The purpose of this cell is to develop, pilot, and potentially implement the new infrastructure to assist survivors.

**Development and Evaluation of Interventions to Reduce Risk of Sexual Assault Victimization and Perpetration Study:** During fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office in collaboration with the United States Department of the Agriculture began developing a study with RTI International to reduce sexual assault in the Air Force. The study is a randomized control trial targeting three specific groups:

- Victimization prevention
- Re-victimization prevention
- Perpetration prevention

This year's study efforts focused on formative research that included officer and enlisted focus groups and individual interviews at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas. RTI International held focus groups with active duty general population males and females. The Sheppard Air Force Base Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office recruited active duty female and male sexual assault survivors for individual interviews conducted by RTI International. In fiscal year 2016, upon completion of formative research, study implementation will be conducted with Air Force technical trainees. Currently, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is working with RTI International on developing and implementing a similar study to reduce the risk of sexual assault at the United States Air Force Academy and 19th Air Force.

Additionally, the Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office conducted surveys to assess the effectiveness of annual training and the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator course. See Lines of Effort 1.17 and 4.2 for additional information on the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training Assessment Survey and Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Course Content Survey respectively.

Finally, the Air Force Sexual Assault and Prevention Office researched and prepared major command installation profile reports, which are meant to provide prevention insights to major commands based on their unique reports. See Line of Effort 5.3 for additional information on the installation profile reports.

**5.6 Describe your efforts to explore the feasibility of a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Military Occupational Specialty Additional Skill Identifier or restructuring of military table of organization.**

The Air Force explored the feasibility of creating a sexual assault response coordinator Air Force specialty code, but found it more appropriate to establish a special experience identifier code assignable to any career field. Since the inception of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, the Air Force used a combination of full-time military officers and full-time civilian employees as sexual assault response coordinators. Military sexual assault response coordinators responsibilities are part of the 38P (Force Support) core competencies.

Both Active Duty military and civilian sexual assault response coordinators receive a training code of —QBX upon completion of formal training. Additionally, special experience identifiers are assigned to all trained military sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates. Military sexual assault response coordinators have their personnel record updated to reflect proper special experience identifier code of YOY. Following successful completion of training, military sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates have their personnel record updated to reflect the proper special experience identifiers, 0V for officers or 003 for enlisted. Due to the by-law requirement for sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates to be trained and credentialed prior to providing advocacy services, special experience identifiers for military members provide tracking after training is completed and credentials are received.

**5.7 Describe your plans for fiscal year 2016 that pertain to synchronizing and standardizing the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program across the Joint Force (from Joint/Service basing to forward stationed and deployed units worldwide).**

Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, was rewritten and published on 21 May 2015. Chapter 12 in the new instruction was created and dedicated to joint basing to ensure that our Airmen receive training, appropriate sexual assault prevention and response coverage and reporting requirements. Additionally, it provides guidance on how the joint base programs interface with our sister service programs in executing their responsibilities, in an effort to further synchronize and standardize services

as well as alleviate confusion regarding the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program at joint bases.

Furthermore, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office will be hosting numerous meetings and teleconferences with our deployed sexual assault response coordinators as well as our sister service Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Offices to discuss, evaluate and improve Sexual Assault Prevention and Response support services in deployed environments and joint bases.

**5.8 Describe your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys that will provide more comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct that occurs during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training.**

In response to several high-profile incidents of sexual misconduct by military training instructors during Basic Military Training, the U.S. Air Force's Air Education and Training Command partnered with RAND Project AIR FORCE to develop an integrated survey system to better understand the conditions and perspectives within the Basic Military Training environment from trainees and instructors. The goal of the system was to help detect incidents of abuse and sexual misconduct in the training environment and provide metrics to help leaders understand what actions to take to reduce these behaviors. Based on an extensive review of relevant materials including internal Air Education and Training Command investigations of these incidents, Air Force and Department of Defense policies and the scientific literature, RAND developed two complementary surveys, one for trainees and one for military training instructors. The trainee survey assesses trainee experiences and related reporting behaviors for the following abuse and misconduct categories: trainee bullying, maltreatment and maltraining, unprofessional relationships, sexual harassment, and unwanted sexual experiences. The survey also measures individual perceptions of the squadron climate and Basic Military Training feedback and support systems. The military training instructor survey assesses the extent to which military training instructors were aware of trainees experiencing abuse, as well as their perceptions of the related squadron climate and military training instructor reporting behaviors. The military training instructor survey also includes a section on quality of life, including job attitudes, the work environment, and job stressors. The Basic Military Training Survey was launched on 7 Oct 2013. In fiscal year 2015, 26,940 trainees and 382 instructors participated in the survey.

The Air Force has also employed an anonymous, random student climate survey and an end-of-course misconduct survey for Second Air Force technical training students since 29 August 2013. Climate surveys are administered by training group evaluations staff and require students to evaluate the training climate. Students rate and comment on how the training culture tolerates/rejects sexual assault, sexual harassment, bullying, hazing, and inappropriate relationships. Students also provide ratings and comments on command accessibility. Climate surveys are administered randomly to one class per squadron per month to enable commanders to detect trends within the training environment. All students are required to complete the misconduct end-of-course questionnaire. This survey asks students if they had experienced faculty-on-student sexual assault, physical or verbal abuse,

unprofessional relationships, inappropriate social contact, or discrimination. Responses from these surveys are collected and tracked at each Technical Training Group and included in a semiannual trend analysis report. Through the use of comment boxes located in technical training schoolhouses, students may also report instances of unprofessional behavior.

Air Education and Training Command has also extended its partnership with RAND in fiscal year 2016 to leverage the Basic Military Training Survey system for portability and standardization into a better understanding of the flight training and technical training environments. Air Education and Training Command expects a pilot delivery in spring fiscal year 2016, with a final instrument available for full implementation in fiscal year 2017.

**5.9 Describe progress in sustaining the Council on Recruit Basic Training (CORBT). Include how your Service is collaborating with other Services and sharing lessons learned for better prevention, investigation, and response to sexual assault and misconduct during initial military training and subsequent career-specific training. Identify your Service's key stakeholders who are participating in the forum.**

The Council on Recruit Basic Training initially operated under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Commander, Second Air Force, the Deputy Commanding General, Initial Military Training Center of Excellence, and the Commander, Naval Service Training Command. Formed in 2013, the Council on Recruit Basic Training sought to address common issues of recruit basic military training with the goal “sharing ideas, experiences and lessons learned on tactics, techniques and procedures . . . to improve entry-level service enlisted training programs.” A modified Memorandum of Understanding was approved in 2014 to add the Commander, Force Readiness Command and to expand Council on Recruit Basic Training’s goals to include “discussions on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and general misconduct best practices for the services’ technical training pipeline.” As identified in the Memorandum of Understanding, the O-6 council continues to meet on a quarterly basis via teleconference, and the executive board just conducted its annual meeting on 1 - 2 Dec 15, hosted by the Army at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Executive board members from the Air Force, Navy, Army and Coast Guard attended, as well representatives from Office of the Secretary of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office. The specific key stakeholders attending for the Air Force were:

Maj Gen Mark Anthony Brown	Commander, Second Air Force
CMSgt Michael Lemond	Superintendent, Second Air Force
Brig Gen Trent Edwards	Commander, 37th Training Wing
CMSgt Richard Sutherland	Chief Master Sergeant, 737 Training Group

While the minutes are still being drafted for approval, the Executive Board determined a charter must be developed to ensure future sustainment of Council on Recruit Basic Training. The board agreed a draft charter should be completed by March 2016 and that once approved, the Office of the Secretary of Defense must be engaged to gain Department of Defense-level recognition and approval. The attendees agreed that the board meeting was valuable, informative and worthy of the cost and time, and efforts to guarantee Council on Recruit Basic Training’s sustainment must take priority in the near term.

During the board meeting, a broad range of topics relevant to entry-level training were briefed by each service. The Air Force, however, specifically discussed its efforts to reduce incidents of sexual assault, committed by both instructors and students, through its improved education methods as well as a robust selection process that seeks to ensure the right Airmen are chosen to lead our trainees and students. In addition, in order to advance Council on Recruit Basic Training's goal to include sexual assault response and prevention in initial skills training as an enduring topic of discussion, the board recommended that Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office become a permanent member of the O-6 Council. This will ensure the consistent and timely dissemination of trends and information related to current Sexual Assault Prevention and Response issues and efforts.

**5.10 Describe your progress in assessing healthcare provider training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements.**

The Air Force Medical Service ensures that victims of sexual assault receive care from the most competent available resource, be that in an Air Force Military Treatment Facility, another service Military Treatment Facility or within the local community. Medical care provided through any of these resources is guided by national protocols established by the Department of Justice. Training is provided for three levels of engagement with victims: First Responders; Trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners; and Providers who will conduct forensic exams and provide direct medical care to victims. Annual training is provided for anyone employed at an Air Force Military Treatment Facility that may have contact with a victim reporting a sexual assault to ensure emergent, victim centered response and prompt referral to the most competent resource. The "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office First Responder Training" is an annual computer based training requirement which is tracked for completion by all staff working within an Air Force Military Treatment Facility. In addition, a revision to Air Force Instruction 44-102, Medical Care Management was published in March 2015, which outlines requirements for Military Treatment Facilities to have a trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner training is tracked and approved to ensure it meets all requirements, to include a minimum of 40 hours and is in compliance with the Department of Justice, "April 2013, A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations - Adult/Adolescents, second edition". Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner training is accomplished either through the International Association of Forensic Nurses 40 hour on-line or International Association of Forensic Nurses facilitated in-person courses or through the US Army's Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course. The Military Treatment Facility trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner provides oversight of the care provided to victims either in the Military Treatment Facility or through Memorandums of Understanding with community partners. The Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner also facilitates any necessary follow up care either in the Military Treatment Facility or within the purchased care network. In addition, Army, Navy and Air Force Surgeons General established a Memorandum of Agreement in May 2015, which set the foundation for establishing an Inter-service Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course. The Inter-service Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course will begin in early fiscal year 2017 and will bring the Services in line with National Defense Authorization Act 2015, section 539 which states the three Services support the Secretary of Defense's requirement to develop a uniform training and certification for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners –A, similar

to the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-A program, while protecting Service equities under 10 United States Code to organize, man, train and equip the force to meet mission requirements. The Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners Leading Standard, established initially by the United States Army, follows Department of Justice Protocols and expands training and soon certification opportunities for non-Registered Nurse Providers. In fiscal year 2015, the Air Force sent seven Air Force providers (registered nurse and physician) to the United States Army's Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course, with an additional 11 students scheduled to attend either initial or refresher training for the first quarter of fiscal year 2016.

**5.11 Describe your future plans for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.**

The Air Force is making steady progress to standardize assessment methodologies and to effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report the progress of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The future of Air Force assessments will include research efforts on understanding and defining useful prevention approaches, identifying high risk subgroups, identifying the characteristics of assaults that are more prevalent as well as identifying common characteristics of perpetrators. The Air Force believes that understanding the perpetrator risk factors and assault behaviors will aid in creating a more robust and effective prevention program. The RAND Perpetrator Study is a first step in this area completed in fiscal year 2015. See Line of Effort 5.3 for additional information on the RAND Perpetrator Study.

**Prevention Strategy:** In March 2015, the Air Force hired a senior scientist from the Centers for Disease Control for the purpose of operationalizing the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention strategy for the Air Force. In April, the Air Force developed a Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy and logic model which includes inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes in addition to identifying risk factors at each level of the social ecological model. From June through September the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office communicated the strategy to all leadership, major commands, and installations. In August the strategy was implemented, which included a consistent evidence-based approach across the Force as well as measures to ensure that installation activities reflect the Air Force strategy. The Air Force is in the process of developing an evaluation plan and performance measures, with the baseline measure expected to be collected in November 2015. The Air Force is also currently reviewing policies to ensure they reflect the new prevention strategy.

**Leadership Kneeboard:** Following the standup of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, kneeboard information presentations from the various sexual assault data sources were created to inform leadership decisions. These kneeboards provide leaders a snapshot of sexual assault prevention and response metrics and trends which include information such as the number of reports, alcohol involvement, victim and subject demographics and the type of offense being investigated. This information helps commanders maintain a culture of dignity and respect by helping them make informed decisions regarding local guidance and/or policies. Furthermore, this kneeboard provides the Director with current statistics and talking points when interacting with Air Force and Department of Defense senior leaders. Finally, this data is incorporated into Air Force

performance metrics reported quarterly as part of the 'Make Every Dollar Count' initiative.

**Qualtrics Survey Platform:** At the start of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office had no survey system capability for conducting sexual assault survey research. We rely on extensive survey data to inform program decisions and are currently seeking a multi-year contract for the Qualtrics survey system to fulfill in-house survey development needs. We have successfully used the Qualtrics survey system in proof-of-concept testing to support an assessment of annual training, and anticipate using Qualtrics as our standard survey tool in the future.

**SAS Analytic Tool:** At the start of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office relied on Microsoft Excel for conducting analysis. We acquired SAS licenses and provided training for all analysts to create a more robust analysis capability. Analysts have successfully used SAS software in a variety of ways, such as sampling populations in support of surveys, providing decision support reports for leadership, developing automated reports for prevention initiatives, and developing products to improve the accuracy of data in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. SAS will be the standard analysis tool in the future.

**Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Inspection Checklist:** In fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office developed two Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Self-Assessment Communicators for incorporation into the newly created Air Force Inspection System. One Self-Assessment Communicator is for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program to ensure that installation wing commanders are provided a comprehensive assessment tool to measure installation compliance with Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program policies and procedures. The second Self-Assessment Communicator is for the individual unit commanders and provides the installation wing commanders with an assessment tool that tracks the unit's compliance with annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training.

## **6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy**

### **6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate sexual assault information (e.g., Department of Defense Safe Helpline, hotline phone numbers, male victim sexual assault prevention and response, and internet websites) to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense.**

In fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office through collaboration with Air Force Public Affairs, took the lead on many communications fronts to include national media engagements, social media, and internal information. The Public Affairs team utilized extensive engagements with commercial media throughout the year to disseminate sexual assault information. In addition to responding to routine queries, Public Affairs organized media availabilities following the publication of both the 2014 Annual Report on Sexual Assault to Congress and the 2014 Report to the President on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response leadership also participated in Air Force Magazine Day, in which magazine editors were invited to the Pentagon to learn about Air Force policies and programs. During the 2015

Prevention Summit, Public Affairs invited media to attend portions of the summit to increase their understanding of sexual assault prevention efforts in the Air Force. Finally, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response leadership engaged with VICE Media to collaborate on a 30-minute documentary on the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program. These opportunities engaged media to explain both metrics and efforts to the general public as well as the internal Department of Defense audience.

In addition to engaging media to communicate to Department of Defense personnel, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office facilitated five video teleconferences between the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force and 130 Airmen at installations across the service to engage Airmen directly at a senior level to convey information, as well as solicit feedback about the program. Feedback regarding the engagements has been largely positive and has enabled Airmen to provide valuable input shaping training and other Sexual Assault Prevention and Response messages.

The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office continued to partner with Public Affairs to publish stories and information on the official Air Force website, as well as maintaining a dedicated Sexual Assault Prevention and Response website with information and resources including a list of sexual assault convictions across the Air Force on Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps website.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and Public Affairs also partnered to produce talking points and infographics to assist sexual assault response coordinators and unit leadership in explaining various elements of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program and current statistics regarding sexual assault in the Air Force. This effort has empowered leaders with less knowledge of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program to speak more confidently and assist in disseminating information at the lowest levels.

Sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates routinely use various briefings as opportunities to educate Airmen on sexual assault prevention and response contact numbers, reporting options, and eligibility information. Fliers, pamphlets and posters are distributed across installations with contact information and eligibility information. Briefings include annual training, commander's calls, base newcomer's orientations and other venues as requested by installation leaders. Additionally, sexual assault prevention and response programs at the base level routinely distribute promotional items that have contact information. Department of Defense Safe Helpline along with hotline phone numbers are listed on installation homepages as well as on installation sexual assault prevention and response office websites. Furthermore, these numbers can be acquired by contacting installation phone operators.

## **6.2 Provide updates on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault forensic examiners.**

In fiscal year 2015, the Air Force Medical Service had nine registered nurses certified as Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. The limitation of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner certification is that only Registered Nurses (to include advanced practice), can apply for this civilian certification. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner training is focused on local and state

requirements and does not cover the unique requirements of providing care for victims in the military environment. Due to the limitations of civilian training and certification, the Inter-service Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course is being established, which will include Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner certification. This certification, which will be available no later than Fiscal Year 2017, will follow International Association of Forensic Nurses standards and be available to Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner course attendees. It expands certification opportunities to Physicians and Physician Assistants, who are not able to complete certification through the International Association of Forensic Nurses. The Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners course and certification includes military unique requirements and ensures consistency across the services and clinical specialties. The future Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners Certification requirements follow International Association of Forensic Nurses and Department of Justice standards, to include successful completion of proctored forensic examinations, exposure to court room testimony, and passing a written exam. Maintaining certification also follows International Association of Forensic Nurses and Department of Justice recertification guidelines of every three years, with required continuing education and case exposure on live patients and/or simulated models to ensure competence and credibility.

**6.3 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:**

- **Expedited transfers**
- **Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight (SAIRO) Report**
- **Safety Assessments**
- **High-Risk Response Teams**

Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, was rewritten and published on 21 May 2015, implementing Air Force Policy Directive 90-60, 2 October 2014, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, and Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures, 28 March 2013, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures.

Additionally, an interim change to Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, is currently being coordinated with all appropriate agencies and should be published in the near future. The interim change incorporates Change 2 to Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures, Department of Defense Instruction 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program, and provisions from the fiscal year 2015 National Defense Authorization Act.

Expedited transfers, Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight Reports, Safety Assessments and High-Risk Response Teams were all reviewed, revised and updated two times in 2015 during the above mentioned publication changes.

**6.4 Describe your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commander performance assessments.**

There are a number of requirements regarding the rater's responsibilities to consider when

evaluating the ratee's contribution to ensure a healthy organizational climate, and also special considerations to consider for those in command. A climate assessment survey is a tool commanders use to measure the climate; however, there is no explicit requirement to document its use in the evaluation. Specifically, the policy states evaluators must take this special responsibility and authority into consideration when evaluating a commander's effectiveness in ensuring a healthy command climate. Raters must ensure that every commander knows they are responsible and will be held accountable for ensuring their unit has a healthy command climate. Also, raters must consider the ratee's success in contributing to a healthy organizational climate, or command climate if the ratee is a commander.

Commanders at every level have an even greater responsibility to create a healthy climate in their command. Additionally, they are responsible for ensuring adherence to Sexual Assault Prevention Program directives. Command climate, just like organizational climate, is the perception of a unit's environment by its members. Commanders are ultimately responsible for the good order and discipline in their unit and have unique responsibility and authority to ensure good order and discipline. Therefore, evaluators must take this special responsibility and authority into consideration when evaluating a commander's effectiveness in ensuring a healthy command climate.

**6.5 Describe your policies for ensuring sexual assault prevention and response performance assessment extends below unit commanders to include subordinate leaders.**

The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey is a Commander's Tool for commanders at all levels. Commanders of each military command and subordinate units of 50 or more persons are required to initiate a climate assessment within 120 days after assumption of command and every 12 months while retaining command. Units with less than 50 people will be surveyed with their parent organization to ensure anonymity and provide the opportunity for all military and civilian personnel to participate in the survey each year.

Organizational climate is defined as the way in which members in a unit perceive and characterize their unit environment. All Airmen are responsible for creating an organizational climate in which every member is treated with dignity and respect, and one that does not tolerate unlawful discrimination, sexual harassment, or sexual assault in any form. Non-Commissioned Officers and officers are not only responsible for creating this environment but are also accountable for it. Non-Commissioned Officers and officers can build a healthy organizational climate by: communicating clear direction at all levels of supervision; adhering to and enforcing standards; not tolerating and, when necessary, appropriately responding to any form of sexual harassment, sexual assault, hazing, unlawful discrimination, or any other conduct harmful to the good order and discipline of the unit; being accountable for their actions; and cultivating an environment where teamwork, unity, and cohesiveness are the standard practice.

Changes were made to Air Force Instruction 36-2406, Officer and Enlisted Evaluation System, and performance evaluation and performance feedback forms. These changes

codified the organizational and command climate as well as how every Airman is responsible for building and maintaining a healthy organizational climate. Performance feedback forms require early and frequent discussions of each Airman's responsibility to promote a positive organizational climate. Performance evaluation forms force consideration of ratee's impact toward organizational climate for all Airmen.

## **7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives**

### **7.1 Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods: Provide an update on your methods for establishing a community of practice and collaboration forum to share best and promising practices and lessons learned with external experts, Federal partners, Military Services, National Guard Bureau advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.**

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office team includes two highly qualified experts from the field. The experts hail from the Center of Disease Control and Johns Hopkins University. The incorporation of these highly qualified experts has greatly expanded the opportunities for community partnerships and involvement. For example, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is staying in tune with activities conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Rape Prevention and Education program that funds prevention activities in every state and territory. In addition, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office consults with a group of sexual assault prevention experts and researchers, in order to ensure that the Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy reflects cutting edge prevention science and practice. Intra-agency and community partnerships with the Center for Disease Control, the Department of Agriculture, John Hopkins University, and the Montgomery County Police Department have allowed the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office to benefit from some of the latest science pertaining to sexual assault. Additionally, these partnerships opened the door for on-going research as the Air Force continues to seek additional prevention and response techniques with proven benefits. The 2015 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy incorporates evidenced-base programs that have shown to reduce sexual assault by as much as 50% in randomized, controlled trials. This could not be possible without the intra-agency and community partnerships.

### **7.2 Improving Response and Victim Treatment: Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command: Include updates or initiatives undertaken by your Service to reduce the possibility of ostracizing victims, to increase reporting, and measures your Service has taken to account for victim input in these efforts.**

As stated in 4.1, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has led the Department of Defense regarding response and victim care in fiscal year 2015 through the implementation of initiatives such as funding non-medical escorts for sexual assault victims traveling to testify in their sexual assault cases, authorizing non-rated periods on military performance reports for sexual assault victims experiencing trauma that may impact their

duty performance, and expanding sexual assault prevention and response services to civilian employees. These initiatives are shining examples of how the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program has continued to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience and inspire victims to report.

Specifically pertaining to reducing ostracism of victims, Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Air Force Instruction 36-2909, Professional and Unprofessional Relationships directs commanders to protect sexual assault victims, witnesses, bystanders, responders or other parties to the incident from coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal. Furthermore, the case management group chair will require that any complaints received from a victim concerning these violations be discussed during the victim's case review in the monthly case management group meeting and remain on the agenda until the victim's case has reached final disposition or the complaint has been appropriately addressed according to the case management group chair.

**7.3 Improving Victim Legal Support: Provide an update on the special victim's counsel program that affords legal advice and representation for victims of sexual assault. Include your Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program, as well as efforts made to collaborate and share best practices with other Services.**

During fiscal year 2015, the Special Victims' Counsel Program grew from 28 special victims' counsel in 19 locations to 35 special victims' counsel in 32 locations, including five O-4 senior special victims' counsel. The senior special victims' counsel located in the Eastern, Central, Western, European and Pacific Judicial Circuits supervise and mentor special victims' counsel within their circuit, interface with intermediate levels of leadership within legal offices, Office of Special Investigations and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Offices. They also assist Special Victims' Counsel Program leadership in responding to numerous requests for information from Congress, Headquarters Air Force and the President. Additionally, the Special Victims' Counsel Program gained an O-5 Deputy Chief who assists with the administration and policy development of the program. Finally, the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School added a GS-14 Attorney-Advisor for Special Crimes and Assistance to Victims, who works closely with the Special Victims' Counsel Program leadership team to develop effective training for new and current special victims' counsel and special victims' paralegals, as well as ensuring all Air Force Judge Advocate General's School curriculum includes the most recent changes in the law pertaining to victims' issues.

Special victims' counsel have represented 1,905 victims over the life of the program as of the end of fiscal year 2015. The current Special Victims' Counsel Program caseload is 874 active clients, 47 of which are children. In fiscal year 2015, special victims' counsel appeared in 166 courts-martial and 210 preliminary hearings, filing 231 motions and arguing 221 motions on behalf of their clients. Additionally, special victims' counsel represented clients in 665 interviews with investigators, defense counsel and trial counsel in fiscal year 2015.

Special victims' counsel continued to develop and define the scope of representation in legal assistance, courts-martials, and retaliation resolution. In the practice area of legal assistance, special victims' counsel continue to find creative solutions to clients' problems using existing Department of Defense and Air Force regulations, and federal and state law.

For example, an Airman-client requested to move to an off-base apartment to alleviate her post-assault safety concerns. Unfortunately, the apartment setting exacerbated her post-traumatic stress disorder and she returned to base housing; however, in doing so she lost her security deposit and one-month's rent. The special victims' counsel reached out to the state Housing and Urban Development Agency's Fair Housing division for assistance. The special victims' counsel not only assisted the victim in obtaining her security deposit, but also was able to convince the apartment complex to only charge the Airman prorated rent for the few days she actually lived in the apartment.

Inside the courtroom, special victims' counsel routinely receive accolades for their exceptional advocacy on behalf of their clients. In one case, the special victims' counsel successfully convinced the military judge to allow the special victims' counsel to direct the examination of the witness in a motion hearing on the victim's spousal privilege. In this unprecedented request, the special victims' counsel argued he was in the best position to elicit the factual basis necessary to support the motion. Not only did the military judge allow the special victims' counsel to conduct the examination, but the judge also ruled in favor of the special victims' counsel's motion to limit questioning regarding issues related to the spousal privilege. In several cases, special victims' counsel have proved invaluable to ensure a victims' privacy was not compromised at the preliminary hearing. Occasionally, trial counsel submits the entire Report of Investigation as evidence for consideration by the preliminary hearing officer. Often when this is done, excludible evidence under Military Rule of Evidence 412 and 513 pertaining to the victim is inadvertently included. Special victims' counsel have effectively advocated for removal of this information from consideration—safeguarding the victim's privacy.

Special victims' counsel provided robust representation resolving victims' experiences with retaliation and ostracism. In one case, an Airman in a critically-manned career field was sexually assaulted in the workplace. After requesting an expedited transfer to be moved away from the ostracism, the Airman found the ostracism followed him to his new base due to the extremely small size of his elite career field. The victim wanted to continue to serve in the Air Force, but wanted to leave his career field so he would not have to be subjected to the continued ostracism. The special victims' counsel, working with the command and the Air Force Personnel Center, obtained authority for the Airman to retrain into a new and unrelated career field. In another instance, a commander expressed his intent to deny a request for an expedited transfer because the accused had been separated from the Air Force and was no longer in the unit. The victim had been performing well, but many of the accused's friends remained in the unit. The special victims' counsel persuaded the commander to consider the victim's perspective and the expedited transfer was granted.

Special victims' counsel leadership regularly collaborates with the Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel Program leadership of the other services and National Guard. Meetings are held monthly and topics discussed include policy matters, training, legislative proposals, and best practices. Additionally, as the Army and the Air Force provide both basic special victims' counsel training and advanced instruction in child victim representation, the services work closely together to ensure the curriculum thoroughly covers issues necessary for competent legal representation. The Air Force provides instructors for every Army Special Victims' Counsel Course and the Air Force has sought sister-service

special victims' counsel to instruct at Air Force Judge Advocate General's School courses.

In the February 2015 Joint Proceeding Panel's first report, the committee commended the Air Force for its methodology in measuring program success. Since its inception, victims have been asked to provide feedback through an anonymous survey on their satisfaction with their special victims' counsel's representation. Their response has been overwhelmingly positive and special victims' counsel have maintained an overall satisfaction rate of 99%, with 85% being "extremely satisfied" with special victims' counsel representation at Article 32 Uniform Code of Military Justice hearings (preliminary hearings) and at courts-martial. Additionally, 99% would recommend other victims request special victims' counsel representation. In addition to satisfaction ratings, the survey includes requests for victim feedback. Their insights provide wise advice and influence program development on policy matters and scope of representation issues.

**7.4 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Describe your first line supervisor training for all junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. Address the frequency of the training; new policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes to first line supervisors the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.**

A 2014 Research and Development Survey revealed 62% of service members who made an unrestricted report of sexual assault also experienced retaliation. As a result, the Secretary of Defense directed military departments to augment all first line supervisor training to address the role of the supervisor in sexual assault programs. In January 2015, the Secretary of the Air Force directed the Air Force to develop training for first line supervisors to help them actively engage with subordinates on sexual assault related issues, to recognize signs or possible acts of retaliation, and to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy climate. Therefore, in the summer of 2015, the Air Force developed the First Line Supervisor Training to be given by commanders or designated facilitators to current supervisors, both military and civilian. The format is for small group discussion of no more than 25 supervisors with the primary focus on support to victims and understanding, recognizing and preventing retaliation and reprisal. The training also includes information on the Inspector General Whistleblower Complaints Program, the role of the supervisor when one of their Airmen reports sexual assault, and the importance of advancing a climate where reprisal and ostracism are not tolerated. The key aspects of this First Line Supervisor Training will be integrated into existing supervisor training courses in 2016. Courses would include the United States Air Force Supervisor Course, the United States Air Force Civilian Personnel Management Course, the United States Air Force Military Personnel Management Course, Airman Leadership School and Officer training.

**7.5 Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation: Describe your policies and procedures requiring installation commanders who serve as the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Case Management Group Chairs to regularly assess, and refer for appropriate corrective action, all reports from a victim, witness, or first responder of retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal in conjunction with a report of sexual assault.**

The Air Force has three instructions that address retaliation or reprisal complaints that result from an Airman reporting a sexual assault: Air Force Instruction 90-301, Inspector General Complaints Resolution; Air Force Instruction 36-2909, Professional and Unprofessional Relationships; and Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Air Force Instruction 90-301 identifies specific rights, protections and complaint processing when an Airman communicates violations of law, regulation or policy. Allegations of sexual assault would typically constitute a protected communication. In those instances where the Airman is then subjected to an unfavorable personnel action(s), the Inspector General is charged with investigating the allegation(s). Air Force Instruction 90-301 is a mature document that has been in existence for quite some time. It is updated on a recurring cycle in accordance with Air Force guidance.

Additionally, command is responsible for complying with guidance as contained in Air Force Instruction 36-2909, which codifies the prohibition on retaliation stating that, "Military members shall not retaliate against an alleged victim or other military member who reports a criminal offense," and members that violate this prohibition can be prosecuted under either Article 92 or Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or both.

Furthermore, Air Force Instruction 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program, directs commanders to protect sexual assault victims, witnesses, bystanders, responders or other parties to the incident from coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal. Moreover, the case management group chair will require that any complaints received from a victim concerning coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, or reprisal be discussed during the victim's case review in the monthly case management group meeting and remain on the agenda until the victim's case has reached final disposition or the complaint has been appropriately addressed according to the case management group chair.

**7.6 Provide Feedback to the Force: Describe your progress for providing the results of the President of the United States Report to all Service members in an interactive manner.**

Results from the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Progress Report to the President of The United States are disseminated to all service members in a number of ways. The Director of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, in coordination with Public Affairs, utilizes facilitator guidebooks, fact sheets, and Public Affairs Guidance papers to ensure that key information from the report is available and presented to all service members. These products are provided directly to major command leadership for distribution. Additionally, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is available to answer questions from the field regarding the report. Following publication of the President of the United States report, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office hosted a

media roundtable to brief members of the press on the report's findings and engaged the media in informing service members and the public about the report. Sexual assault response coordinators and sexual assault prevention and response victim advocates routinely use various briefings as opportunities to educate Airmen on sexual assault prevention and response contact numbers, reporting options, and eligibility information. Fliers, pamphlets and posters are distributed across installations with contact information and eligibility information. Briefings include annual training, commander's calls, base newcomer's orientations and other venues as requested by installation leaders. Additionally, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs at the base level routinely distribute promotional items that have contact information. Department of Defense Safe Helpline along with hotline phone numbers are listed on installation homepages as well as installation sexual assault prevention and response office websites. Finally, these numbers can be acquired by contacting installation phone operators.

**7.7 Improve Organizational Culture to Address Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault and Retaliation Associated with Reporting: Describe how your Service incorporated insights derived from the "2014 RAND Military Workplace Study" into prevention training for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and reporting- related retaliation.**

In January 2015, the Air Force hosted a Sexual Assault Prevention Summit which resulted in an updated prevention strategy and became the foundational guidance for developing prevention training Air Force wide. The Air Force is committed to providing the necessary support to any person coming forward to report a sexual assault and to continue to educate and train the force on unacceptable behavior. The Air Force has diligently worked to educate commanders on removing barriers to reporting and has provided enhanced protection for victims and their peers from retaliation after making a report. The Air Force ensures all wing and squadron commander courses include training on sexual harassment, sexual assault and retaliation. These courses specifically address the topic of retaliation based upon the research and analysis study results which indicated that 62% of women who reported a sexual assault experienced retaliation. Retaliation is further explained as professional and/or social. Social retaliation includes being ignored by coworkers, being blamed for the situation, and being made to feel responsible for changes in the unit. Professional retaliation includes loss of privileges, denial of promotion or training, getting transferred to a less favorable job, and unwanted increased supervision. Commanders receive training on sexual harassment and the continuum of harm and are advised that there is an increased risk for sexual assault when leaders allow sexual harassment to exist in their environment.

The Air Force continues educating officer, enlisted, and civilian Airmen on the continuum of harm so they can better identify and eliminate behaviors that may lead to sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliation related conditions. That commitment is further reinforced when Department of Defense reissued the Military Whistleblower Protection directive in April 2015 which protects military Service members from reprisal when making a protected communication. Bottom line, "No person may take or threaten to take an unfavorable personnel action or withhold or threaten to withhold a favorable personnel action in reprisal against any Service member for making or preparing to make, or being perceived as making or preparing to make a protected communication." Department of Defense Directive Number 7050.06, April 17 2015. Additionally, the definition of protected communication in Air Force

Instruction 90-301, Inspector General Complaints Resolution was updated as of 27 August 2015 to reflect the language found in the Department of Defense Directive Number 7050.06.

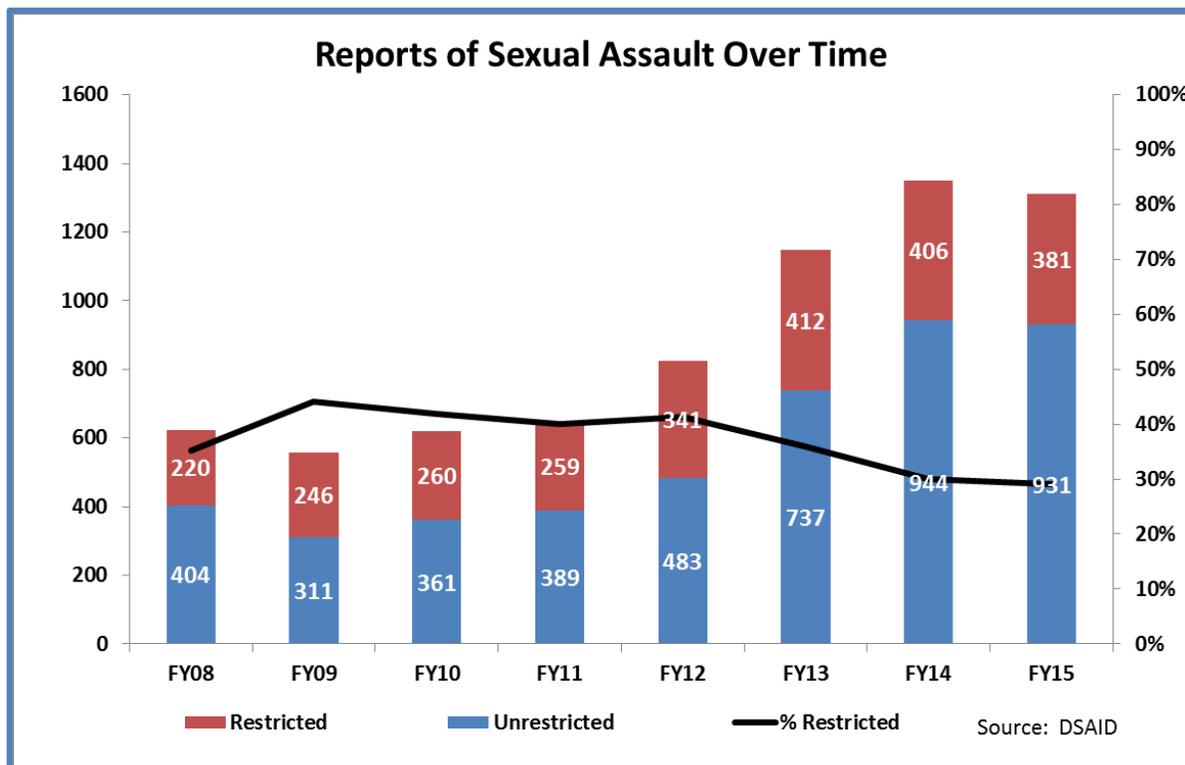
The Air Force will continue to focus on training and education to eliminate Racial/Ethnic Harassment, Sexual Harassment, and Discrimination; with heavy emphasis on the reporting process. The Air Force will continue to train all Air Force personnel leveraging Full-time Equal Opportunity Directors and Specialist to communicate and execute existing Sexual Harassment Zero-tolerance policies.

# United States Air Force Fiscal Year 2015 Report on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Statistical Analysis

## 1. Analytic Discussion

All fiscal year 2015 data provided in this analytic discussion tabulation are based upon data available in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database as of 23 December 2015 (established by Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Response Office). Fiscal year 2015 is the first year that annual report data derives exclusively from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. All comparative data reflects previous annual report numbers.

The numbers of restricted and unrestricted reports made to the Air Force for fiscal years 2008 through 2015 are shown in Chart 1.1. NOTE: The 931 unrestricted reports shown in Chart 1.1 include 912 unrestricted reports made in fiscal year 2015 and 19 conversions from restricted to unrestricted for reports made prior to fiscal year 2015.



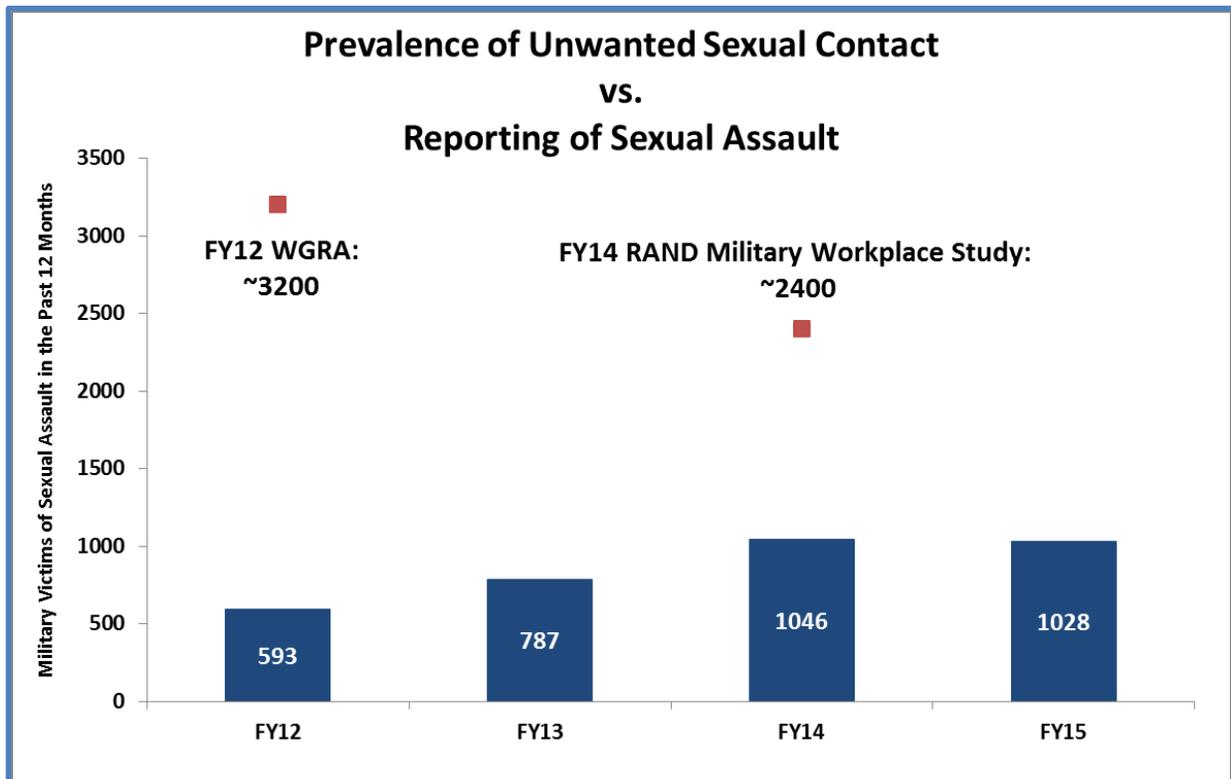
**Chart 1.1 – Annual Reports of Sexual Assault**

The number of reports made (both restricted and unrestricted) started increasing noticeably in fiscal year 2012. That increase leveled off in fiscal year 2014. The percentage increase from fiscal year 2011 to 2014 was 108%. The total number of reports decreased by 3% from fiscal year 2014 to 2015. Of further note is the decreased proportion of restricted reporting. The percentage of total reports that are restricted for fiscal year 2015 is 29%. Although the Air Force fully supports the restricted reporting option, this proportional decrease in restricted reporting may indicate

increased confidence in the military justice system and the overall Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

The Air Force believes that the increase in reporting starting in fiscal year 2012 is an indication that a larger percentage of victims are coming forward to receive victim care and to report the crime so that an investigation can take place and commanders can hold assailants appropriately accountable.

The most effective way to understand the actual prevalence of this crime is through surveys because it is so underreported. The past Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys and the fiscal year 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study provides a basis for making an estimate of the number of unwanted sexual contact incidents experienced by active duty Airmen in the year prior to the survey. A prevalence survey is conducted every two years. Therefore, there is not an estimate of the prevalence for fiscal year 2015. Chart 1.2 shows the total number of reports, represented as bars, versus the estimated prevalence of the crime, represented as points. Estimated prevalence is based on reporting rates for unwanted sexual contact made on the surveys taken in the same year as the reports for active duty Air Force personnel. The figure below reflects a gap in the estimated crime prevalence and victim reporting practices.



**Chart 1.2 – Active Duty Prevalence vs. Reporting of Sexual Assault**

On the 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey 3.1% of Active Duty Air Force women and 0.5% of Active Duty Air Force men reported experiencing unwanted sexual

contact. In the 2014 RAND Workplace Study, 2.28% of Active Duty Air Force women and 0.43% of Active Duty Air Force men reported experiencing unwanted sexual contact. Therefore, based on those reporting rates, the estimated total number of Airmen reporting that they experienced unwanted sexual contact decreased from approximately 3,200 based upon the fiscal year 2012 Workplace Gender Relations Survey to 2,400 based upon the fiscal year 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study Survey. This decrease may indicate positive progress for the prevention of sexual assault within the Air Force. The Air Force will monitor follow-on data to confirm the trend and will continue to stress all aspects of the sexual assault prevention campaign.

Detailed analysis regarding data on various parts of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program are presented in the following sections.

## 2. Unrestricted Reporting

### 2.1 Victim Data Discussion and Analysis

This section summarizes statistical data specific to sexual assault victims associated with investigations that completed in the given fiscal year. For example, the number of fiscal year 2015 victims are those associated with fiscal year 2015 reports whose investigations concluded before the end of the year combined with those associated with investigations from previous fiscal years which concluded during fiscal year 2015. The number of investigations completed and the break out by type of offense are shown in Table 2.1.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Victims</b>	403	-	521	-	775	-	795	-
<b>Type of Offense</b>								
Penetrating Offenses	255	63.3%	298	57.2%	386	49.8%	404	50.8%
Contact Offenses	145	36.0%	217	41.7%	338	43.6%	346	43.5%
Attempts to Commit Offenses	3	0.7%	6	1.2%	35	4.5%	20	2.5%
Unknown Type	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	2.1%	25	3.1%

**Table 2.1.1 – Type of Sexual Assault Offenses for Unrestricted Reports**

From fiscal year 2012 to 2014, the percentage of reports associated with penetrating offenses decreased while the percentage of reports associated with non-penetrating offenses increased. These percentages remained fairly consistent from fiscal year 2014 to 2015. This shift in reporting from fiscal year 2012 to 2014 may indicate that victims are coming forward to report sexual assaults earlier in the continuum of harm.

A demographic breakout of victims in completed investigations is provided in Table 2.1.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Victims</b>	403	-	521	-	775	-	795	-
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	28	6.9%	65	12.5%	86	11.1%	131	16.5%
Female	375	93.1%	456	87.5%	637	82.2%	654	82.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	52	6.7%	10	1.3%
<b>Age</b>								
0-15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	4	0.5%
16-19	50	12.4%	38	7.3%	78	10.5%	127	16.0%
20-24	221	54.8%	135	25.9%	230	31.1%	323	40.6%
25-34	103	25.6%	62	11.9%	80	10.8%	127	16.0%
35-49	12	3.0%	18	3.5%	11	1.5%	37	4.7%
50-64	4	1.0%	2	0.4%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	13	3.2%	266	51.1%	337	45.5%	176	22.1%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>								
Military	280	69.5%	408	78.3%	604	77.9%	608	76.5%
Non-military	123	30.5%	113	21.7%	116	15.0%	176	22.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	55	7.1%	11	1.4%
<b>Duty Status (Military Victims)</b>								
Active Duty	235	83.9%	378	91.1%	578	95.7%	547	90.0%
Reserve	18	6.4%	18	4.3%	16	2.6%	32	5.3%
National Guard	7	2.5%	12	2.9%	5	0.8%	5	0.8%
Cadet/Prep School Student	19	6.8%	7	1.7%	5	0.8%	24	3.9%
Unknown	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Rank (Military Victims)</b>								
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	19	6.8%	7	1.7%	5	0.8%	24	3.9%
E-1 to E-4	208	74.3%	288	70.6%	452	74.8%	442	72.7%
E-5 to E-9	36	12.9%	85	20.8%	110	18.2%	109	17.9%
O-1 to O-3	17	6.1%	19	4.7%	30	5.0%	24	3.9%
O-4 to O-10	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	7	1.2%	9	1.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	6	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 2.1.2 – Victim Demographics for Unrestricted Reports**  
(associated with investigations completed during the respective fiscal year)

Women consistently represent a disproportionate majority of victims making unrestricted reports of sexual assault. While male victims are still the minority, there may be a slow increase occurring in the proportion of reports coming from male victims since fiscal year 2012. If this trend continues and becomes more pronounced it may suggest that the social barriers for reporting among male victims are beginning to come down. It is a trend that will be monitored. While the number of unrestricted reports among the active duty members dropped from 578 to 547 from fiscal year 2014 to 2015, the unrestricted reports from the reserve members grew from 16 to 32, while the number of unrestricted reports from cadets and/or prep school students grew from 5 to 24. The majority of Air Force victims are disproportionately enlisted members, making up roughly 87% - 93%, while the enlisted corps represented approximately 80% of the total force during fiscal years 2012 through 2015.

Victim data for completed investigations occurring in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 2.1.3.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Victims</b>	8	-	27	-	8	-	7	-
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	1	12.5%	8	29.6%	1	12.5%	3	42.9%
Female	7	87.5%	19	70.4%	7	87.5%	4	57.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

### Table 2.1.3 - Victims in Combat Areas of Interest for Unrestricted Reports

The total number of unrestricted reports in the combat areas of interest dropped from eight to seven from fiscal year 2014 to 2015. Three of the seven (43%) unrestricted reports came from male victims; the largest proportion to date. However, there are too few unrestricted reports in this population to make any statistically relevant observations.

A summary of military protective orders is provided in Table 2.1.4.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Military Protective Orders Issued	124	-	14	-	142	-	85	-
Military Protective Orders Violated	9	6.8%	12	85.7%	3	2.1%	1	1.2%

### Table 2.1.4 - Military Protective Orders for Unrestricted Reports

The number of military protective orders dropped from 142 to 85 (40% decrease) from fiscal year 2014 to 2015. NOTE: Prior to fiscal year 2014 there was not a consistent mechanism for capturing the number of military protective orders issued and/or violated. Therefore, the values in Table 2.1.4 represent the best data available at the time; however, it may not reflect the actual numbers of military protective orders issued and/or violated in fiscal years 2012 and 2013.

A summary of expedited transfers is provided in Table 2.1.5.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Expedited Transfer Requested	40	-	118	-	125	-	112	-
Expedited Transfer Approved	40	100.0%	109	92.4%	117	93.6%	109	97.3%
Expedited Transfer Denied	0	0.0%	9	7.6%	8	6.4%	3	2.7%

### Table 2.1.5 - Expedited Transfers for Unrestricted Reports

The number of expedited transfer requests grew 195% from fiscal year 2012 to 2013 and remained relatively stable through 2015. In fiscal year 2015 there were a total of 3 requests that were denied. The reasons for these denials are summarized below:

1. The victim was also the subject in a separate criminal investigation. Per Air Force policy, an individual is not granted an expedited transfer while they are the subject of a criminal investigation.
2. The commander first wanted more information from the investigation performed by the Office of Special Investigations. Therefore, they disapproved the request and communicated that it would be reconsidered as soon as they had more information. In the meantime, the victim's unit was very supportive. Consequently, the victim no longer wanted to pursue the expedited transfer.
3. The investigation concluded that there was a significant lack of evidence that a sexual assault took place.

A summary of victim participation in the military justice process is provided in Table 2.1.6.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Victims Eligible to Participate	356	-	411	-	439	-	517	-
Victims Declining to Participate	24	6.7%	23	5.6%	47	10.7%	74	14.3%

**Table 2.1.6 – Victim Participation in the Military Justice Process**

The proportion of subjects where the victim, both represented and unrepresented, declined to participate in the military justice process continued to increase in fiscal year 2015, growing to 14.3%.

## 2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis

This section summarized statistical data specific to the subjects (i.e. assailants) of sexual assault for those cases where investigations occurred. NOTE: The number of subjects is based on the number associated with investigations that completed in the given fiscal year. For example, the number of fiscal year 2015 subjects are those associated with fiscal year 2015 reports whose investigations concluded before the end of the year combined with those associated with investigations from previous fiscal years which concluded during fiscal year 2015. Therefore, the number of subjects will not necessarily match the number of cases reported during a given year. The demographic breakout of subjects in completed investigations is summarized in Table 2.2.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Subjects</b>	399	-	521	-	800	-	750	-
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	373	93.5%	482	92.5%	674	84.3%	642	85.6%
Female	8	2.0%	18	3.5%	40	5.0%	33	4.4%
Unknown	18	4.5%	21	4.0%	86	10.8%	75	10.0%
<b>Age</b>								
0-15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
16-19	13	3.3%	31	6.0%	83	10.8%	62	8.3%
20-24	184	46.1%	190	36.5%	281	36.4%	265	35.3%
25-34	132	33.1%	155	29.8%	201	26.0%	238	31.7%
35-49	31	7.8%	56	10.7%	79	10.2%	83	11.1%
50-64	3	0.8%	8	1.5%	11	1.4%	9	1.2%
65+	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%
Unknown	35	8.8%	81	15.5%	114	14.8%	92	12.3%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>								
Military	348	87.2%	452	86.8%	604	75.5%	608	81.1%
Non-military	24	6.0%	34	6.5%	33	4.1%	43	5.7%
Unknown	27	6.8%	35	6.7%	163	20.4%	99	13.2%
<b>Duty Status (Military Subjects)</b>								
Active Duty	311	89.4%	415	91.8%	563	93.2%	555	91.3%
Reserve	13	3.7%	22	4.9%	22	3.6%	33	5.4%
National Guard	7	2.0%	15	3.3%	4	0.7%	2	0.3%
Cadet/Prep School Student	16	4.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	14	2.3%
Unknown	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	13	2.2%	4	0.7%
<b>Rank (Military Subjects)</b>								
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	16	4.6%	6	1.3%	2	0.3%	14	2.3%
E-1 to E-4	211	60.6%	245	54.2%	370	61.3%	342	56.3%
E-5 to E-9	94	27.0%	159	35.2%	165	27.3%	201	33.1%
WO-1 to WO-5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
O-1 to O-3	17	4.9%	24	5.3%	31	5.1%	29	4.8%
O-4 to O-10	8	2.3%	13	2.9%	21	3.5%	17	2.8%
Unknown	2	0.6%	5	1.1%	15	2.5%	4	0.7%

**Table 2.2.1 – Subject Demographics for Unrestricted Reports**

The majority of subjects were male. Subjects of cases investigated based upon unrestricted reports of sexual assault disproportionately come from the enlisted ranks during the reporting period. Enlisted representation ranged from 87%-89% during fiscal years 2012 to 2015 while enlisted personnel represented roughly 80% of the total force during this time.

A summary of subject dispositions is provided in Table 2.2.2. NOTE: The percentages are based on the eligible pool of subjects.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Subjects Receiving Command Action</b>	110	-	283	-	285	-	319	-
<b>Type of Command Action</b>								
Courts-Martial (Sexual Assault Offense)	42	38.2%	169	59.7%	134	47.0%	145	45.5%
Proceeded to Trial	23	54.8%	121	71.6%	83	61.9%	97	66.9%
Convicted of any Charge	20	87.0%	74	61.2%	47	56.6%	65	67.0%
Received Confinement	16	80.0%	62	83.8%	38	80.9%	54	83.1%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Sexual Assault Offense)	14	12.7%	29	10.2%	35	12.3%	38	11.9%
Courts-Martial (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	4	3.6%	2	0.7%	2	0.7%	6	1.9%
Proceeded to Trial	3	75.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	4	66.7%
Convicted of any Charge	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	N/A	4	100.0%
Received Confinement	2	66.7%	1	100.0%	0	N/A	3	75.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	24	21.8%	36	12.7%	50	17.5%	55	17.2%
Other Adverse Administrative Action	26	23.6%	47	16.6%	64	22.5%	75	23.5%
Discharged (via any Command Action)	17	15.5%	83	29.3%	71	24.9%	75	23.5%

Subject dispositions for unrestricted reports made in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 2.2.3. NOTE: Courts-martial outcomes are not available for these cases.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Subjects Receiving Command Action</b>	6	-	13	-	3	-	2	-
<b>Type of Command Action</b>								
Courts-Martial (Sexual Assault Offense)	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Sexual Assault Offense)	2	33.3%	4	30.8%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
Courts-Martial (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Adverse Administrative Action	3	50.0%	4	30.8%	2	66.7%	2	100.0%

### 2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis

This section summarizes descriptive information surrounding the incidents involved in ALL unrestricted reports made within each given fiscal year. NOTE: In some cases where investigations have not yet occurred, the incident details are based upon the report provided by the victim. Descriptive information about all unrestricted reports is summarized in Table 2.3.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Reports</b>	449	-	635	-	932	-	912	-
<b>Assault Location</b>								
On-Base	207	46.1%	299	47.1%	469	50.3%	376	41.2%
Off-Base	238	53.0%	286	45.0%	409	43.9%	386	42.3%
Unidentified	4	0.9%	50	7.9%	54	5.8%	150	16.4%
<b>Subject-Victim Service Affiliation</b>								
Member on Member	267	59.5%	416	65.5%	457	49.0%	426	46.7%
Member on Non-Member	131	29.2%	144	22.7%	159	17.1%	140	15.4%
Non-Member on Member	21	4.7%	36	5.7%	41	4.4%	45	4.9%
Unidentified on Member	30	6.7%	39	6.1%	15	1.6%	55	6.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	260	27.9%	246	27.0%
<b>Subject-Victim Gender</b>								
Male on Female	390	86.9%	531	83.6%	576	61.8%	483	53.0%
Male on Male	20	4.5%	50	7.9%	61	6.5%	76	8.3%
Female on Male	7	1.6%	21	3.3%	21	2.3%	16	1.8%
Female on Female	2	0.4%	6	0.9%	8	0.9%	19	2.1%
Unknown on Male	2	0.4%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	10	1.1%
Unknown on Female	20	4.5%	18	2.8%	1	0.1%	29	3.2%
Multiple Mixed Gender	8	1.8%	5	0.8%	14	1.5%	8	0.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	251	26.9%	271	29.7%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>								
Within 3 days	163	36.3%	183	28.8%	284	30.5%	236	25.9%
4-30 days	115	25.6%	117	18.4%	178	19.1%	199	21.8%
31-365 days	115	25.6%	172	27.1%	257	27.6%	227	24.9%
> 1 year	55	12.2%	75	11.8%	194	20.8%	154	16.9%
Unknown	1	0.2%	88	13.9%	19	2.0%	96	10.5%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>								
6AM - 6PM	53	11.8%	52	8.2%	154	16.5%	180	19.7%
6PM - Midnight	102	22.7%	153	24.1%	253	27.1%	248	27.2%
Midnight - 6AM	224	49.9%	178	28.0%	465	49.9%	375	41.1%
Unknown	70	15.6%	252	39.7%	60	6.4%	109	12.0%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>								
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	272	60.6%	293	46.1%	411	44.1%	351	38.5%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	134	29.8%	153	24.1%	501	53.8%	438	48.0%
Unknown	43	9.6%	189	29.8%	20	2.1%	123	13.5%

**Table 2.3.1 – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports**

Descriptive information about unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest is summarized in Table 2.3.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Reports</b>	10	-	19	-	17	-	11	-
<b>Assault Location</b>								
On-Base	7	70.0%	19	100.0%	14	82.4%	10	90.9%
Off-Base	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%	1	9.1%
Unidentified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Subject-Victim Military Affiliation</b>								
Member on Member	10	100.0%	16	84.2%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%
Member on Non-Member	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Member on Member	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	1	9.1%
Unidentified on Member	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	1	5.9%	3	27.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	58.8%	5	45.5%
<b>Subject-Victim Gender</b>								
Male on Female	9	90.0%	14	73.7%	7	41.2%	3	27.3%
Male on Male	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
Female on Male	1	10.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Female on Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown on Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%
Unknown on Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mutiple Mixed Gender	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	52.9%	5	45.5%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>								
Within 3 days	3	30.0%	4	21.1%	5	29.4%	4	36.4%
4-30 days	1	10.0%	6	31.6%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%
31-365 days	5	50.0%	5	26.3%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%
> 1 year	1	10.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	3	27.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>								
6AM - 6PM	2	20.0%	2	10.5%	6	35.3%	6	54.5%
6PM - Midnight	5	50.0%	3	15.8%	7	41.2%	2	18.2%
Midnight - 6AM	1	10.0%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%
Unknown	2	20.0%	12	63.2%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>								
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	4	40.0%	6	31.6%	10	58.8%	5	45.5%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	5	50.0%	7	36.8%	6	35.3%	6	54.5%
Unknown	1	10.0%	6	31.6%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%

**Table 2.3.2 – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

Of the unrestricted reports made in combat areas of interest, a notable difference from the larger population is in incident location. In combat areas of interest, a larger proportion of sexual assaults occur on-base (between 70%-100% in the combat areas of interest vs. 46%-50% for the full population of unrestricted reports). This is not surprising since the amount of time spent off the military installation is limited in combat areas of interest.

### 3. Restricted Reporting

#### 3.1. Victim Data Discussion

This section summarizes statistical data specific to the victims of sexual assault who made restricted reports. NOTE: Since there are no investigations with restricted reports, the numbers of victims associated with a given fiscal year are based on the number of reports made in that year. The demographic breakout of victims in restricted reports is summarized in Table 3.1.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Victims</b>	399	-	488	-	406	-	381	-
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	49	12.3%	60	12.3%	67	16.5%	87	22.8%
Female	350	87.7%	407	83.4%	338	83.3%	292	76.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%	21	4.3%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%
<b>Age</b>								
0-15	0	0%	0	0%	49	11.9%	35	9.2%
16-19	89	22.3%	105	23.6%	93	22.6%	85	22.3%
20-24	196	49.1%	187	42.1%	166	40.4%	150	39.4%
25-34	91	22.8%	91	20.5%	89	21.7%	80	21.0%
35-49	21	5.3%	20	4.5%	14	3.4%	19	5.0%
50-64	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	1	0.3%	41	9.2%	0	0.0%	12	3.1%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>								
Military	380	95.2%	453	92.8%	395	97.3%	366	96.1%
Non-military	19	4.8%	34	7.0%	10	2.5%	13	3.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%
<b>Duty Status (Military Victims)</b>								
Active Duty	310	81.6%	400	88.3%	357	90.4%	317	86.6%
Reserve	21	5.5%	22	4.9%	16	4.1%	23	6.3%
National Guard	10	2.6%	4	0.9%	7	1.8%	3	0.8%
Cadet/Prep School Student	39	10.3%	24	5.3%	15	3.8%	23	6.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Rank (Military Victims)</b>								
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	39	10.3%	25	5.6%	15	3.8%	23	6.3%
E-1 to E-4	249	65.5%	309	69.3%	250	63.3%	213	58.2%
E-5 to E-9	61	16.1%	56	12.6%	94	23.8%	101	27.6%
O-1 to O-3	22	5.8%	29	6.5%	33	8.4%	21	5.7%
O-4 to O-10	7	1.8%	5	1.1%	3	0.8%	8	2.2%
Unknown	2	0.5%	22	4.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 3.1.1 – Victim Demographics for Restricted Reports**

As with unrestricted reports, women disproportionately compose the majority of victims making restricted reports. However, the proportion of restricted reports coming from male victims has increased the last two years in a row (12.3% to 16.5% to 22.8%). Of military victims making restricted reports, the active duty component make up the majority, accounting for 81.6% - 90.4% of reports.

A summary of victims in restricted reports occurring in combat areas of interest is provided in Table 3.1.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Victims</b>	14	-	13	-	15	-	13	-
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	2	13.3%	4	30.8%
Female	14	100.0%	8	61.5%	13	86.7%	9	69.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 3.1.2 – Victims for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

Due to the small number of victims, statistically relevant conclusions cannot be made.

### 3.2. Reporting Data Discussion

This section summarizes descriptive information surrounding the incidents involved in restricted reports. NOTE: The numbers associated with incident details are based on the report given by the victim. Therefore, the totals match the number of restricted reports made for each fiscal year. Descriptive information about restricted reports is summarized in Table 3.2.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Reports</b>	399	-	488	-	406	-	381	-
<b>Incident Location</b>								
On-Base	134	33.6%	141	28.9%	116	28.6%	88	23.1%
Off-Base	260	65.2%	275	56.4%	235	57.9%	183	48.0%
Unidentified	5	1.3%	72	14.8%	55	13.5%	110	28.9%
<b>Subject-Victim Military Affiliation</b>								
Member on Member	252	63.2%	303	62.1%	166	52.0%	172	45.1%
Member on Non-Member	19	4.8%	35	7.2%	102	32.0%	13	3.4%
Non-Member on Member	126	31.6%	69	14.1%	10	3.1%	75	19.7%
Unidentified on Member	2	0.5%	81	16.6%	41	12.9%	56	14.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	87	27.3%	65	17.1%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>								
Within 3 days	127	31.8%	94	19.3%	87	21.4%	55	14.4%
4-30 days	78	19.5%	96	19.7%	66	16.3%	56	14.7%
31-365 days	92	23.1%	93	19.1%	66	16.3%	59	15.5%
> 1 year	89	22.3%	148	30.3%	96	23.6%	78	20.5%
Unknown	13	3.3%	57	11.7%	91	22.4%	133	34.9%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>								
6AM - 6PM	43	10.8%	70	14.3%	55	13.5%	42	11.0%
6PM - Midnight	162	40.6%	165	33.8%	128	31.5%	124	32.5%
Midnight - 6AM	147	36.8%	162	33.2%	163	40.1%	115	30.2%
Unknown	47	11.8%	91	18.6%	60	14.8%	100	26.2%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>								
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	239	59.9%	170	34.8%	204	50.2%	137	36.0%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	108	27.1%	57	11.7%	115	28.3%	77	20.2%
Unknown	52	13.0%	261	53.5%	87	21.4%	167	43.8%

**Table 3.2.1 – Incident Details for Restricted Reports**

Descriptive information about restricted reports occurring in combat areas of interest is summarized in Table 3.2.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Reports</b>	14	-	13	-	15	-	13	-
<b>Incident Location</b>								
On-Base	12	85.7%	10	76.9%	14	93.3%	13	100.0%
Off-Base	2	14.3%	3	23.1%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%
Unidentified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Subject-Victim Military Affiliation</b>								
Member on Member	12	85.7%	10	76.9%	9	60.0%	9	69.2%
Member on Non-Member	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%
Non-Member on Member	2	14.3%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%
Unidentified on Member	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	1	6.7%	1	7.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	20.0%	2	15.4%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>								
Within 3 days	2	14.3%	1	7.7%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%
4-30 days	4	28.6%	5	38.5%	3	20.0%	2	15.4%
31-365 days	7	50.0%	3	23.1%	1	6.7%	4	30.8%
> 1 year	1	7.1%	4	30.8%	3	20.0%	4	30.8%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	40.0%	3	23.1%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>								
6AM - 6PM	4	28.6%	2	15.4%	3	20.0%	5	38.5%
6PM - Midnight	9	64.3%	5	38.5%	4	26.7%	5	38.5%
Midnight - 6AM	1	7.1%	4	30.8%	3	20.0%	1	7.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	5	33.3%	2	15.4%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>								
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	6	42.9%	1	7.7%	4	26.7%	8	61.5%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	5	35.7%	3	23.1%	4	26.7%	3	23.1%
Unknown	3	21.4%	9	69.2%	7	46.7%	2	15.4%

**Table 3.2.2 – Incident Details for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

As with unrestricted reports, experiences in combat areas of interest show that the majority of incidents occurred on-base, which is a notable difference from the larger population. However, the population of victims is too small to draw conclusive statistical inferences.

The number of restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted reports are summarized in Table 3.2.3.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Reports	824	-	1,149	-	1,338	-	1,293	-
Initially Restricted	399	48.4%	488	42.5%	505	37.7%	471	36.4%
Converted to Unrestricted	58	14.5%	76	15.6%	99	19.6%	90	19.1%

**Table 3.2.3 – Conversions of Restricted Reports**

From fiscal year 2012 to 2015 the percentage of reports that are initiated as restricted reports out of the total number of reports decreased from 48.4% to 36.4%. In addition, the percentage of restricted cases which converted to unrestricted cases has increased from 14.5% to 19.1%. This results in the ratio of restricted to unrestricted reports decreasing over the reporting period as seen in Chart 1.1. These results may be indicative of growing confidence on the part of victims coming forward to make unrestricted reports.

The number of restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 3.2.4.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Reports	24	-	32	-	32	-	24	-
Initially Restricted	14	58.3%	13	40.6%	17	53.1%	15	62.5%
Converted to Unrestricted	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	2	11.8%	2	13.3%

**Table 3.2.4 – Conversions of Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

#### 4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

This section summarizes data specific to the number and type of referrals given by the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator to the victims of sexual assault. NOTE: A change in counting methods occurred in fiscal year 2014. Prior to this year, every time a victim received a referral for services, the tally for that particular service type was increased. However, starting in fiscal year 2014, the tally was based simply on whether or not a victim received a certain type of referral. For example, if a victim received five referrals to see a mental health provider, it would have counted as five referrals in fiscal year 2013 but only as one referral in fiscal year 2014. For this reason, the percentages may be somewhat skewed in the following analysis. The number of service referrals for unrestricted reports are summarized in Table 4.1.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	1,556	-	2,741	-	1,103	-	1,394	-
<b>Type of Service</b>								
Medical	349	22.4%	332	12.1%	100	9.1%	92	6.6%
Mental Health	741	47.6%	598	21.8%	276	25.0%	307	22.0%
Legal	327	21.0%	460	16.8%	202	18.3%	288	20.7%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	32	2.1%	246	9.0%	148	13.4%	223	16.0%
Rape Crisis Center	33	2.1%	139	5.1%	22	2.0%	41	2.9%
Victim Advocate	65	4.2%	672	24.5%	217	19.7%	277	19.9%
DoD Safe Helpline	4	0.3%	212	7.7%	63	5.7%	93	6.7%
Other	5	0.3%	82	3.0%	75	6.8%	73	5.2%

**Table 4.1 – Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports**

The most prevalent service referrals for unrestricted reports were mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support. In fiscal year 2015 the number of referrals for medical has decreased while the number for chaplain/spiritual has increased.

The numbers of service referrals for unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.2.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	14	-	92	-	33	-	17	-
<b>Type of Service</b>								
Medical	5	35.7%	16	17.4%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%
Mental Health	8	57.1%	18	19.6%	6	18.2%	3	17.6%
Legal	1	7.1%	12	13.0%	7	21.2%	2	11.8%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	0.0%	12	13.0%	5	15.2%	3	17.6%
Rape Crisis Center	0	0.0%	6	6.5%	2	6.1%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	0.0%	20	21.7%	7	21.2%	6	35.3%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	0.0%	6	6.5%	2	6.1%	3	17.6%
Other	0	0.0%	2	2.2%	3	9.1%	0	0.0%

**Table 4.2 Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

The number of service referrals for restricted reports are summarized in Table 4.3.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	940	-	2,741	-	603	-	727	-
<b>Type of Service</b>								
Medical	259	27.6%	332	12.1%	52	8.6%	62	8.5%
Mental Health	386	41.1%	598	21.8%	179	29.7%	194	26.7%
Legal	60	6.4%	460	16.8%	52	8.6%	108	14.9%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	73	7.8%	246	9.0%	124	20.6%	126	17.3%
Rape Crisis Center	8	0.9%	139	5.1%	29	4.8%	28	3.9%
Victim Advocate	118	12.6%	672	24.5%	96	15.9%	131	18.0%
DoD Safe Helpline	24	2.6%	212	7.7%	35	5.8%	50	6.9%
Other	12	1.3%	82	3.0%	36	6.0%	28	3.9%

**Table 4.3 – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports**

Similar to unrestricted reports, the most prevalent service referrals for restricted reports were mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support.

The numbers of service referrals for restricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.4.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	14	-	18	-	19	-	35	-
<b>Type of Service</b>								
Medical	5	35.7%	5	27.8%	2	10.5%	3	8.6%
Mental Health	8	57.1%	5	27.8%	9	47.4%	10	28.6%
Legal	1	7.1%	1	5.6%	2	10.5%	4	11.4%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	2	10.5%	7	20.0%
Rape Crisis Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	4	21.1%	6	17.1%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	4	11.4%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%

**Table 4.4 – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest**

The numbers of service referrals for non-military victims are summarized in Table 4.5.

	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	705	-	494	-	188	-	142	-
<b>Type of Service</b>								
Medical	145	20.6%	96	19.4%	20	10.6%	13	9.2%
Mental Health	299	42.4%	89	18.0%	36	19.1%	30	21.1%
Legal	122	17.3%	61	12.3%	24	12.8%	25	17.6%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	32	4.5%	52	10.5%	17	9.0%	12	8.5%
Rape Crisis Center	33	4.7%	35	7.1%	10	5.3%	9	6.3%
Victim Advocate	65	9.2%	123	24.9%	41	21.8%	32	22.5%
DoD Safe Helpline	4	0.6%	21	4.3%	8	4.3%	10	7.0%
Other	5	0.7%	17	3.4%	32	17.0%	11	7.7%

**Table 4.5 – Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims**

The most prevalent service referrals for non-military victims were mental health, legal, and victim advocate.

The numbers of service referrals for non-military victims in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.6.

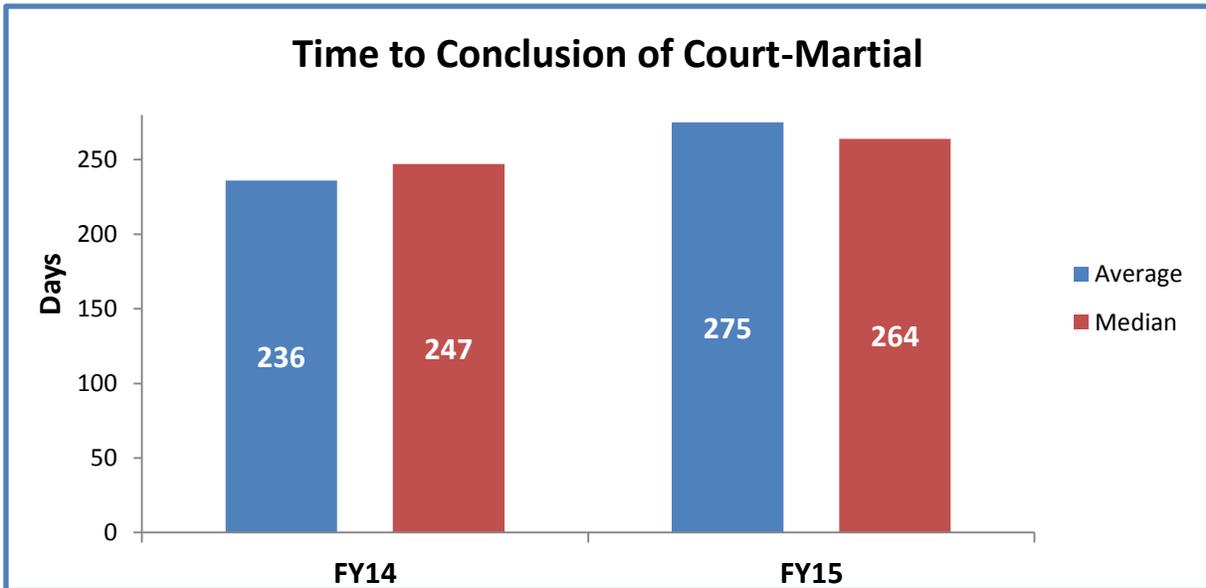
	<u>FY12</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>%</u>
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	0	-	58	-	2	-	1	-
<b>Type of Service</b>								
Medical	0	-	7	12.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mental Health	0	-	12	20.7%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Legal	0	-	5	8.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	-	9	15.5%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Rape Crisis Center	0	-	6	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	-	12	20.7%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	-	6	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	-	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 4.6 – Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims in Combat Areas of Interest**

## 5. Additional Items

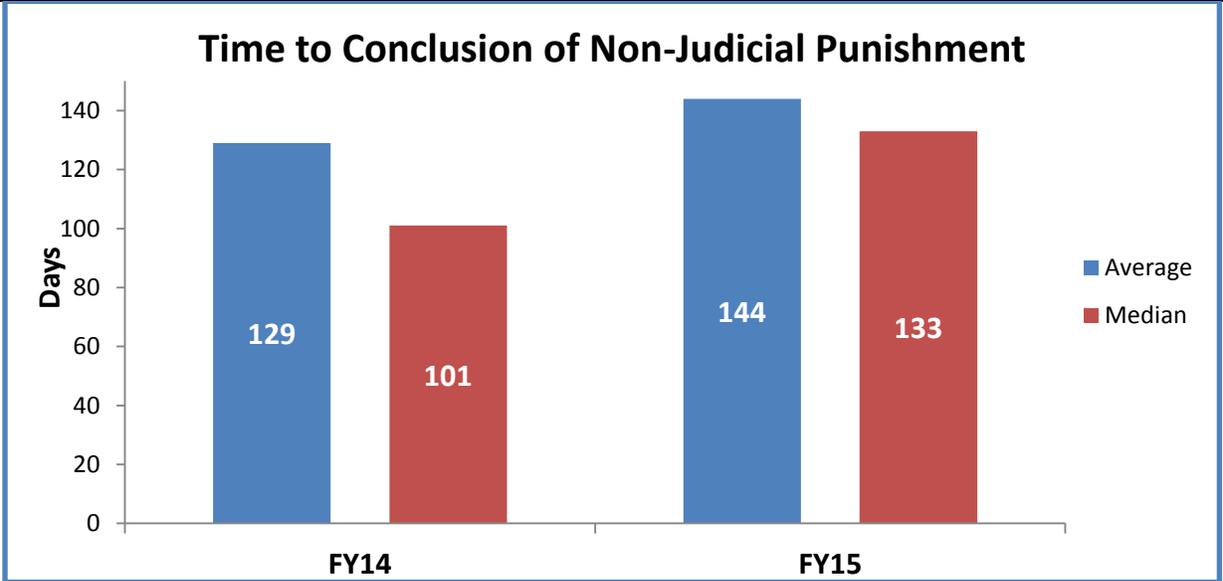
### 5.1. Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion

This section summarizes data associated with the timeline involved in the military justice process. Chart 5.1 shows the time from when a victim makes an unrestricted report (i.e. signs the DD 2910) to the completion of the courts-martial process, sentence or acquittal. NOTE: This measure was first developed in fiscal year 2014.



**Chart 5.1 – Days from Report to Court Outcome**

Chart 5.2 shows the average time period between victim reporting and completion of non-judicial punishment action. NOTE: this was also a new measure for fiscal year 2014.



**Chart 5.2 – Days from Report to Non-Judicial Punishment Outcome**

Unrestricted Reports

AIR FORCE		
<p><b>A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</b>                      Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.                      This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY15 Totals
<b># FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>912</b>
# Service Member Victims		763
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		140
# Relevant Data Not Available		9
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>912</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		426
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		140
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		45
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		55
# Relevant Data Not Available		246
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>912</b>
# On military installation		376
# Off military installation		386
# Unidentified location		150
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>912</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY15</b>		<b>766</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015		181
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015		585
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>100</b>
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>		<b>46</b>
<b># Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ</b>		<b>12</b>
<b># Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations</b>		<b>2</b>
<b># Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>		<b>14</b>
<b># Victims - Other</b>		<b>18</b>
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY15 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>471</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		90
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15</b>		<b>381</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY15</b>		
	FY15 Totals	FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>763</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	236	195
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	112	90
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	87	64
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	227	186
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	154	132
# Relevant Data Not Available	96	96
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>763</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	375	293
# 6 am to 6 pm	180	154
# 6 pm to midnight	248	207
# Unknown	14	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	95	95
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>763</b>
# Sunday	106	87
# Monday	96	83
# Tuesday	112	89
# Wednesday	129	104
# Thursday	101	79
# Friday	107	90
# Saturday	138	109
# Relevant Data Not Available	123	122

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)</b>	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY15 Totals		
	483	76	16	19	10	29	8	271	912		
# Service Member on Service Member	313	61	12	14	1	0	8	17	426		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	128	6	0	4	0	0	0	2	140		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	27	7	3	1	0	1	0	6	45		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	14	2	1	0	9	28	0	1	55		
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	246		
<b>FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)</b>											
<b>UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY15</b>	<b>Penetrating Offenses</b>					<b>Contact Offenses</b>					
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)</b>	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
<b>D1.</b>	176	6	186	6	27	324	0	2	24	161	912
# Service Member on Service Member	52	4	124	0	9	203	0	0	17	17	426
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	41	1	34	2	4	53	0	0	3	2	140
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	9	0	9	3	1	18	0	0	1	4	45
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	26	1	9	1	4	9	0	0	1	4	55
# Relevant Data Not Available	48	0	10	0	9	41	0	2	2	134	246
<b>D2.</b>	<b>TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY15 Reports</b>										
	134	5	150	4	23	266	0	2	21	158	763
# Service Member Victims: Female	123	4	127	0	21	194	0	1	20	124	614
# Service Member Victims: Male	11	1	23	4	2	72	0	1	1	34	149
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY15</b>											
<b>D3. Time of sexual assault</b>	176	6	186	6	27	324	0	2	24	161	912
# Midnight to 6 am	89	6	89	2	10	140	0	0	12	27	375
# 6 am to 6 pm	22	0	33	2	5	97	0	1	7	13	180
# 6 pm to midnight	62	0	61	2	12	87	0	0	5	19	248
# Unknown	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95
<b>D4. Day of sexual assault</b>	176	6	186	6	27	324	0	2	24	161	912
# Sunday	26	1	14	0	2	54	0	1	2	6	106
# Monday	14	1	39	0	2	25	0	0	6	9	96
# Tuesday	18	0	21	3	2	55	0	0	3	10	112
# Wednesday	27	0	44	1	3	42	0	1	3	8	129
# Thursday	22	0	25	0	6	41	0	0	4	3	101
# Friday	24	1	21	1	1	46	0	0	3	10	107
# Saturday	38	3	20	1	8	53	0	0	2	13	138
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	0	2	0	3	8	0	0	1	102	123

<b>E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15</b> Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY15</b>	<b>659</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	442
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	217
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15</b>	<b>719</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>13</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	13
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>8</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	8
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>472</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	458
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	14
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b> Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	<b>30</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b> Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	<b>55</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b> Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	<b>2</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>16</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>5</b>
<b># Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15</b> Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>676</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	63
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	38
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	3
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>733</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>11</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	11
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>14</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	14
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>582</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	572
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	10
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>31</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>49</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>46</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service</b>	<b>778</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	<b>10</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	8
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	2
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	<b>12</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	8
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	4
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	<b>569</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	567
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>176</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>11</b>

<b>E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15</b> <b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>16</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>17</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>12</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>3</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service</b>	<b>17</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>17</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	17
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY15 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")</b> <b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b> <b>Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>795</b>
# Male	16	4	23	5	2	72	2	0	2	5	131
# Female	172	13	166	1	19	243	2	0	18	20	654
# Unknown	2	0	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	10
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>795</b>
# 0-15	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
# 16-19	36	3	27	0	3	53	1	0	2	2	127
# 20-24	81	8	93	4	9	115	2	0	8	3	323
# 25-34	28	3	32	0	2	54	0	0	5	3	127
# 35-49	8	0	8	0	2	17	0	0	0	2	37
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	35	3	31	1	6	80	1	0	5	14	176
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>795</b>
# Service Member	131	16	150	5	15	246	3	0	17	25	608
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	12
# DoD Contractor	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	54	1	37	1	6	56	0	0	3	0	158
# Foreign National	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	11
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>608</b>
# E1-E4	94	7	118	3	11	179	2	0	14	14	442
# E5-E9	26	6	19	1	4	40	1	0	2	10	109
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	2	1	4	1	0	14	0	0	1	1	24
# O4-O10	1	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9
# Cadet/Midshipman	6	1	8	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	22
# Academy Prep School Student	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>608</b>
# Army	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Navy	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	130	16	148	5	15	241	3	0	17	25	600
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>608</b>
# Active Duty	116	14	136	5	15	218	3	0	17	23	547
# Reserve (Activated)	7	1	5	0	0	17	0	0	0	2	32
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	6	1	8	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	22
# Academy Prep School Student	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY15	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY15											FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>750</b>	
# Male	170	14	161	5	16	246	4	0	17	9	642	
# Female	6	1	9	0	0	13	0	0	1	3	33	
# Unknown	24	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	36	
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	0	7	3	3	10	0	0	1	10	39	
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>750</b>	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	17	3	14	0	4	21	0	0	2	1	62	
# 20-24	76	6	88	1	5	76	2	0	7	4	265	
# 25-34	62	5	53	2	4	98	2	0	9	3	238	
# 35-49	17	1	12	0	1	52	0	0	0	0	83	
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	9	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	29	2	5	0	2	2	0	0	1	4	45	
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	0	8	5	4	13	0	0	1	12	47	
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>750</b>	
# Service Member	152	13	161	3	13	235	4	0	18	9	608	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	11	1	4	1	1	12	0	0	0	2	32	
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Foreign Military	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	30	2	7	0	3	6	0	0	1	3	52	
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	1	5	4	3	13	0	0	1	9	47	
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>608</b>	
# E1-E4	90	8	107	2	10	107	3	0	11	4	342	
# E5-E9	46	3	36	1	3	101	1	0	6	4	201	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# O1-O3	9	2	8	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	29	
# O4-O10	3	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	17	
# Cadet/Midshipman	4	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	14	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>608</b>	
# Army	3	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	12	
# Navy	1	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	11	
# Marines	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	8	
# Air Force	145	13	153	3	13	217	4	0	18	7	573	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>608</b>	
# Active Duty	135	13	149	3	13	213	4	0	18	7	555	
# Reserve (Activated)	13	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	33	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# Cadet/Midshipman	4	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	14	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS	FY15 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> <b>Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.</b>	9		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	3		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	2		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	3		
# Subjects - Other	1		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY15</b> <b>Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.</b>	750	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY15</b>	795
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15</b>	381	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15</b>	411
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	59		
# Unknown Offenders	39	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	6
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	29
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	18	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	5
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	12
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	139		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	62	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	46
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	74	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	51
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	3
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	311	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	432
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015</b>	233		
<b># FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	233	<b># FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	201
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	84	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	60
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	32	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	33
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	7	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	5
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	34	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	31
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	7
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	44	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	39
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	3
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	25	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	23

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>155</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15	10
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15</b>	<b>145</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>23</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	11
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	9
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>25</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	2
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	23
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>97</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	32
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>65</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>65</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	54
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	36
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	33
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	40
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	5
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	6
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	11
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	10
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	45
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY15	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY15</b>	<b>39</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15	1
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15</b>	<b>38</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	3
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>35</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>35</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	27
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	22
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	7
# Subjects receiving extra duty	7
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	32
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	17
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	4
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	12
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN.</b> This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15	1
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>8</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	6
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15	2
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>38</b>

<b>L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15</b>		<b>6</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY15		0
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY15</b>		<b>6</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		1
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		1
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>4</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial</b>		<b>4</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>4</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement		3
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		3
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY15</b>		<b>56</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY15		1
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY15</b>		<b>55</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		1
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>54</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>54</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		41
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		37
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		2
# Subjects receiving extra duty		11
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		51
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		<b>FY15 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY15		0
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>4</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		3
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY15		0
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense</b>		<b>37</b>

Restricted Reports

<b>AIR FORCE FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	
<b>A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>471</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	443
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*</b>	<b>90</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	77
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	11
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>381</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	366
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>381</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	172
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	75
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	13
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	56
# Relevant Data Not Available	65
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>381</b>
# On military installation	88
# Off military installation	183
# Unidentified location	25
# Relevant Data Not Available	85
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>381</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	55
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	28
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	28
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	59
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	78
# Relevant Data Not Available	133
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>381</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	115
# 6 am to 6 pm	42
# 6 pm to midnight	124
# Unknown	54
# Relevant Data Not Available	46
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>381</b>
# Sunday	29
# Monday	20
# Tuesday	16
# Wednesday	20
# Thursday	21
# Friday	39
# Saturday	69
# Relevant Data Not Available	167
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>366</b>
# Army Victims	7
# Navy Victims	6
# Marines Victims	1
# Air Force Victims	352
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

<b>AIR FORCE FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>381</b>
# Male	87
# Female	292
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>381</b>
# 0-15	35
# 16-19	85
# 20-24	150
# 25-34	80
# 35-49	19
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	12
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>366</b>
# E1-E4	213
# E5-E9	101
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	21
# O4-O10	8
# Cadet/Midshipman	23
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>366</b>
# Active Duty	317
# Reserve (Activated)	23
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	23
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>381</b>
# Service Member	366
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	13
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>77</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	46
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	29
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	33.33
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	48.06
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15</b>	<b>19</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	19
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

AIR FORCE FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1280</b>
# Medical	76
# Mental Health	274
# Legal	288
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	220
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	271
# DoD Safe Helpline	93
# Other	58
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>114</b>
# Medical	16
# Mental Health	33
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	41
# Victim Advocate	6
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	15
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>68</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY15 TOTALS</b>
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY15</b>	<b>85</b>
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY15</b>	<b>1</b>
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	4
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	108
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	3
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY15 TOTALS</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>656</b>
# Medical	56
# Mental Health	174
# Legal	108
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	123
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	130
# DoD Safe Helpline	50
# Other	15
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>71</b>
# Medical	6
# Mental Health	20
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	28
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	13
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>26</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>1</b>

Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	<b>FY15 TOTALS</b>
<b>Total Number Denied</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>	<b>3</b>
Moved Alleged Offender Instead	0
Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead	0
Victim a subject in a separate criminal investigation	1
Victim rescinded the request	1
Investigation concluded there was a lack of evidence that sexual assault took place	1

AIR FORCE FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY15 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>161</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	19
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	134
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>161</b>
# Male	10
# Female	106
# Relevant Data Not Available	45
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>161</b>
# 0-15	1
# 16-19	7
# 20-24	15
# 25-34	12
# 35-49	6
# 50-64	4
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	116
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>161</b>
# DoD Civilian	40
# DoD Contractor	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	62
# Foreign National	5
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	51
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>96</b>
# Medical	10
# Mental Health	9
# Legal	24
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	11
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	28
# DoD Safe Helpline	10
# Other	4
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>46</b>
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	21
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	9
# Victim Advocate	4
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	7
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	12
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
<b>E. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>73</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	4
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>69</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>69</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	13
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	51
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>69</b>
# Male	0
# Female	28
# Relevant Data Not Available	41
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>69</b>
# 0-15	3
# 16-19	9
# 20-24	32
# 25-34	15
# 35-49	5
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>69</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	26
# Relevant Data Not Available	43
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>83</b>
# Medical	11
# Mental Health	18
# Legal	11
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	13
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	17
# DoD Safe Helpline	9
# Other	4
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>30</b>
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	4
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2
# Rape Crisis Center	9
# Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	6
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	7
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY15 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY15 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<b>A. FY15 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>	
<b># FY15 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>11</b>	
# Service Member Victims	11	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>	<b>11</b>	
# Service Member on Service Member	2	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	3	
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>	<b>11</b>	
# On military installation	10	
# Off military installation	1	
# Unidentified location	0	
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY15</b>	<b>9</b>	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2015	2	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2015	7	
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1</b>	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	1	
<b># All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY15 (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>15</b>	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	2	
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY15</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY15</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>	<b>FY15 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4	4
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	3	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	6	6
# 6 pm to midnight	2	2
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
# Sunday	0	0
# Monday	0	0
# Tuesday	4	4
# Wednesday	1	1
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	5	5
# Saturday	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

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

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY15. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120) (Oct07-Jun12)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY15 Totals
	<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	2
Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	11

<b>E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
<b>Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.</b>	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY15</b>	<b>8</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	6
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY15 End (group by MCIO #)	2
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY15</b>	<b>8</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>2</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.</b>	
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.</b>	
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.</b>	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest</b>	
<b>Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY15. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY15 or any prior FY.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY15 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>7</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY15 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>7</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>2</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>2</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>2</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY15, supported by your Service</b>	<b>7</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	<b>6</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	6
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

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

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY15 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY15										FY15 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Male	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# 25-34	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# E5-E9	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Active Duty	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY15 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY15 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> <b>Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY15, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.</b>	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY15</b> <b>Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.</b>	7	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY15</b>	7
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY15</b>	2	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY15</b>	6
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	2		
# Unknown Offenders	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	2
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	1		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	2	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	2
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2015</b>	2		
<b># FY15 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	2	<b># FY15 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	2
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	1
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>15</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	15
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15*</b>	<b>2</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	2
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>13</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	13
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>13</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	9
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>13</b>
# On military installation	13
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>13</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	4
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>13</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	5
# 6 pm to midnight	5
# Unknown	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>13</b>
# Sunday	2
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	1
# Friday	3
# Saturday	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>13</b>
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	13
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY15 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>13</b>
# Male	4
# Female	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>13</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	5
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>13</b>
# E1-E4	6
# E5-E9	6
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>13</b>
# Active Duty	12
# Reserve (Activated)	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>13</b>
# Service Member	13
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	13.5
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	16.26
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	2
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY15 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY15</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY15	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>TOTAL # FY15 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>13</b>
Afghanistan	2
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Iraq	2
Jordan	0
Kuwait	2
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	4
Saudi Arabia	1
Syria	0
Uae	2
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

AIR FORCE CAI FY15 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST		
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>		<b>FY15 Totals</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>17</b>
# Medical		0
# Mental Health		3
# Legal		2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		3
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		6
# DoD Safe Helpline		3
# Other		0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>0</b>
# Medical		0
# Mental Health		0
# Legal		0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		0
# Rape Crisis Center		0
# Victim Advocate		0
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other		0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>		<b>2</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>		<b>0</b>
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>B. FY15 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY15 TOTALS</b>
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY15</b>		<b>0</b>
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY15</b>		<b>0</b>
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects		0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault		0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both		0
<small>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</small>		
	Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	<b>FY15 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		<b>0</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	<b>Total Number Denied</b>	<b>0</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		0
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY15 TOTALS</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>31</b>
# Medical		3
# Mental Health		7
# Legal		4
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		7
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		6
# DoD Safe Helpline		4
# Other		0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>		<b>4</b>
# Medical		0
# Mental Health		3
# Legal		0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		0
# Rape Crisis Center		0
# Victim Advocate		0
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other		1
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>		<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>		<b>0</b>

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

































No.	Host Service Sexual Assault Investigation Subject to Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Hazard: Accusation?	Subject: Referral Type	F313 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report ADR FORCE		Reason Charge's Statement of Hearing of Applicability	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as a Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
												Quarter Offense Completed	Case Disposition						
293	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Male	Air Force	E-1	Male	Yes	No	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Conviction Satisfactory (Art. 120)	Convicted	Non-Conviction Satisfactory (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Colorable Discharge; Conviction: None; Confinement (Phonetic): 340; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restractions: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No.
294	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restractions: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty (Duty): 30; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Custody (NCP Only): No.
295	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	CrUELty and malTreatMent (Art. 91)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restractions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Duty): 45; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Custody (NCP Only): No.
296	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Failure to obey after reprimand (Art. 92)	General	None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restractions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No.
297	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	Under Other than Normal Conditions (UDOTC)	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restractions: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty (Duty): 30; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Custody (NCP Only): No.
298	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim and Subject were on the last living when Subject began to sexually abuse her. She did not want to stop but he did not. After consultation with the staff judge advocate, charges were preferred. After release of charges the Victim determined she no longer wanted to participate in the court-martial process. Court-martial charges were withdrawn and dismissed.
299	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim was unable to testify because she was not permitted to engage in a interview. During the interview victim had to leave the room as she was not allowed to testify. Victim was interviewed in a sexual interview with her. The case was investigated by court and the final report was submitted. The case was turned over to the Air Force the commander preferred charge after consultation with the staff judge advocate. The subject was acquitted of all charges.
300	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	General	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restractions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Custody (NCP Only): No.
301	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Male	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Charge of Reprimand in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim, subject and some friends were drinking at subject's home. Victim became highly intoxicated. She does not remember all of the events that night but does remember subject having sex with her on consents. After consultation with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. After release of charges the subject requested discharge in lieu of court-martial. The victim requested this request and it was granted.
302	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject, a civilian, approached Victim in the Base Exchange and sexual intercourse occurred. Victim did not want to continue with the sexual intercourse. Subject did not want to stop but he did not. After consultation with the staff judge advocate, charges were preferred. After release of charges the subject requested discharge in lieu of court-martial. The victim requested this request and it was granted.
303	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: AFOSI initiated an investigation into an allegation that Subject committed an act of inappropriate sexual contact against Victim by inappropriate touching a dressmaker on her breast during a routine check. Subject, Victim, and Subject's supervisor placed his hands on her breast. After the investigation, the victim provided her report of investigation, consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate, and consideration of all of the evidence. The commander determined there was probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense. The commander issued Subject a Letter of Reprimand for poor judgment.
304	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	O-3	Male				Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restractions: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty (Duty): 30; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Custody (NCP Only): No.
305	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restractions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Custody (NCP Only): No.
306	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to an administrative action followed by Art. 15 punishment	Excluded did not support a recommendation for prosecution	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restractions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Custody (NCP Only): No.
307	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Bulgaria	Air Force	O-1	Female	Air Force	O-6	Male	No	No	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Conduct unbecoming (Art. 133)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None	None	None	Subject in whole subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restractions: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty (Duty): 30; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Custody (NCP Only): No.
308	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Q1 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	CrUELty and malTreatMent (Art. 91)	Under Other than Normal Conditions (UDOTC)	None	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim alleged that her supervisor, Subject, raped her (subject) upon request he raped her back without consent. It was addressed by two other members of the unit. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander preferred nonjudicial punishment.
309	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her inappropriately on her breasts and buttocks. Additionally, she alleges he used force to remove her from the premises. Subject denied the allegations. During the investigation, the victim provided her report of investigation, consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate, and consideration of all of the evidence. The commander determined there was probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense. The commander issued Subject a Letter of Reprimand for poor judgment.
310	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Wrongful use, possession, etc. of confidential information (Art. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	General	None	None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restractions: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Confinement Custody (NCP Only): No.
311	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject had been staying at Victim's home but was supposed to leave after three weeks. Before leaving he got into bed, raped her twice, and left. Victim reported the rape to her supervisor. She reported her to have sexual intercourse and perform oral sex on Subject. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. On the day of the trial, Victim refused to testify. The commander issued Subject a letter of reprimand.

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victims Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Identification for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Reporting Compliance	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Change Documented at 03.23 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Council	Administrative Discharge Type	First Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
312	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			Q2 (January Month)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense.			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None		None	Subject (single subject)	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that at around midnight in September Subject was drunk and knocking on the door of female in the National dormitory. After the victim opened the door for Subject and invited her in her dormitory room, she went into her kitchen to get a glass of water. Subject then went to the garage of car. Subject came up behind victim and began using his hand and upper legs made contact with her back and buttocks. Victim indicated that Subject did not touch any part of her body until she had her day. Victim immediately went and told her boyfriend what had happened, who then forwarded Subject. Subject with Victim's door room shortly thereafter. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander issued Subject an Article 15 of the UCMR to punish, drink and disorderly, and unlawful entry.</p>
313	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	O-3	Male	No			Q4 (July-September)	Court Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted				Both Victim and Subject	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim and Subject were in a room and both became intoxicated. Victim does not remember being overly social with Subject but does remember the sexual contact. Subject was the party. Victim remembers waking up to find Subject touching her breasts. After consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate the commander preferred charges. The subject was acquitted.</p>
314	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Q2 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown								Unknown	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim in this case is a retired AF member who is being serviced from the VA. She is the VA member being sexually assaulted twice while on active duty. The VA member was a 21-year-old. The last sexual contact was over 20 years ago and the subject could not be identified.</p>
315	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense.			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None			None	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported subject called her to go to the mail with him. She stated that while at the mail, subject attempted to put his arms around her and kiss her numerous times. The subject did not have her hand on her chest. Victim told subject when he touched her underarm about 20 times. Victim told subject to stop. The last time subject tried to touch her was when she was in the mail room. Victim reported that she was not in a position to report the subject. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander imposed non-judicial punishment on subject for sexual harassment by a battery.</p>
316	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)			Victim (single victim)	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that she was intoxicated in the dormitory and invited her to her room. Victim consented and when she woke she noticed she had no pants on and subject was sexually assaulting her. Victim reported that she reported the incident and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander imposed non-judicial punishment for sexual harassment and sexual assault. Victim agreed with Subject to the non-judicial punishment.</p>
317	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense.			Failure to obey unit regulations (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	General			None	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim reported that she was intoxicated in the dormitory and invited her to her room. Victim consented and when she woke she noticed she had no pants on and subject was sexually assaulting her. Victim reported that she reported the incident and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander imposed non-judicial punishment for sexual harassment and sexual assault. Victim agreed with Subject to the non-judicial punishment.</p>
318	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Unknown to Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January Month)	Court Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes		None	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: During post surgery recuperation at a military hospital, victim #1 alleged that while coming out of anesthesia, an unidentified military technician touched her breasts and placed his fingers inside her vagina. The unit was able to determine the medical technician who touched her breasts. Victim #1 was the Subject. Upon receiving the report, law enforcement resources involved and contacted victim #2 alleged that during post surgery recuperation, an unidentified military technician (voluntarily) touched her breast and he reported an unnecessary nurse while receiving DDT levels. However, victim #1 alleged that during post surgery recuperation, an unidentified male grabbed her hand and pulled it against her person, causing her to lose consciousness. Victim #1 also reported that the unidentified male would not let go. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was convicted.</p>
319	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	O-1	Male	No			Q2 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None			Subject (single subject)	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: While at a party drinking, Subject grabbed the victim's arm. The incident was witnessed by numerous individuals and the incident was not reported. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred non-judicial punishment for abusive sexual contact and sexual harassment. Subject was discharged (leave and discharge).</p>
320	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No			Q2 (January Month)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense.								Subject (single subject)	<p>Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR).</p> <p>Notes: Three female victims alleged that Subject touched them around their genital areas at their work locations. Two victims alleged that Subject touching included playful pinches to the buttocks and thighs, but that on hearing the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was discharged (leave and discharge).</p>
321	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No			Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense.								Subject (single subject)	<p>Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR).</p> <p>Notes: Subject touched victim 1's neck and rubbed her arm. He pinched victim 2's buttocks. Victim 3 alleged there was no sexual contact. After consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate the commander issued a letter of reprimand.</p>
322	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No			Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal				None	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Subject and victim were in same unit. Subject touched victim's buttocks and breasts through the AFUs and made sexual remarks over a 1 year period. After consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander issued non-judicial punishment. After Subject provided evidence in his response, the commander dropped the Article 15.</p>
323	Rape (Art. 120)		Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			Q2 (January Month)	Court Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted	General Article 15 (Art. 134)			Unknown	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim 1 reported that she had been sexually raped by Subject. Victim 2 reported she had been threatened by Subject to be sexually raped by her after she reported being sexually assaulted. After consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate the commander preferred charges. During trial and the Article 15 hearing, it was determined that both victims had prior sexual relationships with subject, numerous other acts of misconduct and one had engaged in a prostitution scheme with subject. Ultimately at trial, the subject was acquitted.</p>
324	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January Month)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)			Both Victim and Subject	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim and Subject attended an off-base party. Subject led victim to a sofa and began to touch her breasts and buttocks with his hand over her clothes. Subject then digitally penetrated victim and had sexual intercourse with her. They engaged in sexual intercourse two days later when victim initially reported an also being non-consensual. The victim reported to civilian authorities but they refused to open a case to CID look over the investigation. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. During the Article 15 hearing victim stated the accused that she had sexual intercourse was consensual so only the charges regarding the original assault were forward. There is no trial Subject requested to be administratively discharged as a form of court-martial. After consultation with the victim and her legal services counsel, the victim requested that the report because she did not want to testify at trial. The request was approved with an Under Other Than Honorable discharge.</p>
325	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Cadet/Military	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No			Q2 (January Month)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense.								None	<p>Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR).</p> <p>Notes: Victim 1 reported that Subject requested her to have sexual intercourse with him. She was unable to describe what sexual activity occurred without consent and both victimized victims were consensual. Victim 2, a fellow cadet, reported she had sexual intercourse with subject while on the phone with another person but the act was consensual. After consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate the commander administered a Letter of Reprimand for an unprofessional relationship.</p>
326	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	O-2	Female	Air Force	Male	No	No			Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense.								Unknown	<p>Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR).</p> <p>Notes: Subject and victim were at a restaurant bar with fellow prosecutors and equitation members. Subject slipped victim on the stairs. The victim reported that she did not receive the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander determined there was not enough evidence to support a charge of sexual assault. Subject was discharged.</p>
327	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Male	Air Force	E-1	Male	Yes	Yes		Q2 (April-June)	Court Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)			Convicted	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)	Yes		Both Victim and Subject	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim was 1 of 15 potential victims identified by AFOSI for sexual harassment by the subject. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. There are multiple victims involved in this case. Subject was convicted.</p>
328	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January Month)	Court Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted				Subject (single subject)	<p>Offense of Pay and Absence: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (NCP Only): No.</p> <p>Notes: Victim and Subject were in victim's dorm room. Subject was drunk and victim was sober. They engaged in consensual sex, and then Subject had sex with her while victim was in the room but was unsuccessful due to his level of intoxication. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted.</p>

